



ALGERIA

2026 IFRC network country plan



11 August 2026

In support of the Algerian Red Crescent



62

National Society
branches



800

National Society
local units



181

National Society
staff



42,000

National Society
volunteers

People to be reached in 2026

Climate and
environment



100,000

Disasters and crises



720,000

Health and
wellbeing



112,000

Migration and
displacement



200,000

Values, power
and inclusion

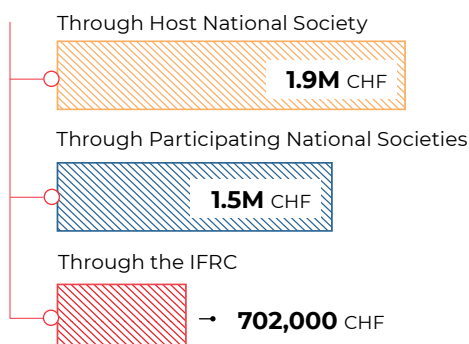


10,000

IFRC network Funding Requirements

2026

Total 4.1M CHF



Participating National Societies

Spanish Red Cross

IFRC Appeal codes

Longer-term needs:

MAADZ001

Head of Country Cluster Delegation For Algeria,
Morocco and Tunisia Algiers

Hazards



Wildfires



Floods



Cold waves



Earthquakes



Migration

IFRC network multi-year focus

Longer term needs

- Recurring disasters
- Migration
- Climate change

Capacity development

- Disaster risk management
 - Health services
 - Financial sustainability
- National Society development
 - Humanitarian diplomacy

Key country data links

INFORM Severity rating **Medium**

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index **Medium**

Human Development Index rank **96**

World Bank Population figure **46.8M**

World Bank Population below poverty line **6%**



The Algerian Red Crescent provide food and non-food items to vulnerable families and individuals. (Photo: Algerian Red Crescent)

Detailed funding requirements

2026

	Host National Society	IFRC
Longer-term needs		
Climate and environment	200,000	
Disasters & crises	600,000	
Health & wellbeing	400,000	
Migration & displacement		702,000
Values, power & inclusion	200,000	
Enabling local actors	544,000	
Total	1.9M	702,000

Participating National Societies bilateral support

National Society	Year	Funding Requirement	Confirmed Funding	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
Spanish Red Cross	2026	1.5M	1.5M			1.4M			

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Algerian Red Crescent** was founded in 1956 and recognized nationally by law in 1962 as a voluntary and autonomous relief society and was admitted into the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1963. The National Society serves as an auxiliary to the Algerian public authorities and its prime mission is to alleviate human suffering based on the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's fundamental principles.

The Algerian Red Crescent's mandate is to cooperate with the public authorities and the military corps in the prevention of disease, the promotion of health, and decreasing human suffering for the betterment of the community. It ensures the provision of relief and assistance through rapid and effective operations in terms of disasters requiring essential emergency intervention towards affected populations. Additionally, it

participates in the fight against epidemics, protection against disease and improvement of health by providing medical care and raising awareness of health regulations.

The National Society's intervention in timely humanitarian initiatives is bolstered by its 36,000 volunteers, its 181 staff, and its 58 branches and 592 local units. Over the last few years, the Algerian Red Crescent has responded to many small and medium-scale disasters and has played a significant role in the country's response to the COVID-19 pandemic, deploying more than 7,000 volunteers to support the Ministry of Health in vaccination centres.

In 2024, the Algerian Red Crescent reached more than 158,000 people with shelter support under its disaster response and early recovery programmes.

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Algeria, located in North Africa, holds a strategic geographical position at the crossroads of Africa and the Mediterranean. As the largest country in Africa and the Arab world, it features a diverse landscape, ranging from the expansive Sahara Desert in the south to the fertile coastal plains in the north. This geographical diversity significantly influences the country's climate, resources, and economic activities.

Demographically, Algeria is characterized by a large and predominantly youthful population, making it the most populous nation in the Maghreb region. The population comprises a diverse mix of ethnic groups, including Arab-Berber, Tuareg, and Mozabite communities. Over the years, Algeria has witnessed significant urbanization, with an increasing percentage of its population residing in cities, particularly along the Mediterranean coast. Factors such as fertility rates, urbanization, and migration patterns have shaped demographic trends in Algeria, with implications for the country's social and economic development.

Economically, Algeria has been heavily dependent on hydrocarbon production and exports, which from 2016 to 2021 accounted for 19 percent of its GDP, 93 percent of its product exports, and 38 percent of its budget revenues. To address high unemployment rates, especially among the youth, Algeria has been working on diversifying its sources of income. In

2021, the economy showed signs of recovery, with a 3.4 percent increase in GDP following the recession induced by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020. This rebound was primarily driven by increased hydrocarbon production. However, in 2022, economic growth slowed due to declining crude oil and natural gas output, although nonhydrocarbon sectors such as agriculture and consumer-oriented manufacturing experienced growth. Favourable global hydrocarbon prices in 2022 improved Algeria's external and budget balances, resulting in an anticipated current account surplus of 5.7 percent of GDP and a reduction in the budget deficit to 0.9 percent in the year 2022. Public debt reached 50.9 percent of GDP in 2022 and in the same year, inflation stood at 9.3 percent, notably impacting vulnerable segments of the population. Algeria's previous economic progress, marked by poverty reduction and improved human development indicators, was largely linked to the boom in hydrocarbon revenues. In an effort to combat youth unemployment and diversify the economy, Algeria has launched economic reforms aimed at promoting investment, improving the business climate, and transitioning to a growth model driven by the private sector.

The enduring tensions between Algeria and neighbouring Morocco concerning the Western Sahara issue have been a longstanding and contentious matter in North African geopolitics. This protracted conflict has resulted in significant humanitarian consequences, with many Sahrawi refugees residing in camps in Algeria for extended periods. This situation, coupled with ongoing tensions, has impeded efforts to address the humanitarian needs of these vulnerable populations.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Algeria faces growing environmental challenges driven by climate change, desertification, and increasingly unpredictable weather patterns. The southern regions are predominantly arid and semi-arid, while the northern coastal areas experience variable—and at times extreme—rainfall. Climate change has contributed to an estimated 30 per cent decline in average annual rainfall in recent decades, resulting in prolonged drought cycles in some regions and severe flooding in others. Heatwaves, sandstorms, and persistent water scarcity further exacerbate vulnerabilities, particularly in rural and high plateau areas where agricultural livelihoods depend on fragile ecosystems.

Wildfires have become more frequent and intense, especially in the north, threatening human settlements, agricultural land, and nature reserves. Simultaneously, desertification continues to advance southwards, reducing arable land and undermining food security. These climatic and environmental pressures intersect with socio-economic vulnerabilities, including unemployment, poverty, and limited access to essential services in remote areas.

The Algerian Government has formulated an environmental strategy and plans and launched the [Green Wall Barrier](#) in the 1970s to mitigate the desertification risk of its lands. The most recent climate change adaptation measures appear in the [National Climate Plan 2025](#), which also constitutes the country's [Nationally Determined Contribution 2030](#), as well as the National Strategy for the Environment 2017–2035. As the largest country in Africa, Algeria's potential to generate solar power is one of the largest in the world – estimated at more than five billion GWh per year. Despite the Government's efforts, Algeria faces multifaceted pressures, including economic and financial fluctuations driven by oil prices.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Algerian Red Crescent will strengthen climate and environmental resilience by expanding afforestation and reforestation efforts in support of national initiatives such as the “Green Wall” programme, while promoting community-based climate change adaptation through water conservation, sustainable agriculture, and renewable energy solutions. It will enhance community preparedness by strengthening Early Warning System for All (EW4A) mechanisms, improving access to climate risk information, and linking preparedness actions to specific climate risk scenarios through the integration of community and national systems.

The National Society will also invest in environmental education through targeted climate awareness campaigns, with a strong focus on youth engagement and school-based programming, while fostering community-led sustainability initiatives such as waste recycling, clean energy use, and household-level water harvesting systems.

Planned activities in 2026

- Conduct community [awareness campaigns](#) on climate change, targeting vulnerable regions
- Launch afforestation programmes and involve volunteers and communities in tree planting initiatives
- Expand early warning systems and train communities and volunteers for extreme weather
- Collaborate with authorities to support climate adaptation policies aligned with national plans
- Organize workshops on climate adaptation, focusing on water conservation and renewable energy
- Promote small-scale projects such as waste recycling and clean energy in local communities
- Partner with academic institutions and NGOs to share knowledge and solutions for climate resilience
- Contribute to the National Climate Plan by adopting [eco-friendly measures](#) in National Society operations

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Society's capacity building initiatives such as afforestation campaigns, small-scale waste recycling enterprises, and sensitization campaigns to enhance environmental resilience. It will provide technical and operational support for integration of climate action into emergency response and assist the National Society in regional climate resilience networks and facilitate collaboration. The IFRC will also ensure that the Algerian Red Crescent's climate initiatives contribute to IFRC's global climate agenda and commitments under IFRC Strategy 2030.



Disasters and crises

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

Algeria faces multiple natural and socio-economic hazards, including floods, droughts, forest fires, landslides, locust invasions, and the potential threat of tsunamis. More than 90 per cent of Algeria's population is concentrated in coastal areas—constituting 12 per cent of the land—which amplifies vulnerability to these natural hazards. Heavy rainfall causes severe damage to house and infrastructure. During these events, many families seek shelter in emergency centres set up by the Ministry of Solidarity. Seismic risk, characterized by frequent earthquakes, particularly in urban areas, presents another challenge for the country.

In [2023](#), Algeria faced devastating consequences of climate change in the form of a severe heat wave that went on for more than 60 days. In the northeast region of the country, several wildfires quickly spread, especially in the regions of Bejaia, Skikda, Tizi ouzou, Bouira, Jijel, and Boumerdes. The wildfires affected more than 30,000 people in Algeria, with recorded 34 deaths registered by the Algerian government and 700 injuries. The affected population relied heavily on crops and livestock, both of which were severely impacted by the wildfires, resulting in further hardships for the communities. The situation also affected the health of the population, as the flames and smoke led to thousands of injuries.

Additionally, [road accidents](#) pose a significant nationwide threat, stressing the need for increased community awareness around road accidents. The region also deals with the spillover effects of crises in neighbouring countries, leading to population displacement and humanitarian needs. Poverty, unemployment, migration, and housing crisis make the population vulnerable to a range of natural and socioeconomic hazards in these dense urban settlements.

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The National Society's multi-year objectives include the development and implementation of strategies to address a range of natural and socio-economic hazards under comprehensive [disaster preparedness initiative](#). In the area of seismic risk mitigation in the event of earthquakes, it aims to enhance earthquake preparedness and response capabilities in zones that are considered as high-risk. The National Society will focus on increasing community awareness regarding road safety and prevention measures for natural disasters. Additionally, it seeks to increase its regional humanitarian cooperation in the long run by collaborating with neighbouring countries to address shared challenges, including population displacement and crises.

Planned activities in 2026

- Develop and implement strategies to address a range of natural and socio-economic hazards, including floods, droughts, and earthquakes
- Increase community awareness on road safety and natural disaster prevention measures
- Collaborate with neighbouring countries to address shared challenges such as population displacement and crises
- Conduct community-based disaster preparedness and awareness programmes at the governorate level, focusing on wildfire prevention and other risks
- Strengthen community-based programmes to enhance local capacities in disaster response and recovery, including the delivery of in-kind assistance
- Mobilize national response teams to ensure swift and effective disaster relief and recovery efforts
- Implement shelter recovery programmes, ensuring long-term solutions for communities affected by disasters
- Provide immediate food assistance to communities affected by disasters to meet urgent needs
- Continue to promote the usage of cash and voucher assistance (CVA) across all thematic and sectoral areas

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC support to the Algerian Red Crescent consists of areas such as bolstering National Society initiatives that contribute to reducing the risk and impact of disasters, which includes campaigns for wildfire prevention and other community-based programmes aimed at enhancing local capacities to withstand and recover from adverse events. The IFRC's support aligns with the Algerian Red Crescent's 4-year plan, emphasizing awareness and sensitization campaigns at the governorate level. The National Society's efforts to enhance its capacities are supported by the IFRC, where training for national response team, disaster management, health in emergencies, shelter and other topics are regularly conducted.

IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises. In 2025, IFRC provided DREF allocations for two separate emergencies in Algeria. The two DREF allocations have been described below:

IFRC-DREF Algeria Floods: 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.

IFRC-DREF Malaria and Diphtheria Outbreak: 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.



Algerian Red Crescent provide meals and other food support for thousands of people in need. (Photo: Algerian Red Crescent)



Health and wellbeing

Algeria ranked 163rd of 195 countries in the 2021 Global Health Security Index. Algeria's public healthcare system guarantees free and accessible healthcare services to all its citizens. However, significant disparities exist between urban and rural regions, leading to limited access to healthcare in rural areas. Moreover, approximately 6 per cent of the population faces the risk of high expenditure for surgical care, indicating financial barriers to healthcare access.

Positive trends in health indicators, such as declining infant and under-five mortality rates, reflect successful health initiatives and interventions implemented by the Algerian government. The infant mortality rate stood at 18.66 deaths per 1000 live births as of 2022, while the under-five mortality rate has decreased to 21.8 deaths per 1000 live births. Similarly, maternal mortality rates have shown a significant decrease

over the years, dropping from 105 per 100,000 live births in 2011 to 78 per 100,000 live births in 2021.

Though comprehensive, this healthcare system is not without its challenges. Significant health divide exists between urban and rural regions, with rural areas possessing limited access to healthcare, leading to a disparity in health concerns.

In terms of sanitation and hygiene, Algeria has made significant improvements. Data from 2022 indicated that 71 per cent of people in Algeria had access to safely managed drinking water services, while 88 per cent of had access to improved sanitation. Moreover, 62 per cent of the population utilized a safely managed sanitation service and 85 per cent had access to soap and water for washing their hands at home.

However, there are healthcare challenges necessitating robust campaign towards raising community awareness about healthcare practices. During the COVID-19 pandemic, for example it was reported that there was a general reluctance of the population to be vaccinated against COVID-19.

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Algerian Red Crescent plans to pursue and enhance its engagement in the provision and promotion of health services in Algeria, while standardizing and improving their quality and reach. The National Society's multi-year objectives consist of addressing the health divide between urban and rural areas through targeted initiatives and increasing access to healthcare services, particularly in rural areas. It will promote mental health across communities and integrate Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) into both emergency and long-term health programming, including community-based interventions. The National Society will also finalize and operationalize the updated First Aid manual to meet global standards and expand certified first aid training nationwide.

Under crisis response collaboration, it will continue to collaborate with key organizations like Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (AfCDC) to address public health crises. The National Society will also develop strategies to reduce the risk of catastrophic expenditure for surgical care, ensuring healthcare affordability for the population.

Planned activities in 2026

- Continue the expansion of community-based healthcare interventions
- Invest in health infrastructure (hospitals and ambulance services) to strengthen the health emergency response capacity



Migration and displacement

Algeria plays a crucial role in mixed-migration flows, serving as a country of origin, transit, and destination for thousands of migrants. The country attracts sub-Saharan migrants to fill labour gaps in sectors like agriculture, construction, tourism, and domestic services. Algeria hosts between 25,000 and 100,000 undocumented sub-Saharan migrants and foreign workers, mainly from Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso. The country also hosts a sizable Sahrawi refugee population. As of November 2023, Algeria has hosted at least 173,600 Sahrawi refugees in five refugee camps near Tindouf in southwestern Algeria.

- Provide mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to affected people during emergency operations
- Support community water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) initiatives, using educational and communication materials to promote hygiene and sanitation
- Implement community-based WASH programmes to improve access to clean and safe water in underserved areas
- Mobilize resources and trained personnel to delivery emergency WASH interventions in disaster-affected areas
- Mobilize resources and trained personnel to deliver emergency WASH interventions in disaster-affected areas

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Algerian Red Crescent's efforts in acquiring the international first aid accreditation (IFAA) and enhancing its capacity, including health in emergencies, WASH and other trainings under health. The IFRC will facilitated coordination with the AfCDC to deliver Risk Communication and Community Engagement activities with a focus on remote and vulnerable population .

The IFRC also supports the National Society's efforts for ongoing health programming around non-communicable diseases, mother and child health and through training or guidance for community-based health and epidemic control for volunteers. The IFRC also provides support to the National Society in areas such as health awareness campaigns, comprehensive health initiatives aimed at combating drug use, preventing chronic diseases, promoting blood donation, expanding first aid in schools to empower individuals with life-saving skills, and in delivering evidence-based health promotion and disease prevention.

The Algerian migrants are employed in agriculture, construction, and tourism in the northern part of the country, as well as in garment industries and domestic services in the south. It is estimated that there are more migrants from sub-Saharan countries working in the informal market than transit migrants aiming for European countries. Many Algerians are also migrating to Europe, primarily using the migration corridor from Algeria to France.

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

In the coming years, the National Society seeks to focus on objectives such as a developing migrant integration and protection strategies to integrate and protect both regular and irregular migrants living in the country. It will continue to provide support for the substantial Sahrawi refugee population in Tindouf camps, emphasizing humanitarian assistance and addressing displacement challenges under refugee support. The National Society will also address informal labour issues by tackling challenges related to the informal labour market, focusing on the rights and wellbeing of Sub-Saharan migrants.

Planned activities in 2026

- Provide humanitarian assistance, including food, shelter, and medical care to migrants and displaced persons at key points along migratory routes
- Continue supporting the Sahrawi refugee population in Tindouf camps
- Collaborate with authorities and international partners to ensure protection and dignity of migrants
- Develop strategies which include support for the integration of migrants into local communities

- Conduct needs assessments among migrants, displaced persons, and host communities to better understand their needs
- Strengthen community engagement activities to improve dialogue and trust between migrants, displaced persons, and local communities

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Algerian Red Crescent in implementing projects in Tindouf region with external partners including AfCDC under saving lives and livelihood programme (SLL). The IFRC actively engages the National Society in the migration network and secures funds for this sector. It supports the National Society in advocating for policies that address the complex challenges of migration and displacement, both at the regional and global levels. Additional support consists of capacity building to strengthen the capacity of the National Society in handling migration-related issues, ensuring effective response and support for vulnerable populations, and facilitating the exchange of information and best practices between National Societies.



Values, power and inclusion

Algeria's high rate of urbanization, along with migration, poverty, unemployment, and housing issues make the country vulnerable to social risks. During periods of emergency, migrants and displaced persons who lack family and social support see heightened protection and inclusion issues within the country.

Women play a crucial role in the country's development across various sectors and nearly constitute half of Algeria's population. Algeria's commitment to gender equality, enshrined in its constitution, has facilitated women's integration into society, providing equal access to education and opportunities in leadership roles. The integration of women in Algerian society is promoted through a national policy that legally guarantees equality between the sexes and parity at all levels. Algeria scored 58 out of 100 in the latest Women, Business and the Law (WBL) report which measures the enabling environment for women's economic opportunity in 190 economies.

Despite progress, gender gaps, gender-based violence, and disadvantageous social norms facing women and girls persist. For example, men and women have a 50 per cent point gap in labour force participation. Moreover, men hold 11 times as many seats in the national parliament as women.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Algerian Red Crescent is consolidating its safeguarding framework. A draft safeguarding policy has been initiated, establishing measures to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation, abuse and harassment, strengthening child safeguarding and embedding accountability to affected people through confidential feedback and complaints mechanisms. These steps are complemented by digital transformation initiatives that will, over time, improve safe information management, case handling and dissemination of codes of conduct to staff and volunteers.

The Algerian Red Crescent's multi-year objectives include the promotion and advocacy for gender equality not only in leadership positions, but also in social and professional spheres. The National Society will make continued efforts to achieve gender parity within the institution, ensuring women's representation in decision-making roles. It also aims to develop and implement strategies that foster the inclusion of women in both social and professional contexts.

Planned activities in 2026

- Promote the fundamental principles and humanitarian values through educational campaigns, focusing on youth engagement and participation
 - Implement youth-focused programmes that enhance knowledge, skills, and behaviour
 - Engage young people in volunteer activities that promote social responsibility and community resilience
 - Train staff and volunteers on protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) and safeguarding policies
 - Organize workshops and training for young people to build their capacity in humanitarian action and leadership
 - Collaborate with schools and universities to integrate humanitarian education into their curricular
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Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC provides financial and technical support to the National Society in its efforts to achieve gender equality objectives through capacity building initiatives. The IFRC support also consists of establishing centres and supporting inclusion projects to address the needs of people with disabilities, aligning with the National Society's commitment to diversity and equal opportunities. It advocates for inclusive policies at the national and international levels, emphasising the importance of gender equality and the inclusion of individuals with disabilities.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Algerian Red Crescent is committed to its own development and aims to be a more community-centred institution through building its capacities and developing its tools. It is also committed to becoming a more agile, rapid and responsive organization. It aims to build its network and be a trusted destination for donations. The National Society will leverage support from the IFRC and network partners to develop its strategy and plans of action, with international support featuring as a priority in the coming years. It will also strengthen its accountability and transparency, while exploring additional partnerships and support. In this connection, the Algerian Red Crescent will also initiate a tailor-made development path for its headquarters and its branches, using the IFRC Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) and Branch Organizational Capacity Assessments (BOCA).

The National Society is also committed to the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process and will be extended. The PER approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyze the strengths and gaps of their preparedness and response mechanisms, and ultimately take necessary actions to improve them.



Key Institutional Indicators

The National Society has put in place the following:

- Strategy to strengthen its auxiliary role
- National Society development plan
- Youth engagement strategy
- Health, accident and death compensation for volunteers
- Protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) policy
- PSEA Action Plan
- Digital transformation roadmap
- Data management system



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Increase engagement with government-led platforms and actively participate in efforts to achieve humanitarian and development goals
- Apply the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC 2.0) framework to ensure coordinated planning, resource mobilization and programme delivery with Movement partners
- Operationalize the Simplified Early Action Protocol (sEAP) for floods and explore adaptation of the approach to other hazards by 2026
- Design and operationalise a national Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) to improve centralised

coordination, real-time data analysis, and decision-making capacity

- Adopt new membership coordination modalities and embrace Federation-wide approach for planning, monitoring, and reporting (PMER)
- Increase collaboration with North African National Societies and participating National Societies

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Algerian Red Crescent to maintain its crucial engagements with public authorities and ensure continued collaboration. It also assists the National Society to reinforce its role as an auxiliary to the Algerian public authorities in the humanitarian domain.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Revise statutes according to the Guidance for [National Society Statutes](#)
- Aim to benefit from external National Society development support that aligns with the [National Society development compact](#) principles
- Create and operationalise a youth engagement strategy that fosters leadership pathways, skill development and innovative community action
- Identify and operationalise domestic fundraising opportunities, income-generating activities and cost-efficiency measures to reduce dependency on external funding
- Implement an initial assessment to identify potential financial resources and income generation activities – to make the Algerian Red Crescent's income more diverse and sustainable – including through the IFRC's [Capacity Building Fund](#)

- Develop its National Society development country plan
- Provide health, accident and death compensation for all volunteers, supported by clear insurance and welfare policies
- Increase peer-to-peer exchanges with North African National Societies to share knowledge, coordinate responses and strengthen cross-border capacity
- Utilize strategic priorities and assessment results for organizational strengthening

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC provides support to the National Society in developing its strategy and action plan, and technical support in revision of its statutes. The IFRC also provides support through the Movement induction course conducted jointly with the ICRC and tailored for the leadership of National Societies.

The IFRC provides the Algerian Red Crescent with technical and financial support across its National Society development priorities, focusing on leadership focusing on leadership, branch development, and youth and volunteers.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Develop a comprehensive strategy to communicate the goals and values of the National Society to increase impact
- Effectively manage communications during crises or emergencies to maintain public trust
- Promote the National Society's mission and advocate for humanitarian causes, while influence public opinion and policy decisions
- Establish and train a dedicated crisis communication team to ensure accurate, timely and transparent information-sharing during emergencies

- Build and sustain partnerships with national and regional media outlets to ensure accurate coverage of humanitarian operations and amplify the voices of affected communities

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Society's efforts by providing technical and financial support to ensure its humanitarian diplomacy activities are well-resourced and aligns with global best practices.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Conduct training on financial standards and procedures, ensuring that financial resources are secure and managed efficiently and transparently
- Finalise, adopt and operationalise the safeguarding policy, incorporating Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and child safeguarding measures into all programmes
- Transform the Blida National Warehouse into an industry-standard facility, including the installation of high shelving units to increase capacity by 400 per cent
- Strengthen National Society integrity and reputational risk mechanisms
- Enhance the timely submission of financial reports through the use of new tools, training and regular communication
- Implement digital systems for real-time tracking of Goods Received Notes (GRNs), waybills, and stock levels across regional hubs
- Introduce safeguarding principles, including protection from sexual exploitation and abuse ([PSEA](#)) and child safeguarding, through integrity awareness sessions

in collaboration with the Office of Internal Audit and Inspection (OIAI)

- Develop and implement PSEA policies, training programmes, and monitoring tools as part of a comprehensive PSEA action plan
- Ensure that the adopted PSEA policy is effectively disseminated to all staff, volunteers, and communities involved in its programmes and operations
- Make progress in [digital transformation](#), aligning with the digital maturity model outlined in the IFRC digital transformation strategy

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC continues to support the measures and initiatives that underscore the National Society's commitment to safeguarding. It supports the National Society's focus on policy development, training, and long-term digital transformation. The IFRC supports the National Society in establishing digital systems by ensuring the installation of basic infrastructure, digital equipment and reliable connectivity. The IFRC also supports the National Society in enhancing its financial standards and procedures, as well as its efforts to implement new tools and reporting mechanisms to strengthen its accountability and agility.



The Algerian Red Crescent will operationalize its updated First Aid manual to meet global standards. (Photo: IFRC)

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC supports the Algerian Red Crescent through its country delegation in Algeria. It focuses on strategic and operational coordination, National Society development and humanitarian diplomacy, including the reinforcement of the National Society's auxiliary role. Over the last five years, the IFRC has supported the National Society in its emergency

responses to wildfires, floods, cold waves and earthquakes, with seven Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) and one [Emergency Appeal](#) operations. The IFRC provides technical support for a range of services and supports the National Society with its work on migration.

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 Spanish Red Cross is currently the only Partner National Society with an operational presence in Algeria, working in close partnership with the Algerian Red Crescent in the Sahrawi refugee camps in Tindouf. The collaboration focuses on essential services, including health, shelter, WASH and protection for more than 200,000 refugees.

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.

Coordination with other actors

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.



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 16 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.

About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2026 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks 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 network databank](#)
- 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
- Figures for the years beyond 2026 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-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

- [IFRC network country plans](#) • [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC network databank](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [Evaluations and research bank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

Contact information

Algerian Red Crescent
<https://cra.dz/>

Tiziana Bonzon

Head of Country Cluster Delegation
For Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia
Algiers
T +41 79 323 1145
tiziana.bonzon@ifrc.org

Yara Yassine

Strategic Partnerships and Resource
Mobilization
IFRC Regional Office for Middle East &
North Africa, Beirut
T +961 79 300 562
yara.yassine@ifrc.org

Sumitha Martin

Lead
IFRC Global Strategic Planning
& Reporting Centre
New Delhi
sumitha.martin@ifrc.org