

IN SUPPORT OF THE ALGERIAN RED CRESCENT




62
National Society
branches



820
National Society
local units



181
National Society
staff



42,520
National Society
volunteers

PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency
Operations



6,000

Climate and
environment



100,000

Disasters
and crises



28,080

Health and
wellbeing



28,200

Migration and
displacement



200,000

Values, power
and inclusion



10,000

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Overview		Funding Sources	
Funding	Not reported	IFRC Secretariat	Not reported
Expenditure	Not reported	Participating National Societies	Not reported
		HNS other funding sources	Not reported

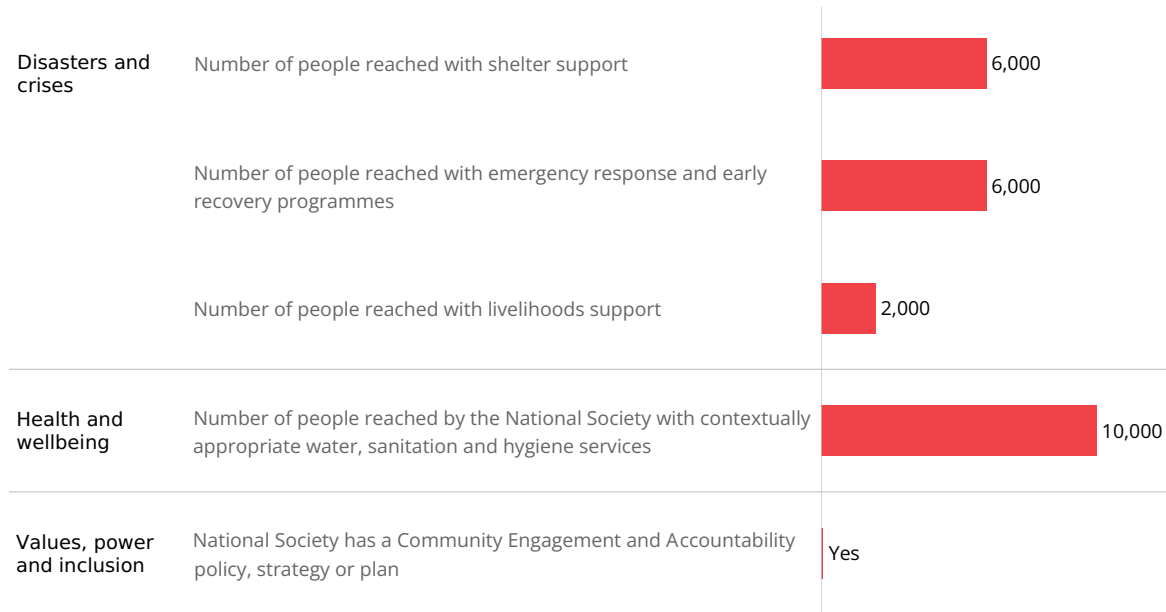
IFRC network			
Country	Funding Requirement		17.1M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding Requirement	16.5M
		Funding	1.1M
		Expenditure	92,000
	Emergency Operations	Funding	550,000
		Expenditure	521,000
Participating National Societies	Funding Requirement		400,000
	Funding		680,000
	Expenditure		680,000
HNS other funding sources	Funding Requirement		236,000
	Funding		Not reported

Appeal number **MAADZ001**

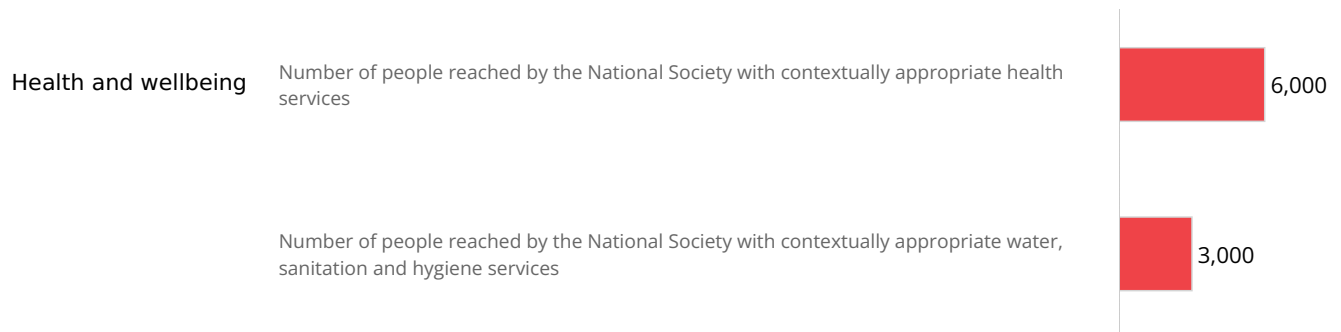
*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

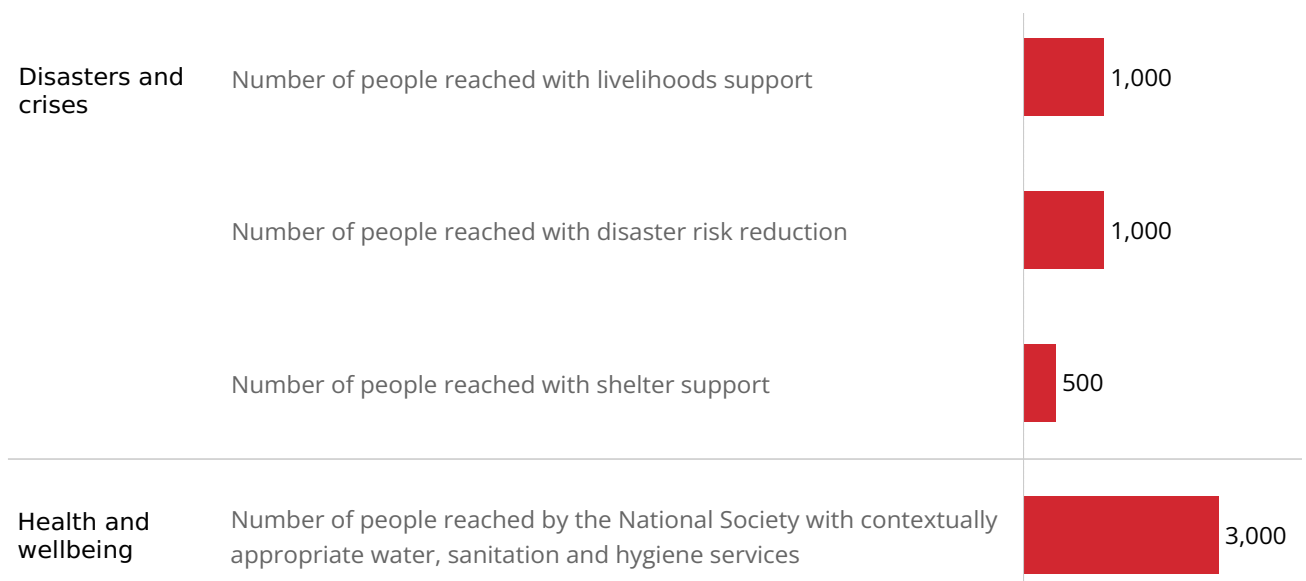
MDRDZ011 / Algeria Flood 2024 Béchar



MDRDZ012 / South Algeria Malaria and Diphtheria



MDRDZ013 / Algeria Flood 2025



STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)	Yes
	Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	100,000
	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	100,000
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	28,000
	Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes	12,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	9,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	10,000
Health and wellbeing	Number of people donating blood	28,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	112,000

	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	20,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with training in first aid	19,000
	Number of people reached with immunization services	4,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	143
Migration and displacement	National Society has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	200,000
Values, power and inclusion	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes
	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	10,000

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Accountability and agility	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
National Society development	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes

IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
National Society							
Spanish Red Cross	680,000						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 680,000**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

In 2025, Algeria continued to face environmental, public health, and migration-related challenges. Climate-related hazards, including floods, heatwaves and wildfire risks, affected several regions. In May 2025, severe flash floods impacted the wilayas of Laghouat, Tiaret, Djelfa and M'Sila, required immediate intervention.

Public health risks, including malaria and diphtheria outbreaks in southern regions, require community health interventions and awareness campaigns. At the same time, Algeria remained a country of transit and destination for migrants from Sub-Saharan Africa and continued hosting Sahrawi refugees in the Tindouf camps. These dynamics require continued humanitarian support across health, shelter, food assistance and protection services.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2025, in alignment with the national 'Green Wall' programme, the Algerian Red Crescent scaled up its afforestation and reforestation initiatives such as integrating Green Response principles into its supply chain, aiming to reduce plastic waste during relief distributions. Through the [Early Warning Systems \(EWS\)](#), the National Society supported recovery efforts for agricultural communities affected by drought and fires, promoting sustainable water management and soil conservation techniques as part of its climate adaptation strategy. Over a 100 youth volunteers were mobilised for reforestation, ecological restoration, and forest fire prevention which resulted in 231 tree-planting campaigns and 10,500 trees planted nationally.

Disasters and crises

In 2025, IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) was utilized for a [flood response](#) which provided emergency shelter and non-food items (NFIs), food and hygiene kits, safe drinking water, medical and psychological first aid, and restoring basic living conditions for over 250 affected families. With regard to the [Preparedness for Effective Response \(PER\)](#) approach, the National Society made considerable progress. This included risk analysis, response planning, and the development of localized preparedness capacities at branch level. The Algerian Red Crescent also conducted simulation drills engaging participants in practical emergency response training.

Health and wellbeing

The National Society responded to malaria and diphtheria outbreaks in the south the Algerian Red Cross through IFRC-DREF. Additionally, it successfully bridged the urban-rural health gap through 826 mobile health caravans and vaccination outreach under the [Saving Lives and Livelihoods \(SLL\)](#) programme. [Mental Health and Psychosocial Support \(MHPSS\)](#) was also integrated into all emergency operations, with trained volunteers providing psychological first aid to displaced families. Also, under the [water, sanitation, and hygiene \(WASH\)](#) interventions, the National Society focused on preventing water-borne diseases following floods. It distributed hygiene kits and conducted hygiene promotion sessions for displaced populations.

Migration and displacement

In Algerian Red Crescent provided multi-sectoral humanitarian aid to 200,000 Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf and vulnerable migrants in transit. Its assistance included food distribution, primary healthcare, and [Restoring Family Links \(RFL\)](#) services. A [measuring mid upper arm circumference \(MUAC\)](#) nutrition programme also enrolled children in acute malnutrition management, achieving zero deaths from acute malnutrition in 2025. The National Society also launched the [Humanitarian Service Point \(HSP\)](#) project to provide a multi-service platform for migrants starting in 2026. Sahrawi refugee women, pregnant or lactating, were supported through a complementary Cash-Based Transfer programme. With regard to the Refugee Health project, in partnership with UNHCR, it delivered individual consultations and managed emergency calls.

Values, power, and inclusion

Reflecting the organization's commitment to inclusion, the Algerian Red Crescent distributed 22,728 wheelchairs to persons with disabilities and their families, enabling mobility and dignified access to services. Additionally, youth were engaged in social inclusion and non-violence programmes, while school bags were distributed to support educational continuity for children from vulnerable households, including children of incarcerated persons. Additionally, community engagement and accountability (CEA) was further reinforced through a national road safety awareness campaign reaching people across 218 campaigns, and a national campaign against damage to schoolbooks conducted in 230 schools.

Enabling local actors

In 2025, the National Society increased public trust through high-visibility social media campaigns during the 2025 flood response. It also advocated for the integration of disaster law into national legislation to facilitate international assistance. Digital transformation equipped rural branches with reporting tools. Key digital milestones achieved included a beneficiary card platform registering families for targeted aid management, a first aid training platform tracking, a blood donation platform, a missing persons search platform for restoring family links, an e-learning platform extending training reach beyond geographic limitations. These systems collectively reduce duplication, improve accountability, and enable real-time national-level reporting.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

Throughout the reporting period, implementation required several strategic reorientations to maintain relevance amidst an evolving humanitarian landscape. The adjustments included the acceleration of Anticipatory Action through the introduction of the Simplified Early Action Protocol (sEAP) for floods. Funding constraints remain acute. The gas distribution coverage has reduced to four months annually and with nutritional indicators becoming alarming, the conditions highlight the urgent need for sustained international support.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In alignment with the national 'Green Wall' programme, the Algerian Red Crescent scaled up its afforestation and reforestation initiatives across several governorates. Internally, the National Society began integrating Green Response principles into its supply chain, aiming to reduce plastic waste during relief distributions. Community-led initiatives, such as local recycling programs and awareness campaigns on renewable energy use, were piloted to foster long-term environmental stewardship.

The National Society also mobilized 100+ youth volunteers across 5 wilayas for reforestation, ecological restoration, and forest fire prevention. Following its completion, the National Society conducted 231 tree-planting campaigns resulting in 10,500 trees planted nationally.

With regard to the integration of Early Warning Systems (EWS) with local knowledge, the National Society supported recovery efforts for agricultural communities affected by drought and fires, promoting sustainable water management and soil conservation techniques as part of its climate adaptation strategy.

The Algerian Red Cross focused on Environmental Education and climate awareness within schools, targeting youth as change agents. Training sessions on first aid and disaster preparedness were conducted for students and teachers in high-risk zones (seismic and flood-prone areas). The 'Little Rescuer' Red Crescent Cadets programme introduced children to basic rescue skills and humanitarian values from an early age, while 5 dedicated Youth Capacity Building sessions engaged 100 participants in forest and environmental protection training.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Algerian Red Crescent with financial assistance through the IFRC [Capacity Building Fund \(CBF\)](#) for focusing on forestry and youth engagement. Additionally, technical guidance was provided for integrating climate-smart triggers into the future [simplified Early Action Protocol \(sEAP\)](#).



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, visit IFRC GO page: [Algeria](#).

In 2025, IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) was utilized for a flood as well as an epidemic response. Details on the epidemic emergency can be found in the 'Health and Wellbeing' section of this report.

Name of Operation	Nepal Drought 2025
MDR-Code	MDRDZ013
People assisted	1,250
Duration	6 months (29 May 2025 to 30 November 2025)
Funding requirements	CHF 158,950
DREF Operation	DREF Operation
DREF Operation Update	DREF Operation

The IFRC-DREF allocation of CHF 158,950 in May 2025 supported the National Society in providing immediate assistance to those impacted by flash floods including over 250 affected families, including displaced populations, nomadic groups, and vulnerable rural communities. The operation focused on delivering essential services including emergency shelter and non-food items (NFIs), food and hygiene kits, safe drinking water, medical and psychological first aid, and restoring basic living conditions. Through this multi-sectoral response, the operation ensured protection, dignity, and resilience of the affected population over a period of six months across Djelfa, M'Sila, Laghouat, and Tiaret.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Algerian Red Crescent provided [shelter](#) solutions to households affected by the May floods and the Béchar floods. Its support included the distribution of family tents and essential household items such as blankets, mattresses, and kitchen sets to households in flooded areas. Furthermore, the National Society saw improved coordination with local authorities for rapid assessment and emergency housing placement in northern governorates.

In addition, agricultural toolkits and seeds were distributed to rural households in Béchar and Jijel. Vocational training sessions were also conducted to help community members restart local trade and small-scale manufacturing, ensuring long-term self-sufficiency, and resilience against future climate shocks. Beyond disaster-affected communities, the Algerian Red Crescent also provided targeted [food security and livelihood](#) support to nomadic communities in remote and border areas, distributing food parcels, food supplies, and clothing sets.

Additionally, unconditional [cash grants](#) were distributed to the most vulnerable households displaced by the flash floods. These grants allowed families to prioritize their most urgent needs, such as food, clothing, and medicines. Post-distribution monitoring confirmed that the cash assistance effectively supported local markets while maintaining the dignity of those affected.

With regard to the [Preparedness for Effective Response](#) (PER) approach, the National Society made considerable progress. This included risk analysis, response planning, and the development of localized preparedness capacities at branch level. Flood risk scenarios were progressively integrated into emergency planning, alongside the development of early warning protocols and capacity-building of response teams.

Additionally, capacity building for disaster risk reduction was substantial. The Algerian Red Crescent conducted 236 simulation drills engaging 6,740 participants in practical emergency response training. First Responder training delivered 880 training sessions to 21,340 individuals, progressing toward the National Society's strategic objective of 'a rescuer in every household'. The National Society also responded to multiple wildfires across the country, deploying first responders to Bordj Bou Arréridj, Tipaza, Blida, Bejaïa, Tizi Ouzou, Mostaganem, and Sétif, and to floods in Aïn Témouchent, Relizane, M'sila, and in Guezzam, demonstrating national coverage and flexible multi-hazard response capacity. Under the 'Green Wall' initiative, 120 youth volunteers were trained across five provinces.

The National Society supported the integration of [disaster law](#) education and humanitarian values into youth volunteer training programmes to build a more resilient and socially responsible generation. In 2025, the Algerian Red Crescent conducted 775 general training sessions.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Algerian Red Crescent through the IFRC DREF mechanism. Technical support was also provided for National Response Team trainings and the implementation of the PER process.



Health and wellbeing

Name of Operation	Malaria and Diphtheria
MDR-Code	MDRDZ012
People assisted	6,000
Duration	6 months (28 October 2024 to 30 April 2025)
Funding requirements	CHF 214,695
DREF Operation	DREF Operation
DREF Operation Update	DREF Operation Final Report

The IFRC-DREF allocation of CHF 214,695 in October 2024 supported the National Society in providing urgent assistance to people affected by the outbreaks in South of Algeria, including people in the move and host communities, with a focus on health (Malaria and Diphtheria). This operation aimed to assist 6,000 affected people residing in the southern regions, including those directly impacted by the outbreaks in the WASH and health sectors, for 6 months.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In addition to its response to the malaria and diphtheria outbreaks in the south, the Algerian Red Crescent successfully bridged the urban-rural health gap through mobile health caravans and vaccination outreach under the [Saving Lives and Livelihoods](#) (SLL) programme.

The National Society also expanded its health outreach through mobile medical caravans, reaching underserved rural areas. A total 826 medical caravans were staffed with 3,654 doctors and nurses, providing 53,917 specialized consultations and administering 87,789 vaccine doses across remote wilayas. Complementing this, the National Society conducted 2,103 direct health awareness campaigns and media campaigns reaching people with targeted health education on diabetes, hypertension, cancer screening, HIV/AIDS prevention, viral hepatitis, and food safety.

[Mental Health and Psychosocial Support](#) (MHPSS) was also integrated into all emergency operations, with trained volunteers providing psychological first aid to families displaced by floods and wildfires.

Under the [water, sanitation, and hygiene](#) (WASH) interventions, the National Society focused on preventing water-borne diseases following floods. It distributed hygiene kits and conducted hygiene promotion sessions for displaced populations. In the southern regions, efforts were made to improve sustainable access to safe water through the maintenance of community water points. The National Society also worked on integrating WASH standards into its school-based environmental education programs.

The Algerian Red Crescent also conducted 28,200 blood donation campaigns, supporting national emergency medical response capacity. The National Society also finalized its [First Aid](#) Manual to achieve IFAA international accreditation.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Algerian Red Crescent through Africa Centre for Disease Control and provided joint support for the SLL initiative, focusing on Risk Communication (RCCE). The IFRC also supported the health response to malaria/diphtheria outbreaks in the south through the IFRC-DREF mechanism.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

For the Sahrawi refugee population specifically, the Algerian Red Crescent coordinated the distribution of 22,863 tonnes of food in partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP), covering 28,090 families per month. A [measuring mid upper arm circumference](#) (MUAC) nutrition programme also enrolled 1,420 children in acute malnutrition management, achieving zero deaths from acute malnutrition in 2025.

Additionally, in partnership with the UNHCR, the National Society distributed 94,790 gas bottles across five camps such as Smara, Laâyoune, Dakhla, Boujdour, and Aousserd to ensure access to cooking energy. Total coordinated assistance across all partners exceeded 20,000 tonnes.

The Algerian Red Crescent provided multi-sectoral humanitarian aid to 200,000 Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf and vulnerable migrants in transit. Support focused on food security, primary healthcare, and the distribution of non-food items (NFIs). The National Society maintained its role in facilitating [restoring family links](#) (RFL) and providing protection services, ensuring that the most vulnerable groups had access to basic services regardless of their legal status. Tracing procedures were also standardized in three languages (Arabic, French, and English) and recently received 49 partial responses. It also launched the [Humanitarian Service Point](#) (HSP) project to provide a multi-service platform for migrants starting in 2026.

A complementary Cash-Based Transfer (CBT) programme was also implemented with the World Food Programme (WFP) for the Sahrawi refugee population, targeting 8,600 pregnant and lactating women with moderate acute malnutrition through magnetic card vouchers redeemable at local merchants — enabling market participation and preserving beneficiary agency while addressing acute nutritional needs.

With regard to the Refugee Health project, in partnership with UNHCR, it delivered 2,781 individual consultations and managed 2,430 emergency calls. Over 242 [mental health and psychosocial support](#) (MHPSS) consultations were provided to 143 individuals, including specialized activities for 50 children.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Algerian Red Crescent with technical and financial assistance.

The **Spanish Red Cross** supported the National Society with refugee programmes in Tindouf and facilitated regional coordination for cross-border displacement flows. It contributed food items and supported Doctors of the World Spain in supplying essential medicines.

The ICRC provides support to the National Society under the Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)) initiative.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) standards were systematically applied during the distribution of relief items to ensure that women, the elderly, and persons with disabilities had prioritized and safe access. The National Society finalized its National Safeguarding Policy to strengthen protection frameworks across all branches.

Reflecting the organization's commitment to inclusion, the Algerian Red Crescent distributed 22,728 wheelchairs to persons with disabilities and their families, enabling mobility and dignified access to services. Additionally, youth were engaged in social inclusion and non-violence programmes, while 181,879 school bags were distributed to support educational continuity for children from vulnerable households, including children of incarcerated persons.

As part of the Saving Lives and Livelihoods (SLL) programme, the National Society implemented Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) strategies. This included door-to-door awareness campaigns and the use of local radio to provide early warning information for floods and heatwaves. Feedback mechanisms were established at distribution sites to ensure that community concerns regarding the quality and transparency of aid were addressed in real-time.

Additionally, community engagement and accountability (CEA) was further reinforced through a national road safety awareness campaign reaching people across 218 campaigns, and a national campaign against damage to schoolbooks conducted in 230 schools. Post-distribution monitoring via the KOBO digital platform enabled real-time quality assurance and community feedback integration during emergency operations, strengthening the accountability loop between the Algerian Red Crescent and affected populations. CEA was maximized through the establishment of feedback desks at all distribution sites. Data collection was improved to include sex, age, and disability disaggregation (SADD).

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** supported the Algerian Red Crescent with technical and financial assistance. It also assisted with technical templates for protection, gender, and inclusion mainstreaming and supported the drafting of the National Safeguarding Policy.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, links with development assistance, and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role. Participating National Societies which support the Algerian Red Crescent include:

The **Italian Red Cross** provides support in migration, National Society development and capacity building.

The **Spanish Red Cross** provides support in relief assistance to Sahraouis in Algiers and Tindouf.

Movement coordination

The Algerian Red Crescent ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The ICRC supports the Algerian Red Crescent in several areas, including first aid, the dissemination of international humanitarian law and humanitarian principles, and restoring family links. The ICRC has been present in Algeria since the country's independence in 1954, and its main focus is the monitoring of prison conditions.

External coordination

In line with its auxiliary role, the Algerian Red Crescent works closely with governmental bodies in the areas of disaster management and health. It also coordinates with the Civil Protection Authority for needs assessments in emergencies, the delivery of assistance and other services. The National Society has a strong capacity for mobilizing local resources, working with United Nations agencies and other partners in Algeria, including the private sector.

The National Society continues to engage in advocacy activities and partnership with international organizations including United Nations agencies, EU Directorate-General for Neighbourhood and Enlargement Negotiations (DG-NEAR)/ European Commission's Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG-ECHO), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and Africa Centres for Disease Control (AfCDC). The Algeria Red Crescent has demonstrated strong mobilization capacities for local resources including within the existing UN agencies and other partners in country.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The National Society increased public trust through high-visibility social media campaigns during the 2025 flood response. It also advocated for the integration of [disaster law](#) into national legislation to facilitate international assistance.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the National Society with its regional communications in producing high-quality multimedia content and success stories for global platforms.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Algerian Red Cross advanced its [digital transformation](#) by equipping rural branches with digital reporting tools. It initiated a review of the internal financial sustainability model and volunteer management systems. Key digital milestones achieved included a beneficiary card platform registering families for targeted aid management, a first aid training platform tracking, a blood donation platform, a missing persons search platform for restoring family links, an e-learning platform extending training reach beyond geographic limitations. These systems collectively reduce duplication, improve accountability, and enable real-time national-level reporting.

The implementation of a new Risk Management Register also strengthened supply chain transparency and financial reporting compliance through the adoption of standardized RBM (Results-Based Management) tools. In alignment with the Digital Transformation agenda, the Algerian Red Cross improved its data collection to include sex, age, and disability disaggregated data (SADD).

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided the National Society through the Empress Shôken Fund. It provided technical platform for digital maturity growth and leadership development training. Additionally, it also provided peer-to-peer learning opportunities and audit support to ensure transparent management of international funds.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

Q5. PARTICIPATION AND ACCOUNTABILITY FOR AFFECTED PEOPLE – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

See Strategic Priority on 'Values, power and inclusion' under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

See Strategic Priorities or Enabling Local Actors, where relevant under Q3: MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

- **Preparedness:** The successful evacuation of families during the May 2025 floods proved that Anticipatory Action is more cost-effective than reactive relief. The lesson learned is to move away from ad-hoc emergency appeals toward a permanent "National Disaster Preparedness Fund."
- **Localized Response:** The designation of DRM Focal Points in all branches drastically reduced response times. The lesson is that decentralization of decision-making power to the local level is essential for geographical coverage in a country as large as Algeria.
- **Digital Accountability:** During the wildfire response, manual data collection led to reporting delays. The organization learned that Digital Transformation is not a luxury but a core requirement for accountability toward donors and affected populations.

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Seconds Save Lives

When the Early Warning System triggered a red alert 48 hours before the peak of the Béchar floods, the Algerian Red Crescent volunteers used local radio and SMS alerts to move 50 vulnerable families to higher ground.

2

Mobile Health Caravans

In the remote southern regions, where health disparities are highest, the National Society's mobile medical caravans reached over 15,000 individuals in remote southern regions with primary healthcare and diphtheria vaccinations. This initiative bridged the gap between national strategy and local reality, proving that mobile units are the most effective solution for rural health equity.

ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the [8+3 reporting template](#) contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2025 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [DZ_Algeria AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRDZ012](#) and [MDRDZ013](#))
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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