

## Knowledge Institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020

### Algeria

#### Introduction

This report about the development of the knowledge institutions in Algeria was made as part of the preparations for the AfricaKnows! Conference (2 December 2020 – February 2021) in Leiden, and elsewhere; see [www.africaknows.eu](http://www.africaknows.eu).



Reports like these can never be complete, and there might also be mistakes. Additions and corrections are welcome! Please send those to [dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl](mailto:dietzaj@asc.leidenuniv.nl)

#### Highlights

- 1 Algeria's population increased from 11 million in 1960, via 26 million in 1990, to 42 million in 2018.
- 2 Algeria's current adult literacy rate is relatively high, 75%, but for men much higher than for women.
- 3 Almost all primary school-age children currently go to school, and also Algeria's secondary school enrolment is very high. Its tertiary (gross) enrolment figures (51% in 2018) are among the highest in Africa, and with a remarkable dominance by women (64% women and 39% men). In total there are ca 1.6 million students in higher education institutions.
- 4 The so-called education index (used as part of the human development index) improved considerably between 1990 and 2018: from .386 to .675 (it can vary between 0 and 1).
- 5 Regional inequality in education is low throughout the period.
- 6 The Mean Years of Education for adults more than doubled between 1990 and 2018, from 3.6 years to 8.0 years and there is low regional inequality there as well.

- 7 The Expected Years of Education for children improved considerably as well: from 9.6 to 14.7 years, and there is modest regional inequality. There is a good current spread of education institutions in the country.
- 8 In 1960 Algeria had four higher education institutions (including two universities), and in 1990 there were 48. Currently there are at least 94 public tertiary knowledge institutions in Algeria and one private one. There is a good regional distribution.
- 9 According to the 4ICU website Algeria's universities do not belong to the top 10 in Africa, but out of the 200 'best' universities of the continent, 30 are based in Algeria.
- 10 Thinktanks started in 1984 in Algeria, and there are currently five of those, mainly in Algiers.
- 11 So far we found fifteen functioning museums in the country. Some of those already started in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century.

## **Part 1: the story**

### **Algeria's demographic and education development**

Algeria is a North African country in the Maghreb region. It is the largest country in Africa with an area of 2,381,741 square kilometers. It is bordered by Libya, Tunisia, Niger and Morocco and its north coast is bordered by the Mediterranean sea and the capital city is Algiers. Algeria experienced a number of empires and dynasties. It was colonized between 1830 and 1962 by the French. Algeria gained its independence following the Algerian War for Independence fought between France and the FLN, the Algerian National Liberation Front. Algeria is a semi-presidential republic. Algeria is divided into 48 provinces and much of the population is concentrated in the northernmost areas of the country whereas the southernmost, desert areas are relatively uninhabitable and have very small populations. The main cities in Algeria include its capital city Algiers, and its main cities Annaba, Batna, Constantine, Béjaïa, Sétif, Tizi-Ouzou, Boumerdès, Blida, Médéa, Tiaret, Chlef, Mostaganem, Oran, Sidi-Bel-Abbès, Tlemcen, Béchar, Adrar, Laghouat, Biskra, Ghardaïa and Tamanrasset.



Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_cities\\_in\\_Algeria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_cities_in_Algeria)

Approximately 91% of Algeria's population inhabit 12% of the land in Algeria along the north coast<sup>1</sup>. Algeria's total population is approximately 40 million people.<sup>2</sup> Under the newly introduced constitution the official languages in Algeria are Arabic and Tamazight, while French is considered as a lingua franca. Algeria's population has a majority of Arab-Berber ethnic groups. The population of Algeria in 1948 was 8.5 million people, in 1960 11.1million, and today it is around 40 million. 66% of the population live in urbanized areas and the annual rate of urban growth is 2.5% as of 2015.<sup>3</sup>

### Literacy and enrolment

According to UNESCO<sup>4</sup> the literacy and enrolment rates are as follows. The average literacy rate in Algeria was 50% in 1987 and 75% in 2018. Of all Algerians of 15 years old and older in 2018 5.5 million are currently regarded as illiterate: 1.9 million men and 3.6 million women. Education between the age of 6 to 15 is compulsory and free for all. In 2019 the primary net enrolment rate was 97% for 4.2 million children between 6 and 10 years old. In 2018 the school-age population for secondary school pupils (in Algeria: 11-17 year-olds) was 4.3 million. In 2011 gross enrolment rate for secondary schools was 100%, but a considerable number of pupils was beyond 17 years old, so the net figures must be lower, but these are not given. For the age group for tertiary education (in Algeria 18-22 years) UNESCO estimates 3.1 million people, and with 51% gross enrolment rate (for females much higher than for males: 64% and 39%, which is remarkable). This would mean 1.6 million students in Algeria's tertiary higher education institutions. But there are also Algerian students abroad. We copy an assessment made by Paul Schulmann in 2017: "Algeria sent 20,493 students abroad; almost 81 percent of

<sup>1</sup> <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Algeria#Politics>

<sup>2</sup> Overview of the Higher Education System Algeria- European Commission 2018 [http://erasmusplus.dz/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/CountryFiche\\_Algeria\\_2018.pdf](http://erasmusplus.dz/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/CountryFiche_Algeria_2018.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> CIA World Factbook

<sup>4</sup> <http://uis.unesco.org/country/DZ>

those students (16,558) sought out degrees in France, the colonial power from which it gained independence in 1962”<sup>5</sup>.

### **The education system**

Following independence from France in 1962, education in Algeria became a top priority of the newly formed government and the Ministry of Education was established in 1963. The educational system in Algeria continued to be largely modelled on the French education system. In the process of Arabization following independence it has seen a large number of schools at all levels teaching mostly in Arabic. However, some schools have been allowed to teach in the Berber language. Following laws passed by parliament in 2005, private schools in Algeria have not been able to teach in any language apart from Arabic.<sup>6</sup> In 1962 there were only two operating universities in Algeria with around 2,000 students, and three other higher education institutions, whereas today there are (at least) 94 public universities and one private university, with around 1.5 million students enrolled.<sup>7</sup>

### **Regional differentiation of education results, 1990-2018**

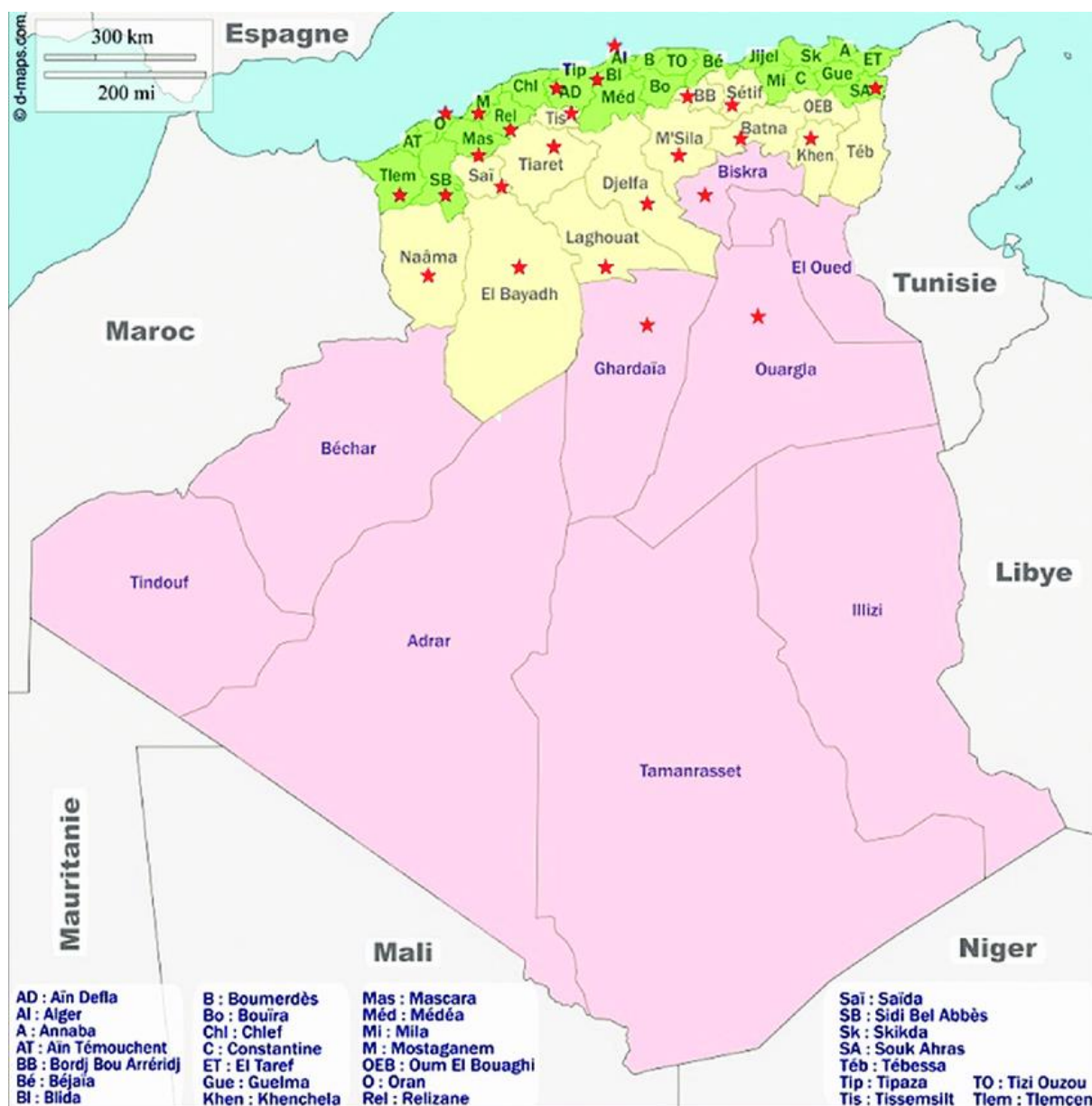
The information provided by the Globaldatalab about the subregional human development index, its components and its indicators (<https://globaldatalab.org/shdi>) provides data for the period between 1990 and 2018, and uses seven regions. We found a map showing the current more detailed provincial set up, but we adjusted that information to the seven regions.

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<sup>5</sup> African Student Mobility: Regional Trends and Recommendations for U.S. HEIs, March 7, 2017, Paul Schulmann, Senior Research Associate, World Education Services .

<sup>6</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education\\_in\\_Algeria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Algeria)

<sup>7</sup> <https://supportthere.org/page/higher-education-algeria>



<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/338072721/figure/fig1/AS:838183449264128@1576849915640/Fig-ure-1-Map-of-Algeria-on-which-are-visible-the-three-main-regions-according-to-our.png>

- Pink: Sud (Biskra, El Oued, Ouargla, Illizi, Tamanrasset, Ghardaïa, Adrar, Béchar, Tindouf)
- Yellow: Hauts Plateaux:  
Ouest (Naama, El Bayadh, Saïda, Tiarit)  
Centre (Laghouat, Djelfa, MSila)
- Green: Nord Ouest (Tlemcen, Aïn Temouchent, Sidi ben Abbès, Oran, Mostaganem, Mascara, Relizane)  
Centre (Chlef, Aïn Defla, Tipaza, Bida, Alger, Medea, Boumerdes, Bouïra, Tizi Ouzou, Béjaïa)  
Est (Annaba, Constantine, Skikda, Jijel, Mila, Souk Ahras, El Taref, Guelma)

The Globaldatalab provides data about the education index (one of the three indexes that together form the Human Development Index), and about two relevant indicators: mean years of schooling, showing the average education level of the adult population per region, and expected years of education, showing the expected number of years current children will attend schools. This excludes the religious, koranic schools and only deals with the official, state-based, school system.

We present the data for the years 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2018 (the latest year available at the moment). See tables 1-4 in part 2 ('the data')

### **Education index**

The education index has improved considerably in all regions of Algeria between 1990 and 2018 (see table 1 in part 2). The fastest development took place in Nord Est, the area around Constantine, and bordering north-west Tunisia. From 2010 onwards that region has taken over the leading position from Nord Centre, the area around Algiers, which showed the slowest long-term improvements. Throughout the recent history the worst area in terms of educational standards has always been Hauts Plateaux Centre, although also here the improvements between 1990 and 2018 have been impressive. If we compare the best and the worst areas in Algeria we can see that regional inequality is and has always been modest, probably a result of an egalitarian government policy, steeped in a socialist ideology. A remarkable fact is the relatively good education scores in the vast southern province, Sud, an area with oasis settlements, and with mining, surrounded by desert.

Of course it matters how many people live in the various regions, and how that has developed over time. We compare 1990 with 2018. See table 2 in part 2.

Algeria's population increased with 64% during this 28-year period, with the fastest population growth in the desert-and-oasis area Sud, followed by Nord-Centre (around Algiers, a region that has by far the highest number of people, a third of Algeria's total population). The area with the worst education situation, HP Centre, has also been the area with the slowest population growth.

### **Mean years of education**

The educational standards of the adult population of Algeria has improved a lot between 1990 and 2018 (see table 3 in part 2): the number of 'mean years of education' more than doubled everywhere, but most in Hauts Plateaux Centre, the area with the worst scores until 2010 (that position was taken over by Hauts Plateaux Ouest in 2018). Like with education as a whole, the best adult education standard shifted from Nord Centre (around Algiers) to Nord Est (around Constantine), and Nord Centre had the lowest improvements (although still considerable). Regional inequality of adult educational standards decreased a lot, particularly in the decade between 2000 and 2010, so the situation became more equal between the regions.

### **Expected years of education**

For Algeria's children educational prospects are high, and have improved considerably everywhere (see table 4 in part 2), with the best situation in Nord Centre until 2010 and in Nord Est afterwards, also the area with the best improvements. The worst area is not in the High Plateau zone (as with the other variables), but in Nord Ouest, the area around Oran, although HP Centre joined the position as worst area in 2018. The slowest improvements happened in HP Est, though. Regional inequality of children's education prospects was and is very modest. For education it does not matter much if a child lives in Algiers or Constantine, or in the Desert South or the High Plateau area.

### Algeria's Tertiary Education Institutions

In Algeria there are currently 94 public universities (or: tertiary knowledge institutions) and there is only one private university. There are three stages of tertiary education in Algeria, bachelors, which takes 3 years, masters, which takes 2 years and the PhD level, which takes 3 years. The number of universities increased significantly between 1970 and 2000, going from only 13 institutions to 55. The policy to make sure that every province has its own university (there are 49 provinces in Algeria) resulted in a further expansion to 94 public universities currently. With the great increase in number of students, there is also a very strong representation of women in tertiary institutions as they represent approximately 62% of the student population.<sup>8</sup> Algeria until 2000 only accepted public institutions for education; however following a controversial change in policy the country began accepting applications for accreditation from private institutions in order to meet the growing demand for education, but so far we could only find one. The following will outline the public and private institutions to be found today in Algeria; for the purpose of this report it will only take into account those which have received official accreditation from the Ministry of Education.

### Historical Development of Private and Public Universities in Algeria

Type	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
Public University	4	13	30	48	55	79	94
Private University	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	4	13	30	48	55	79	95

Sources: see part 2

### Public Universities



Univ. Abou Bekr Belaid de Tlemcen



Université Abderrahmane



Université Kasdi Merbah

<sup>8</sup> Overview of the Higher Education System Algeria- European Commission 2018 [http://erasmusplus.dz/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/CountryFiche\\_Algeria\\_2018.pdf](http://erasmusplus.dz/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/CountryFiche_Algeria_2018.pdf)



Following the movement for independence, education was seen as the main priority by the newly formed government and the basis for development of the country, and its regions. As such, the entire education process was funded and controlled by the state. Given that private institutions were only allowed from 2000 onwards, there are significantly more public institutions than private ones. There is a great shortage in university spaces and thus the government has developed a number of plans to expand tertiary education by investing in building new schools and expanding spaces at pre-existing public institutions. Public university institutions in Algeria offer a broad range of disciplines or programs which students can follow. The number of students at public institutions range from 1,000 students to over 100,000 students at Université Benyoucef Benkhedda d'Alger 1, which is a university, that was created out of the merger of a number of institutions created during French colonial rule of Algeria.

In part 2, tables 5 and 6 gives the data for private and public universities. We have added the 4icu scores of the tertiary institutions mentioned in the 4icu website (<https://www.4icu.org/>), and also compared the scores with the top-200 list of Africa (<https://www.4icu.org/top-universities-africa/>). Although Algerian institutions do not belong to the top 20 in Africa, the number of institutions in the African top 200 is relatively high: 30 out of 200. Among the best 50 in Africa there are eight Algerian ones, and among the top 100 there are sixteen.

### **Private Universities**

As previously mentioned, due to the recent change in policy allowing private investment in tertiary education and the opposition to this decision which followed it, there are still very few private institutions to be found. There have been a great number of private vocational schools and colleges created. However for this research we could only find one private institution which has received accreditation from the Ministry of Education.<sup>9</sup> By law, the qualifications issued by private institutions have the same value as those issued by public institutions.

### **Regional distribution of Algerian Universities**

University education during colonial times and in the early years after Independence in 1962 was mainly concentrated in Algiers. However, due to a strict decentralisation policy, based on egalitarian principles, gradually universities started in all provinces in Algeria. And although Nord Centre, the area around Algiers, still has most tertiary institutions per million inhabitants, other regions are not far off. Table 7 in part 2 presents the regional distribution of universities, as they exist in 2020.

### **A note on the situation in the Western Sahara**

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<sup>9</sup> <https://oxfordbusinessgroup.com/overview/knuckling-down-overhaul-teaching-methods-and-increased-funding-raise-standard-learning-all-schooling>





Since 2013 there is a university in Tifariti, in the extreme northeastern part of the Western Sahara, one of the few areas (since 1979) under the authority of Polisario, the movement that declared an independent Saharawi Republic in 1975, and that is supported by Algeria (see: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University\\_of\\_Tifariti](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/University_of_Tifariti)). However, most of the Western Sahara has been annexed to Morocco. As far as we know, in the area controlled by Morocco, there are no universities, with the exception of a branch of the Zohr University of Agadir, in Laayoune (or El Ayoun), see the knowledge profile for Morocco. The University Centre in Tindouf a.o. caters for other students coming from the Polisario refugee camps in the remote southwestern area of Algeria. This university also only started recently.

### **Think tanks and other knowledge institutions**

In doing research for this report, we have found five presently operating think tanks in Algeria, all of which are based in Algiers, the capital city (see table 8 in part 2). However, two of those were established at similar times, one in 1984 and the other in 1985. These are two very significant think tanks in Algeria, one tasked with analyzing socio-economic development in Algeria and the other tasked with analyzing trends in a changing globalized world. One of the most important think tanks in not only Algeria but relevant for the whole of Africa is the ACSRT which is located in Algeria but is under the wing of the African Union. This think tank is tasked with conducting research about threats of terrorism across Africa.

### **Museums in Algeria**

Most of Algeria's fifteen museums found so far can be found in the capital city Algiers and they range from art museums to history museums and a number of war museums. Table 9 in part 2 gives an overview. Some of these museums already started in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

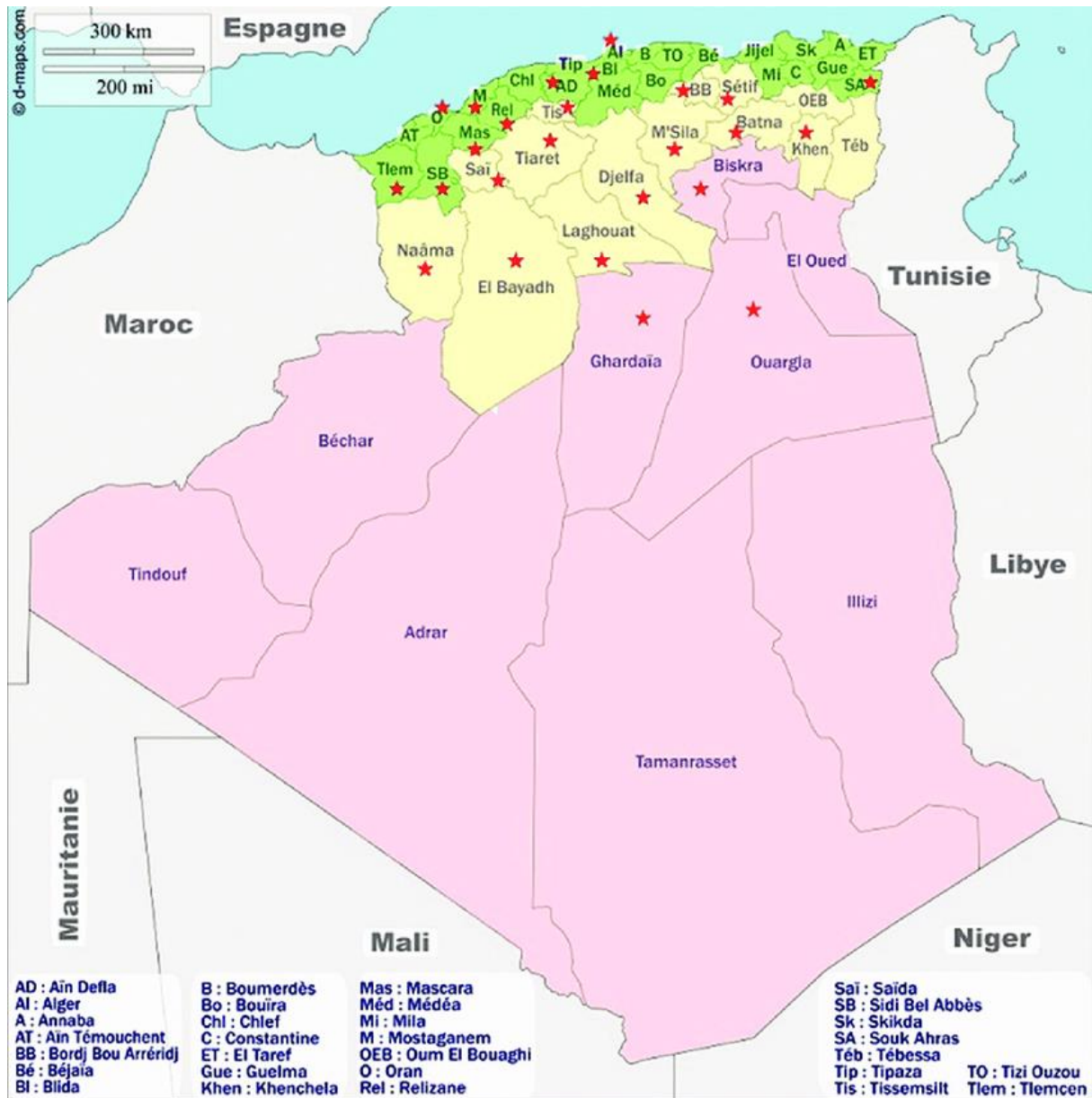


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Cirta National Museum

## Part 2: the data

Map 1 for tables 1-4, and table 7



<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/338072721/figure/fig1/AS:838183449264128@1576849915640/Figure-1-Map-of-Algeria-on-which-are-visible-the-three-main-regions-according-to-our.png>

Pink: Sud (Biskra, El Oued, Ouargla, Illizi, Tamanrasset, Ghardaïa, Adrar, Béchar, Tindouf)

Yellow: Hauts Plateaux:  
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Centre (Laghouat, Djelfa, MSila)

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Green: Est (Setif, Batna, Khenchela, Bordj Bou Arrridj, Oum El Bouaghi, Tebessa)  
 Nord Ouest (Tlemcen, Ain Temouchent, Sidi ben Abbès, Oran, Mostaganem, Mascara, Rélizane)  
 Centre (Chlef, Ain Defla, Tipaza, Bilda, Alger, Medea, Boumerdes, Bouira, Tizi Ouzou, Béjaia)  
 Est (Annaba, Constantine, Skikda, Jijel, Mila, Souk Ahras, El Taref, Guelma)

Table 1: Algeria: Education index 1990-2018<sup>10</sup>

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
HP Centre	352	451	573	619	1.76
HP Est	380	488	617	666	1.75
HP Ouest	364	468	585	629	1.73
Nord Centre	412	538	652	696	1.69
Nord Est	388	506	655	714	1.84
Nord Ouest	357	464	596	647	1.81
Sud	387	501	621	668	1.73
Total	386	501	626	675	1.75
Inequality	1.17	1.19	1.14	1.15	

HP = Hauts Plateaux

Source for tables 1-4: Globaldatalab, version 4.0 <https://globaldatalab.org/shdi/shdi/>

Table 2: Algeria: changes in regional population between 1990 and 2018; population numbers in millions

Region	1990	2018	2018/1990
HP Centre	2.0	2.9	1.45
HP Est	3.6	6.0	1.67
HP Ouest	1.4	2.4	1.71
Nord Centre	8.1	14.3	1.77
Nord Est	3.9	6.0	1.54
Nord Ouest	4.6	6.5	1.41
Sud	2.0	4.2	2.10
Total	25.8	42.2	1.64

Table 3: Algeria, Regional data for 'mean years of schooling'

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
HP Centre	2.8	4.7	6.1	6.9	2.46
HP Est	3.2	5.3	6.9	7.8	2.44
HP Ouest	3.1	5.1	6.1	6.8	2.19
Nord Centre	4.0	6.6	7.5	8.3	2.10
Nord Est	3.8	6.2	7.6	8.6	2.26
Nord Ouest	3.4	5.5	6.9	7.7	2.26

<sup>10</sup> The HDI data, and its components go from 0 (worst level) to 1 (best level). We present the figures x 1000. The inequality figure is the highest value divided by the lowest value in a particular year.

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Sud	3.5	5.8	7.1	8.0	2.29
Total	3.6	5.9	7.1	8.0	2.22
Inequality	1.43	1.40	1.25	1.26	

Table 4: Algeria, Regional data for 'expected years of schooling'

Region	1990	2000	2010	2018	2018/1990
HP Centre	9.3	10.6	13.4	14.0	1.51
HP Est	9.9	11.3	14.0	14.6	1.47
HP Ouest	9.4	10.7	13.7	14.5	1.54
Nord Centre	10.1	11.5	14.5	15.1	1.50
Nord Est	9.5	10.8	14.4	15.4	1.62
Nord Ouest	8.8	10.1	13.2	14.0	1.59
Sud	9.7	11.1	13.8	14.5	1.49
Total	9.6	11.0	14.0	14.7	1.53
Inequality	1.15	1.14	1.10	1.10	

Table 5. Public Universities in Algeria

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<b>Name</b>	<b>where</b>	<b>year started</b>
École Supérieure de Commerce (4icu: 53d in Algeria)	Algiers	1900
École Nationale Supérieure Agronomique , now: Ecole nationale supérieure Agronomique Kasdi Merbah (ENSA) (4icu: 29 <sup>th</sup> in Algeria; nr 187 in Africa)	Algiers El Harrach	1905
Université Benyoucef Benkhedda d'Alger 1 ((4icu: 13 <sup>th</sup> in Algeria, nr 87 in Africa)	Algiers	1909
École Nationale Polytechnique (4icu: 38 <sup>th</sup> in Algeria)	Algiers	1925
Université Ahmed Ben Bella d'Oran 1 (4icu: 10 <sup>th</sup> in Algeria; nr 74 in Africa)	Oran	1961
École Nationale d'Administration Moulay Ahmed Medeghri (4icu: 49 <sup>th</sup> in Algeria)	Algiers	1964
École Nationale Supérieure de Journalisme et des Sciences de l'Information (4icu: 68 <sup>th</sup> in Algeria)	Algiers	1964
Institut National des Télécommunications et des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication (INTTIC); earlier: École Nationale des Télécommunication, and Institut des Télécommunications (4icu: - )	Algiers	1964
Ecole normale supérieure de Kouba (ENS-Kouba) (4icu: -)	Algiers	1964
Institut algérien du Pétrole	Algiers	1965
École Nationale Supérieure des Travaux Publics (4icu: 50 <sup>th</sup> in Algeria)	Algiers	1966
Université Frères Mentouri de Constantine 1 (4icu: 4 <sup>th</sup> in Algeria; nr 29 in Africa)	Constantine	1969
École Nationale Supérieure d'Informatique (4icu: 36 <sup>th</sup> in Algeria)	Algiers	1969
École Nationale Supérieure en Statistique et en Economie Appliquée (4icu: 51 <sup>st</sup> in Algeria)	Algiers	1970
École Polytechnique d'Architecture et d'Urbanisme (4icu: 48 <sup>th</sup> in Algeria)	Algiers	1970
École Nationale Supérieure Vétérinaire d'Alger (4icu: 64 <sup>th</sup> in Algeria)	Algiers	1970
École des Hautes Etudes Commerciales (4icu: 71 <sup>st</sup> in Algeria)	Algiers	1970
Ecole nationale polytechnique d'Oran	Oran	1970

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(ENPO), earlier: Ecole Normale Supérieure d'Enseignement polytechnique, and: Ecole normale supérieure d'Enseignement technique (4icu: -)		
Université des Sciences et de la Technologie d'Oran Mohamed Boudiaf (4icu: 14th in Algeria; nr 89 in Africa)	Oran	1971
École Nationale Supérieure d'Hydraulique (4icu: 45st in Algeria)	Blida	1972
Université Abou Bekr Belkaid de Tlemcen (4icu: nr 1 of Algeria; nr 23 in Africa; nr 1905 of the world; )	Tlemcen	1974
Université des Sciences et de la Technologie Houari Boumediène (4icu: 8th in Algeria; nr 50 in Africa)	Algiers	1974
Université Badji Mokhtar de Annaba (4icu: 19th in Algeria; nr 113 in Africa)	Annaba	1975
Ecole nationale supérieure en Sciences et Technologie du Sport Rachid Harraïgue Dely Ibrahim (ENS/STS "Rachid Harraïgue") (4icu: -)	Algiers	1975 (2011)
Université de Batna 2 (4icu: 44st in Algeria)	Batna	1977
Université Mouloud Maamери de Tizi Ouzou (4icu: 11th in Algeria; nr 80 in Africa)	Tizi-Ouzou	1977
Université Hadj Lakhder de Batna 1 (4icu: 12th in Algeria; nr 86 in Africa)	Batna	1977
Université Abdelhamid Ibn Badis de Mostaganem (4icu: 9th in Algeria; nr 60 in Africa)	Mostaganem	1978
Université Ferhat Abbas Sétif 1 (4icu: 7 <sup>th</sup> in Algeria; nr 49 in Africa)	Sétif	1978
Université Djillali Liabès de Sidi-Bel-Abbès (4icu: 24th in Algeria; nr 153 in Africa)	Sidi Bel Abbès	1978
Université Ibn Khaldoun de Tiaret (4icu: 31st in Algeria)	Tiaret	1980
Université Saad Dahlab de Blida 1 (4icu: 25th in Algeria; nr 161 in Africa)	Blida	1981
Université 8 Mai 1945 Guelma (4icu: 17 <sup>th</sup> in Algeria; nr 103 in Africa)	Guelma	1981
Université Hassiba Ben Bouali de Chle(4icu: 15th in Algeria; nr 90 in Africa)	Chlef	1983



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Université Mohamed Khider de Biskra (4icu: 5th in Algeria; nr 45 in Africa)	Biskra	1983
Université Larbi Ben Mhidi de Oum El Bouaghi (4icu: 16th in Algeria; nr 97 in Africa)	Oum El Bouaghi	1983
Université des Sciences Islamiques Emir Abdelkader (4icu: 52d in Algeria)	Constantine	1984
Ecole normale supérieure de Bouzaréah (4icu: -)	Bouzareah	1984
Université Mohamed Boudiaf de M'sila (4icu: 6th in Algeria; nr 47 in Africa)	M'Sila	1985
Université Ahmed Draia d'Adrar (4icu: 35st in Algeria)	Adrar	1986
Université Amar Telidji de Laghouat (4icu: 42d in Algeria)	Laghouat	1986
Université Mustapha Stambouli de Mascara (4icu: 46th in Algeria)	Mascara	1986
Université Tahri Mohammed de Béchar (4icu: 57th in Algeria)	Béchar	1986
Ecole normale supérieure de Laghouat	Laghouat	1986
Université Kasdi Merbah de Ouargla (4icu: 3d in Algeria; nr 28 in Africa)	Ouargla	1988
Ecole normale supérieure d'enseignement technologique de Skikda (ENSET Skikda)	Skikda	1988
Université Yahia Fares de Médéa (4icu: 41 <sup>st</sup> in Algeria)	Médéa	1989
Ecole nationale de Management et de l'Administration de la Santé (ENMAS) (4icu: -)	El Marsa/Algiers	1989 (2009)
École Supérieure de la Magistrature (4icu: 63d in Algeria)	Algiers	1990
Université de la Formation Continue (UFC) (4icu: -)	Algiers	1990
Université Abderrahmane Mira de Béjaïa (4icu: 2d in Algeria; 24th in Africa)	Béjaïa	1993
Ecole supérieure de Banque (ESB)	Algiers	1995
Université M'hamed Bouguerra de Boumerdès (4icu: 20th in Algeria; nr 124 in Africa)	Boumerdès	1998
Université Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia de Jijel (4icu: 22d in Algeria; nr 141 in Africa)	Jijel	1998
Université Mohamed-Chérif Messaadia de Souk Ahras (4icu: 33d in Algeria)	Souk Ahras	1998
Université Mohamed El Bachir El	Bordj Bou Arreridj	2000

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Ibrahimi de Bordj Bou Arréridj (4icu: 54 <sup>th</sup> in Algeria)		
Université Echahid Hamma Lakhdar d'El Oued (4icu: 21 <sup>st</sup> in Algeria; nr 140 in Africa)	El Oued	2001
Université 20 Août 1955 de Skikda (4icu: 27 <sup>th</sup> in Algeria; nr 166 in Africa)	Skikda	2001
Université Djilali Bounaama de Khemis Miliana (4icu: 34 <sup>st</sup> in Algeria)	Khemis Miliana/Ain Defla	2001
Université de Ghardaia (4icu: 55 <sup>th</sup> in Algeria)	Ghardaia	2004
Ecole supérieure algérienne des Affaires (4icu: -)	Algiers	2004
Centre Universitaire Ahmed Ben Yahia El Wancharissi de Tissemsilt (4icu: -)	Tissemsilt	2005
Centre Universitaire Amine Elokkaï El Hadj Moussa Egakhamouk de Tamanrasset (4icu: -)	Tamanrasset	2005
Centre Universitaire Belhadj Bouchaïb de Ain Témouchent (4icu: -)	Témouchent	2005
Institut national de la Poste et des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication (INPTIC) (4icu: -)	Algiers	2007
École Nationale Supérieure des Sciences de la Mer et de l'Aménagement du Littoral (4icu: 65 <sup>th</sup> in Algeria)	Algiers	2008
École Nationale Supérieure de Management (4icu: 66 <sup>th</sup> in Algeria)	Tipaza	2008
Centre Universitaire Abdelhafid Boussouf de Mila (4icu: -)	Mila	2008
Ecole normale supérieure Assia Djebar de Constantine (ENSC)(4icu: -)	Constantine	2008 (1984)
Centre Universitaire Ahmed Zabana de Relizane (4icu: -)	Bormadia/Relizane	2008
École Nationale Supérieure de Technologie (4icu: 58 <sup>th</sup> in Algeria)	Rouiba	2009
Université Tahar Moulay de Saïda (4icu: 18 <sup>th</sup> in Algeria; nr 105 in Africa)	Saïda	2009
Université Larbi Tebessi de Tébessa (4icu: 23 <sup>d</sup> in Algeria; nr 145 in Africa)	Tébessa	2009
Université Ziane Achour de Djelfa (4icu: 26 <sup>th</sup> in Algeria; nr 165 in Africa)	Djelfa	2009
Université Abou el Kacem Saâdallah d'Alger 2 (4icu: 47 <sup>th</sup> in Algeria)	Algiers	2009
Université Brahim Soltane Chaïbout d'Alger 3 (4icu: 32 <sup>d</sup> in Algeria)	Algiers	2009

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École Nationale Supérieure de Sciences Politiques (4icu: 73d in Algeria)	Algiers	2009
Ecole nationale supérieure des Mines et de la Métallurgie (ENSM) (4icu: -)	Annaba	2009
Centre Universitaire Salhi Ahmed de Naama (4icu: -)	Naama	2009
Centre Universitaire Nour Bachir d'El Bayadh (CUNB)	El Bayath	2010
Université Mohamed Lamine Debaghine de Sétif 2 (4icu: 28 <sup>th</sup> in Algeria; nr 173 in Africa)	Sétif	2011
Université Abdelhamid Mehri de Constantine 2 (4icu: 37 <sup>th</sup> in Algeria)	Constantine	2011
Université Salah Bounider de Constantine 3 (4icu: 56 <sup>th</sup> in Algeria)	Constantine	2011
Université Abbès Laghrour Khenchela (4icu: -)	Khenchela	2011
Ecole nationale polytechnique de Constantine	Constantine	2011
Université Akli Mohand Oulhadj de Bouira (4icu: 38 <sup>th</sup> in Algeria)	Bouïra	2012
Université Chadli Bendjedid d'El Taref (4icu: 60 <sup>th</sup> in Algeria)	El Taref	2012
Centre Universitaire d'Illizi	Illizi	2012
Université Lounici Ali de Blida 2 (4icu: 43d in Algeria)	El Affroun	2013
Université Mohamed Ben Ahmed d'Oran 2 (4icu: 30d in Algeria; nr 196 in Africa)	Bir El Djir/Oran	2014
Ecole nationale supérieure de Biotechnologie (ENSB)	Constantine	2014
Univ de Tindouf	Tindouf	2016?
École Supérieure en Sciences Biologiques d'Oran (4icu: 75 <sup>th</sup> in Algeria)	Oran	2017
Ecole normale supérieure de Mostaganem (ENS Mostaganem) (4icu: -)	Mostaganem	2017?

Sources: Wikipedia Universities and 4ICU; also: <https://www.whed.net/home.php>

Table 6. Private University in Algeria

Name	where	year started
Algiers Hotel and Catering School - ESHRA	Algiers	2014

Source: <https://www.eshra.dz> (4icu gives one private institution, but then mentions it as a public one, which it is).

Table 7: Regional distribution of universities in Algeria

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Region	Number of universities and other tertiary institutes for higher learning in 2020	Number of tertiary institutions per million inhabitants
Hauts Plateaux Centre	4	1.4
HP Est	9	1.5
HP Ouest	5	2.1
Nord Centre	39+1	2.8
Nord Est	16	2.7
Nord Ouest	12	1.8
Sud	9+1	2.4
Total	95	2.3

For the last column we used the population numbers as given in table 2. For the regions: see map 1 in part1, and again at the start of part 2.

Table 8. Think tanks in Algeria

Name	Description	Where	Established
National Institute of Strategic Global Studies	A think-tank tasked with researching and carrying out analysis and prospective studies about strategic issues of national and international scenes.	Algiers	1984
CREAD (Research Center for Applied Economics for Development)	designs and conducts research projects with socio-economic partners and national and international scientific institutions. It designs and conducts occasional surveys of samples of populations, institutions and professionals in the economy, to collect data and statistical information on all economic and socio-economic phenomena.	Algiers	1985
CARE - Cercle d'Action et de Réflexion autour de l'Entreprise	CARE intends to participate in the public debate placing the freedom of entrepreneurship at the heart of economic and social development and to carry out several information actions or training	Algiers	2003
The African Center for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT)	The mission of the ACSRT is to conduct research and study on Terrorism and develop strategic policy, operational and training mechanisms within the context of International and Continental legal instruments to strengthen the capacity	Algiers	2004

	of the African Union		
Nabni (Notre Algérie Bâtie sur de Nouvelles Idées)	Participatory think tank which aims to mobilize civil society in order to create proposals regarding problems and struggles in Algerian society.	Algiers	2010

Sources: wikipedia Think Tanks and other sources

Table 9. Museums in Algeria

Name	Type	Established
Botanical garden of Hamma	trial garden	1832
Cirta National Museum	national museum archaeological museum	1853
Ahmed Zabana National Museum	museum	1879
Museum of Antiquities	museum	1897
musée saharien de Ouargla	museum	1938
Centre Algerien de la Cinematographie	cinematheque	1965
Museum of the Revolution	museum	1968
Museum of Modern Art of Algiers	museum	2007
National Museum of Fine Arts of Algiers	museum	
Musée du moudjahid de Batna	museum	
Beni Abbes Museum	museum	
Bardo National Museum	museum	
Lucas Farm Museum	museum	
Museum of Popular Arts and Traditions	museum	
People's Liberation Army Museum	museum	
Archaeological Museum of Cherchell	archaeological museum	

(source: Wikipedia: Museums, and other sources)

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#### Annex: relevant websites

Public Universities	Websites
Université Abou Bekr Belkaid de Tlemcen	<a href="https://www.univ-tlemcen.dz/">https://www.univ-tlemcen.dz/</a>

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Université Abderrahmane Mira de Béjaia	<a href="http://www.univ-bejaia.dz/">http://www.univ-bejaia.dz/</a>
Université Frères Mentouri de Constantine 1	<a href="http://www.umc.edu.dz/index.php/fr/">http://www.umc.edu.dz/index.php/fr/</a>
Université Kasdi Merbah de Ouargla	<a href="https://www.univ-ouargla.dz/index.php/en/">https://www.univ-ouargla.dz/index.php/en/</a>
Université Mohamed Boudiaf de M'sila	<a href="https://www.univ-msila.dz/en/">https://www.univ-msila.dz/en/</a>
Université Mohamed Khider de Biskra	<a href="http://univ-biskra.dz/index.php/en/">http://univ-biskra.dz/index.php/en/</a>
Université Ferhat Abbas Sétif 1	<a href="http://www.univ-setif.dz/">http://www.univ-setif.dz/</a>
Université des Sciences et de la Technologie Houari Boumediène	<a href="https://www.usthb.dz/fr">https://www.usthb.dz/fr</a>
Université Ahmed Ben Bella d'Oran 1	<a href="https://www.univ-oran1.dz/">https://www.univ-oran1.dz/</a>
Université Hadj Lakhder de Batna 1	<a href="http://www.univ-batna.dz/">http://www.univ-batna.dz/</a>
Université Abdelhamid Ibn Badis de Mostaganem	<a href="https://www.univ-mosta.dz/universite-abdelhamid-ibn-badis-mostaganem/">https://www.univ-mosta.dz/universite-abdelhamid-ibn-badis-mostaganem/</a>
Université Benyoucef Benkhedda d'Alger 1	<a href="https://www.univ-alger.dz/">https://www.univ-alger.dz/</a>
Université Hassiba Ben Bouali de Chlef	<a href="http://www.univ-chlef.dz/">http://www.univ-chlef.dz/</a>
Université Mouloud Maameri de Tizi Ouzou	<a href="http://www.ummta.dz/">http://www.ummta.dz/</a>
Université Tahar Moulay de Saida	<a href="https://www.univ-saida.dz/">https://www.univ-saida.dz/</a>
Université des Sciences et de la Technologie d'Oran Mohamed Boudiaf	<a href="https://www.univ-usto.dz/">https://www.univ-usto.dz/</a>
Université Echahid Hamma Lakhdar d'El Oued	<a href="http://www.univ-eloued.dz/">http://www.univ-eloued.dz/</a>
Université Badji Mokhtar de Annaba	<a href="http://www.univ-annaba.dz/">http://www.univ-annaba.dz/</a>
Université Brahim Soltane Chaibout d'Alger 3	<a href="http://www.univ-alger3.dz/">http://www.univ-alger3.dz/</a>
Université Larbi Ben Mhidi de Oum El Bouaghi	<a href="http://www.univ-ueb.dz/">http://www.univ-ueb.dz/</a>
Université M'hamed Bouguerra de Boumerdès	<a href="http://www.univ-boumerdes.dz/">http://www.univ-boumerdes.dz/</a>
Université Yahia Fares de Médéa	<a href="http://www.univ-medea.dz/">http://www.univ-medea.dz/</a>
Université 8 Mai 1945 Guelma	<a href="http://www.univ-guelma.dz/fr">http://www.univ-guelma.dz/fr</a>
Université Djillali Liabès de Sidi-Bel-Abbès	<a href="https://www.univ-sba.dz/">https://www.univ-sba.dz/</a>
Université 20 Août 1955 de Skikda	<a href="http://www.univ-skikda.dz/index.php/en/">http://www.univ-skikda.dz/index.php/en/</a>

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Université Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia de Jijel	<a href="http://www.univ-jijel.dz/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=291&amp;Itemid=130&amp;lang=en">http://www.univ-jijel.dz/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=291&amp;Itemid=130&amp;lang=en</a>
Université Mohamed Lamine Debaghine de Sétif 2	<a href="http://www.univ-setif2.dz/index.php?lang=ar">http://www.univ-setif2.dz/index.php?lang=ar</a>
Université Larbi Tebessi de Tébessa	<a href="http://www.univ-tebessa.dz/">http://www.univ-tebessa.dz/</a>
Université Ziane Achour de Djelfa	<a href="http://www.univ-djelfa.dz/ara/">http://www.univ-djelfa.dz/ara/</a>
Université Saad Dahlab de Blida 1	<a href="http://www.univ-blida.dz/">http://www.univ-blida.dz/</a>
École Nationale Supérieure d'Informatique	<a href="http://www.esi.dz/">http://www.esi.dz/</a>
Université Ibn Khaldoun de Tiaret	<a href="http://www.univ-tiaret.dz/fr/">http://www.univ-tiaret.dz/fr/</a>
Université Mohamed-Chérif Messaadia de Souk Ahras	<a href="http://www.univ-soukahras.dz/fr/">http://www.univ-soukahras.dz/fr/</a>
Université de Batna 2	<a href="http://www.univ-batna2.dz/">http://www.univ-batna2.dz/</a>
Université Abdelhamid Mehri de Constantine 2	<a href="http://www.univ-constantine2.dz/">http://www.univ-constantine2.dz/</a>
Université Djilali Bounaama de Khemis Miliana	<a href="http://www.univ-km.dz/">http://www.univ-km.dz/</a>
Université Mohamed Ben Ahmed d'Oran 2	<a href="http://www.univ-oran2.dz/index.php/fr/">http://www.univ-oran2.dz/index.php/fr/</a>
Université Ahmed Draia d'Adrar	<a href="https://www.univ-adrar.dz/">https://www.univ-adrar.dz/</a>
Université Akli Mohand Oulhadj de Bouira	<a href="http://www.univ-bouira.dz/fr/?page_id=214700#1">http://www.univ-bouira.dz/fr/?page_id=214700#1</a>
Université Amar Telidji de Laghouat	<a href="http://lagh-univ.dz/">http://lagh-univ.dz/</a>
Université Mustapha Stambouli de Mascara	<a href="http://www.univ-mascara.dz/index.php/fr/universite-en-chiffre-2">http://www.univ-mascara.dz/index.php/fr/universite-en-chiffre-2</a>
Université Abou el Kacem Saâdallah d'Alger 2	<a href="http://www.univ-alger2.dz/">http://www.univ-alger2.dz/</a>
École Nationale Supérieure d'Hydraulique	<a href="https://www.ensh.dz/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=1021&amp;Itemid=584">https://www.ensh.dz/index.php?option=com_content&amp;view=article&amp;id=1021&amp;Itemid=584</a>
École Nationale Supérieure des Travaux Publics	<a href="http://www.entp.edu.dz/">http://www.entp.edu.dz/</a>
École Nationale Supérieure Agronomique	<a href="http://www.ensa.dz/">http://www.ensa.dz/</a>
École Nationale d'Administration Moulay Ahmed Medeghri	<a href="http://www.ena.dz/index.php/ar/">http://www.ena.dz/index.php/ar/</a>
Université Lounici Ali de Blida 2	<a href="https://univ-blida2.dz/">https://univ-blida2.dz/</a>
Université des Sciences Islamiques Emir Abdelkader	<a href="http://www.univ-emir.dz/">http://www.univ-emir.dz/</a>
Université de Ghardaia	<a href="http://www.univ-ghardaia.dz/">http://www.univ-ghardaia.dz/</a>



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Université Mohamed El Bachir El Ibrahimi de Bordj Bou Arréridj	<a href="http://www.univ-bba.dz/">http://www.univ-bba.dz/</a>
École Nationale Supérieure en Statistique et en Economie Appliquée	<a href="http://www.enssea.net/">http://www.enssea.net/</a>
École Nationale Supérieure de Technologie	<a href="http://www.enst.dz/index.php/en/">http://www.enst.dz/index.php/en/</a>
Université Tahri Mohammed de Béchar	<a href="http://www.univ-bechar.dz/">http://www.univ-bechar.dz/</a>
École Polytechnique d'Architecture et d'Urbanisme	<a href="http://www.epau-alger.edu.dz/">http://www.epau-alger.edu.dz/</a>
École Nationale Supérieure Vétérinaire d'Alger	<a href="http://www.ensv.dz/ecole/presentation/">http://www.ensv.dz/ecole/presentation/</a>
École Nationale Supérieure des Sciences de la Mer et de l'Aménagement du Littoral	<a href="http://www.enssmal.dz/fr/index.php?option=com_k2&amp;view=item&amp;layout=item&amp;id=123&amp;Itemid=792&amp;lang=fr-fr">http://www.enssmal.dz/fr/index.php?option=com_k2&amp;view=item&amp;layout=item&amp;id=123&amp;Itemid=792&amp;lang=fr-fr</a>
École Supérieure de la Magistrature	<a href="http://www.esm.dz/">http://www.esm.dz/</a>
Université des Sciences et de la Technologie Houari Boumediène	<a href="https://www.usthb.dz/fr">https://www.usthb.dz/fr</a>
École Nationale Polytechnique	<a href="http://www.enp.edu.dz/">http://www.enp.edu.dz/</a>
École Supérieure de Commerce	<a href="https://esc-alger.dz/">https://esc-alger.dz/</a>
Université Salah Boubnider de Constantine 3	<a href="https://univ-constantine3.dz/">https://univ-constantine3.dz/</a>
Université Abbès Laghrour Khenchela	<a href="http://www.univ-khenchela.dz/">http://www.univ-khenchela.dz/</a>
Université Chadli Bendjedid d'El Tarf	<a href="http://univ-eltarf.dz/fr/">http://univ-eltarf.dz/fr/</a>
École Nationale Supérieure de Management	<a href="http://www.ensm.dz/">http://www.ensm.dz/</a>
École Nationale Supérieure de Journalisme et des Sciences de l'Information	<a href="http://ensjsi.dz/">http://ensjsi.dz/</a>
École des Hautes Etudes Commerciales	<a href="http://hec.dz/new.hec/">http://hec.dz/new.hec/</a>
École Nationale Supérieure de Sciences Politiques	<a href="http://www.enssp.dz/">http://www.enssp.dz/</a>
École Supérieure en Sciences Biologiques d'Oran	[ <a href="http://www.essbwnu.edu.sd-oran.dz">www.essbwnu.edu.sd-oran.dz</a> ]
Centre Universitaire Abdelhafid Boussouf de Mila	<a href="http://www.centre-univ-mila.dz/">http://www.centre-univ-mila.dz/</a>

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Centre Universitaire Ahmed Ben Yahia El Wancharissi de Tissemsilt	<a href="http://www.cuniv-tissemsilt.dz/">http://www.cuniv-tissemsilt.dz/</a>
Centre Universitaire Ahmed Zabana de Rélizane	<a href="http://www.cu-relizane.dz/index.php/fr/">http://www.cu-relizane.dz/index.php/fr/</a>
Ecole supérieure algérienne des Affaires	<a href="https://www.esaa.dz/">https://www.esaa.dz/</a>
Institut algérien du Pétrole	<a href="http://www.iap.dz/">http://www.iap.dz/</a>
Centre Universitaire Amine Elokhal El Hadj Moussa Egakhamouk de Tamanrasset	<a href="http://www.cu-tamanrasset.dz">http://www.cu-tamanrasset.dz</a>
Ecole normale supérieure Assia Djebar de Constantine (ENSC)	<a href="http://www.ensc.dz">http://www.ensc.dz</a>
Centre Universitaire Belhadj Bouchaib de Ain Témouchent	<a href="http://www.cuniv-aintemouchent.dz">http://www.cuniv-aintemouchent.dz</a>
Institut national de la Poste et des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication (INPTIC)	<a href="http://www.inptic.edu.dz">http://www.inptic.edu.dz</a>
Institut National des Télécommunications et des Technologies de l'Information et de la Communication (INTTIC)	<a href="http://www.ito.dz">http://www.ito.dz</a>
Ecole nationale polytechnique d'Oran (ENPO)	<a href="http://www.enp-oran.dz">http://www.enp-oran.dz</a>
Ecole nationale polytechnique de Constantine	<a href="http://www.enp-constantine.dz">http://www.enp-constantine.dz</a>
Ecole nationale supérieure de Biotechnologie (ENSB)	<a href="http://ensbiotech.edu.dz">http://ensbiotech.edu.dz</a>
Ecole nationale supérieure des Mines et de la Métallurgie (ENSMM)	<a href="http://ensmm-annaba.dz">http://ensmm-annaba.dz</a>
Centre Universitaire Nour Bachir d'El Bayadh (CUNB)	<a href="http://www.cu-elbayadh.dz">http://www.cu-elbayadh.dz</a>
Ecole nationale supérieure en Sciences et Technologie du Sport Rachid Harraïgue Dely Ibrahim (ENS/STS "Rachid Harraïgue")	<a href="http://www.essts.dz">http://www.essts.dz</a>
Centre Universitaire Salhi Ahmed de Naama	<a href="http://www.cuniv-naama.dz">http://www.cuniv-naama.dz</a>
Ecole supérieure de Banque (ESB)	<a href="http://www.esb.edu.dz">http://www.esb.edu.dz</a>
Ecole nationale de Management et de l'Administration de la Santé (ENMAS)	<a href="http://www.enmas.dz">http://www.enmas.dz</a>

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Ecole normale supérieure de Bouzaréah	<a href="http://www.ensb.dz">http://www.ensb.dz</a>
Ecole normale supérieure de Kouba (ENS-Kouba)	<a href="http://www.ens-kouba.dz">http://www.ens-kouba.dz</a>
Ecole normale supérieure de Laghouat	<a href="http://www.ens-lagh.dz">http://www.ens-lagh.dz</a>
Ecole normale supérieure de Mostaganem (ENS Mostaganem)	<a href="http://ens.univ-mosta.dz">http://ens.univ-mosta.dz</a>
Ecole normale supérieure d'enseignement technologique de Skikda (ENSET Skikda)	<a href="http://www.enset-skikda.dz">http://www.enset-skikda.dz</a>
Université de la Formation Continue (UFC)	<a href="http://www.ufc.dz">http://www.ufc.dz</a>
Centre Universitaire de Tindouf	<a href="http://vrelex.ummo.dz/index.php/centre-universitaire-tindouf/">http://vrelex.ummo.dz/index.php/centre-universitaire-tindouf/</a>
<b>Private universities</b>	
Algiers Hotel and Catering School - ESHRA	<a href="https://www.eshra.dz">https://www.eshra.dz</a>
<b>Think tanks, and other knowledge institutions</b>	
The African Center for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT)	<a href="https://caert.org.dz/#">https://caert.org.dz/#</a>
National Institute of Strategic Global Studies	<a href="http://www.inesg.dz/?page_id=1718&amp;lang=en">http://www.inesg.dz/?page_id=1718&amp;lang=en</a>
Nabni (Notre Algérie Bâtie sur de Nouvelles Idées)	<a href="http://www.nabni.org/linitiative-nabni/naissance/">http://www.nabni.org/linitiative-nabni/naissance/</a>
CARE - Cercle d'Action et de Réflexion autour de l'Entreprise	<a href="https://care.dz/">https://care.dz/</a>
CREAD (Research Center for Applied Economics for Development)	<a href="http://www.cread.dz/index.php/en/creads-presentation/">http://www.cread.dz/index.php/en/creads-presentation/</a>
<b>Museums</b>	
Museum of Modern Art of Algiers	<a href="http://www.mama-dz.com">http://www.mama-dz.com</a>
Centre Algerien de la Cinematographie	<a href="http://www.cinemathequalgerie.dz/">http://www.cinemathequalgerie.dz/</a>
National Museum of Fine Arts of Algiers	<a href="http://www.musee-beauxarts.dz/">http://www.musee-beauxarts.dz/</a>
Ahmed Zabana National Museum	<a href="http://musee-ahmedzabana.com/">http://musee-ahmedzabana.com/</a>
Bardo National Museum	<a href="http://museebardo.dz/">http://museebardo.dz/</a>
Museum of Popular Arts and Traditions	<a href="http://www.musee-mnatp.art.dz">http://www.musee-mnatp.art.dz</a>

Knowledge institutions in Africa and their development 1960-2020: Algeria

Archaeological Museum of Cherchell	<a href="http://www.musee-cherchell.dz/">http://www.musee-cherchell.dz/</a>
Botanical garden of Hamma	<a href="http://www.jardinbotaniqueduhamma.dz/">http://www.jardinbotaniqueduhamma.dz/</a>