



ALGERIA

2026 IFRC network mid-year report, January – June



30 October 2026

IN SUPPORT OF THE ALGERIAN RED CRESCENT



National Society
branches

62



National Society
local units

800



National Society
volunteers

181



National Society
staff

42,000

PEOPLE REACHED

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

**No information at time of publication. Figures reflect targeted reach in 2026 plan*

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Algerian Red Crescent

IFRC network

Country		Funding requirement	4.1M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding requirement	702,000
		Funding	961,000
		Expenditure	432,000
	Emergency Operations	Funding requirement	Not reported
		Funding	Not reported
		Expenditure	246,000
Participating National Societies		Funding requirement	1.5M
		Funding	1M
		Expenditure	177,000
HNS other funding sources		Funding requirement	1.9M
		Funding	Not reported

Appeal number **MAADZ001**

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

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
Spanish Red Cross	1M						
Total	CHF 1M						

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

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.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In the first half of 2026, the Algerian Red Crescent continued to build on the capacities developed through the [Capacity Building Fund](#) (CBF) project, including the network of young leaders trained in the previous year. Activities continued through youth training, reforestation, and forest-cleaning initiatives, as well as community awareness activities on forest protection, environmental preservation, and climate-related risks.

Disasters and crises

During the reporting period, the National Society utilised the IFRC [Disaster Response Emergency Fund](#) to deliver timely and multi-sectoral assistance to 1,200 flood-affected families, across a six-month operation. Through the DREF-supported response, the National Society provided food parcels, hygiene kits, drinking water, clothing items, and school bags. In addition, the Algerian Red Crescent activated its Emergency Operations Centre and coordinated field activities with Civil Protection and relevant local authorities.

Health and wellbeing

The Algerian Red Crescent's multidisciplinary medical caravans were conducted for people living in remote areas and nomadic communities, providing medical consultations and distributing medicines. Medical caravans were also organized for people in detention facilities. Medical capacity building continued, with training courses qualifying 400 doctors, alongside specialized training for medical personnel and volunteers on emergency care, mental health, chronic diseases and other priority health topics. Blood donation campaigns across the country were organised, contributing to national efforts to maintain adequate blood supplies.

Migration and displacement

During the first half of 2026, the National Society continued support provided to Sahrawi refugees in the Tindouf camps, in coordination with the relevant authorities and humanitarian partners. The establishment of a hybrid [Humanitarian Service Point \(HSP\)](#) in Illizi, combining a fixed service point and a mobile outreach capacity to improve access to first-line humanitarian services for people on the move. The first dedicated training on the Humanitarian Service Point (HSP) approach was also conducted, marking an important step in strengthening its institutional and operational capacity in migration.

Values, power and inclusion

During the reporting period, the distributions included wheelchairs, incontinence products, items of clothing and items of bedding and blankets, contributing to more dignified assistance for older people, people with disabilities, people with reduced mobility and other vulnerable groups. The nationwide Ramadan solidarity operation also represented a major community-based inclusion initiative. Through it, Iftar meals alongside Eid clothing were distributed, helping vulnerable individuals and families access assistance during the period. In parallel, the National Society integrated [Protection, Gender and Inclusion \(PGI\)](#), [Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse \(PSEA\)](#) and [Community Engagement and Accountability \(CEA\)](#) considerations into the design of its migration and [Humanitarian Service Point](#) programmes, with emphasis on dignity, safety, confidentiality, accessible services and appropriate referral mechanisms.

Enabling local actors

The National Society completed the narrative reporting of the [Capacity Building Fund](#) project 'Youth-Driven Forest Protection'. It also increased awareness around [National Society Development \(NSD\)](#), an interactive webinar organized with the support of the IFRC NACC. Further, environmental sustainability initiative consolidated the results and lessons from the initiative. The Algerian Red Crescent continued to strengthen its regional representation, institutional visibility, and engagement in [humanitarian diplomacy](#). [Digital transformation](#) also progressed through the continued development of internal digital tools and the national volunteer management platform, supporting improved information management and coordination across the National Society.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

In this reporting period, no changes or amendments were made by the National Society

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Algerian Red Crescent continued to build on the capacities developed through the Capacity Building Fund (CBF) project, including the network of 120 young leaders trained in the previous year. Activities continued through youth training, reforestation, and forest-cleaning initiatives, as well as community awareness activities on forest protection, environmental preservation, and climate-related risks. These activities contributed to maintaining youth engagement in environmental action and to strengthening community participation in the protection of forest areas.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial support to the National Society's efforts in fulfilling the defined objectives.



Disasters and crises

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

In 2026, IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was utilized for a flood emergency.

Name of Operation	Algeria
MDR-Code	MDRDZ014
People Targeted	6,000
People Assisted	6,000
Duration	6 months (30 January 2026 to 31 August 2026)
Funding Allocation	CHF 472,398
DREF Operation Link	DREF Operation
DREF Operation Update	DREF Final Report

The [IFRC-DREF](#) allocation of CHF 472,398 in January 2026 supported the Algerian Red Crescent in assisting 6,000 people through deliver timely, multi-sectoral assistance to 1,200 flood-affected families across 13 wilayas, through a six-month operation. The allocation will address shelter and shelter items, food and basic needs, WASH, and health, while replenishing the National Society's stocks used during the response. The operation seeks to restore safe and dignified living conditions, reduce health and protection risks, and support early recovery, including enabling affected children to return to school in safer and more dignified conditions.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2026, the Algerian Red Crescent responded to the January floods because of the heavy rainfall that affected more than 20 wilayas. The operation provided multisectoral assistance across shelter, food, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) and health, while mobilizing the Algerian Red Crescent response.

Through the DREF-supported response, the National Society reached approximately 10,000 people through food parcels, hygiene kits, drinking water, clothing items, and school bags. The health response was also significantly expanded. Between February and April 2026, the National Society conducted three multidisciplinary medical caravans in Relizane and Chlef, providing 3,800 medical consultations and mobilizing medical specialists and psychosocial support capacities.

In addition, the Algerian Red Crescent activated its Emergency Operations Centre and coordinated field activities with Civil Protection and relevant local authorities. A two-day Lessons Learned Workshop was conducted in June 2026, identifying priority actions to strengthen future preparedness and response, including warehouse coverage, digital field documentation, psychosocial support, medical surge capacity and contingency planning.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society through the provision of IFRC-DREF allocation of CHF 472,398 in January 2026 for the flood response. Technical and operational support was also provided, including review and quality assurance of operational plans and reports, monitoring of implementation progress, and support to the Lessons Learned Workshop. The IFRC also facilitated the documentation of operational learning and supported discussions on follow-up preparedness actions identified during the operation.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2026, the National Society significantly expanded its community health outreach, particularly for populations with limited access to health services. This included 83 multidisciplinary medical caravans being conducted for people living in remote areas and nomadic communities, providing 7,445 medical consultations and distributing medicines. A further 74 medical caravans were organized for people in detention facilities, providing 5,976 medical consultations and distributing 7,187 units of medicines.

The Algerian Red Crescent also organized 324 blood donation campaigns across the country, contributing to national efforts to maintain adequate blood supplies. During the Ramadan operation alone, 123 campaigns collected 4,233 units of blood.

Additionally, health awareness and prevention activities reached people, addressing priority issues including diabetes, hypertension, cancer screening, mental health, addiction prevention, communicable diseases and other public health risks. The efforts also supported national vaccination campaigns, including activities related to childhood immunization, in coordination with health authorities.

Medical capacity building continued, with training courses qualifying 400 doctors, alongside specialized training for medical personnel and volunteers on emergency care, mental health, chronic diseases and other priority health topics. The Algerian Red Crescent's First Aid Manual to meet global standards, expanding certified first aid training nationwide.

These activities strengthened National Society's role in bringing preventive, curative and community-based health services closer to vulnerable and underserved populations across the country.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society with technical support in coordinating activities, especially first aid related standards.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In the first half of 2026, the National Society continued to support vulnerable displaced and migrant populations through humanitarian assistance and the further structuring of its migration programming. A key component of this work was the continued support provided to approximately 200,000 Sahrawi refugees in the Tindouf camps, in coordination with the relevant authorities and humanitarian partners. The Algerian Red Crescent contributed to addressing urgent needs through humanitarian assistance, including support to water supply through water tanker trucks, alongside other forms of assistance for vulnerable households.

The National Society further advanced its migration and displacement programme through the development of a more structured operational approach focused on Illizi and Tindouf. This included progress towards the establishment of a hybrid Humanitarian Service Point (HSP) in Illizi, combining a fixed service point and a mobile outreach capacity to improve access to first-line humanitarian services for people on the move. The planned HSP approach aims to facilitate reception and orientation, first aid, basic psychosocial support, referrals, and access to essential humanitarian services in a safe and dignified manner.

The first dedicated training on the Humanitarian Service Point (HSP) approach was also conducted, marking an important step in strengthening its institutional and operational capacity in migration. The broader migration project also foresees the continuation of humanitarian assistance to vulnerable Sahrawi refugees in Tindouf, while reinforcing coordination, protection-sensitive service delivery and local response capacities.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Algerian Red Crescent by advocating and providing technical support to achieve desired. Through IFRC's support, the National Society further advanced its migration and displacement programme through the development of a more structured operational approach focused on Illizi and Tindouf.



The National Society supported the most vulnerable families through food assistance. (Photo: The Algerian Red Crescent)



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2026, the Algerian Red Crescent continued to promote dignity and inclusion through assistance tailored to people with specific vulnerabilities and needs. The distributions included wheelchairs, incontinence products, items of clothing and items of bedding and blankets, contributing to more dignified assistance for older people, people with disabilities, people with reduced mobility and other vulnerable groups.

The nationwide Ramadan solidarity operation also represented a major community-based inclusion initiative. Through it, Iftar meals alongside Eid clothing were distributed, helping vulnerable individuals and families access assistance during the period.

In parallel, the National Society integrated Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) considerations into the design of its migration and Humanitarian Service Point programmes, with emphasis on dignity, safety, confidentiality, accessible services and appropriate referral mechanisms.

The National Society continued also to apply and strengthen its existing community feedback and accountability mechanisms across its humanitarian activities. Feedback from affected people and communities is regularly considered to adapt assistance and improve the relevance and quality of services provided.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society with oversees implementation and coordinates roles of the action points above.

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 **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.

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.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2026, the Algerian Red Crescent General Assembly approved its vision, mission, 7 strategic pillars and targets for its Strategic Plan 2026-2030. It will be published in a detailed document by second half of the year.

During the reporting period, the National Society also completed the narrative reporting of the [Capacity Building Fund](#) project 'Youth-Driven Forest Protection and Environmental Sustainability Initiative', consolidating the results and lessons from the initiative. Further, it submitted IFRC-ICRC [National Society Investment Alliance](#) (NSIA), bridge grant for modernizing their warehouse. The result of the grant application is awaited.

To increase awareness of [National Society Development](#) (NSD), an interactive webinar was organized with the support of the IFRC NACC. This will be linked with the upcoming NSD workshop that is planned for the second half of the year.

Capacity building remained an important area of institutional development, with 137 training courses delivered through the wilaya committee network during the reporting period, reinforcing technical and operational capacities across the National Society. These developments contributed to strengthening institutional capacity, territorial presence and internal coordination.

Under the volunteers' protection, all the National Society's volunteers are insured by the local insurance company.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society through technical support in achieving NSD results during the reporting period.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2026, the Algerian Red Crescent continued to strengthen its regional representation, institutional visibility, and engagement in [humanitarian diplomacy](#). The National Society maintained its representation within the Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Organization (ARCO) as a member of its Executive Committee, under a four-year mandate, as well as its participation in the organization's Drafting Committee. This representation strengthened contribution to regional humanitarian dialogue and coordination among other National Societies.

Institutional visibility was also reinforced through official visits and exchanges which supported closer Movement engagement and increased visibility of ARC's humanitarian work and operational capacities.

The National Society also maintained active public communication around its humanitarian operations, emergency response, health activities and nationwide solidarity initiatives, contributing to stronger public recognition of the National Society and its humanitarian role.

To strengthen the public positioning, the National Society finalized and approved its vision, mission, 7 strategic pillars and targets for their strategic plan 2026-2030. This will be a guided document for their future humanitarian action and communicate it with the other stakeholders.

The Algerian Red Crescent is actively participating in all the online regional and global events, related to the IFRC-led campaigns and humanitarian diplomacy initiatives as well as Movement events to strengthen Algeria's profile.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial assistance to the National Society.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2026, the National Society continued to strengthen institutional accountability, digitalization, and learning across its programmes and operations. Digital transformation progressed through the continued development of internal digital tools and the national volunteer management platform, supporting improved information management and coordination across the National Society.

Accountability and protection considerations were also further integrated into programme design. Within the migration and Humanitarian Service Point initiative, Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) were incorporated as cross-cutting components, with emphasis on dignity, safe referral mechanisms, confidentiality and accessible feedback mechanisms.

Operational learning was further strengthened through the lessons learned workshop conducted following the 2026 flood response. The exercise identified practical priorities for improving preparedness, field documentation, contingency planning, psychosocial support and operational coordination. These developments contributed to strengthening institutional accountability, learning and adaptive capacity across programmes and emergency operations.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided assistance to the National Society through advocating and guiding the National Society on this enabling functions.

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 Mid-Year 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

- Activity data collected without a results framework cannot be converted into results after the fact. The National Society consolidated a complete activity return from all wilaya committees within the reporting deadline. Because the categories were set by type of item rather than by strategic priority, population group or people reached, that effort produces a picture of what was distributed but not of who was reached or what changed. The lesson is that the disaggregation has to be built into the collection form at source, it cannot be reconstructed afterwards. For the second half of 2026, the collection form will mention the fields needed to report against the Unified Plan framework
- Institutional commitments need a reporting home, or they disappear from the record. The plan's institutional objectives include safeguarding, the One National Society Development Plan, anticipatory action, youth engagement, community feedback mechanisms. These generate no distribution or training statistics, so they were invisible in a return structured around units delivered. Whether or not work advanced on them, none of it is documented. Future reporting cycles will pair the quantitative return with a short qualitative update from the relevant departments, so that institutional progress is captured alongside service delivery
- Branch-delivered training is a strength worth measuring properly. Delivering courses in six months across the wilaya network is a substantial result and one of the clearest signs of the National Society's reach. It is currently recorded only as courses and people trained. Adding the wilaya, the profile of participants, and their subsequent deployment would turn a training statistic into evidence of response capacity which can be useful for the plan, for the Preparedness for Effective Response process, and for humanitarian diplomacy

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Solidarity across generations – Ramadan 2026

During Ramadan 2026, the Algerian Red Crescent's Iftar restaurant at Caroubier/Kharouba, located within one of Algiers' busiest bus stations, became much more than a place where meals were served. It became a space of solidarity shared by the whole community.

Each afternoon, after school, children arrived with their parents to volunteer. They helped prepare the tables, organize the dining area, and support the teams before Iftar. Seeing different generations working side by side was one of the most meaningful images of the Ramadan operation.

At this particularly busy location, the volunteers were able to serve up to 5,000 meals in a single day, welcoming travellers, vulnerable people, and anyone in need of a place to break their fast.

Beyond the meals distributed, the experience reflected the Algerian Red Crescent's humanitarian action and its aims of solidarity being passed from one generation to the next, with volunteers, families, and children coming together to serve others with dignity and generosity.

2

Bringing Healthcare to the Last Mile

In 2026, medical caravans continued to serve as a lifeline for isolated communities, bringing essential healthcare services closer to people who often face significant barriers to accessing medical care. Teams of dedicated volunteer doctors, nurses, and Red Crescent volunteers travelled long distances across remote and hard-to-reach areas, ensuring that no one was left behind.

During these missions, hundreds of consultations were provided, including general medical check-ups, health screenings, and referrals for specialized care when needed. Beyond treatment, volunteers raised awareness on preventive health practices and connected vulnerable families with available support services.

For many residents, the arrival of the medical caravan meant receiving professional healthcare for the first time in months, without the burden of travelling long distances or incurring additional costs. The initiative not only improved access to healthcare but also strengthened trust between communities and the Moroccan Red Crescent, demonstrating the power of volunteer action in reaching those most in need.

"The medical caravan brought more than healthcare; it brought hope, reassurance, and the feeling that our community has not been forgotten," shared a community member from a remote village.

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 demonstrates the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Mid-Year 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 mid-year reports
2. Visibility	Not included in mid-year 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 30 June 2026. 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 2026 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

- [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](#)

Contact information

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