



# ALGERIA

## 2025-2026 IFRC network country plan



Multi-Year Funding Requirement **CHF 17.5M**

25 March 2025

### In support of the Algerian Red Crescent



**58**

National Society  
branches



**592**

National Society  
local units



**181**

National Society  
staff



**36,000**

National Society  
volunteers

### People to be reached



**720,000**

Disasters  
and crises



**112,000**

Health and  
wellbeing



**200,000**

Migration and  
displacement



**10,000**

Values, power  
and inclusion

### IFRC network multi-year focus

#### Longer-term needs

- Recurring disasters • Migration
- Climate change

#### Capacity development

- Disaster risk management
- Health services
- Financial sustainability

### Key country data links

**INFORM Severity rating**

**Medium**

**INFORM Climate Change Risk Index**

**Medium**

**Human Development Index rank**

**93**

**World Bank Population figure**

**45.6M**

**World Bank Population below poverty line**

**5.5%**

# Funding requirements

2025

2026\*\*

Total 17.1M CHF

Total 400,000 CHF

Through the Host National Society

236,000 CHF

Through Participating National Societies

400,000 CHF

Through the IFRC

16.5M CHF

Through Participating National Societies

400,000 CHF

## HNS Breakdown

### Longer term needs

182,000 CHF

Disasters & crises

54,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

## IFRC Breakdown

### Longer term needs

3M CHF

Climate & environment

1.5M CHF

Disasters & crises

5M CHF

Health & wellbeing

5M CHF

Migration & displacement

300,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

1.7M CHF

Enabling local actors

## Participating National Societies

Spanish Red Cross





## IFRC Appeal codes

Long-term needs:

MAADZ001

See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements

## Participating National Societies bilateral support for 2025

National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
Spanish Red Cross	400,000						

Total Funding requirement **CHF 400,000**

## Hazards



Wildfires



Floods



Cold waves



Earthquakes



Migration



Algerian Red Crescent responds to a local gathering in Algeria. (Photo: Algerian Red Crescent)

# NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

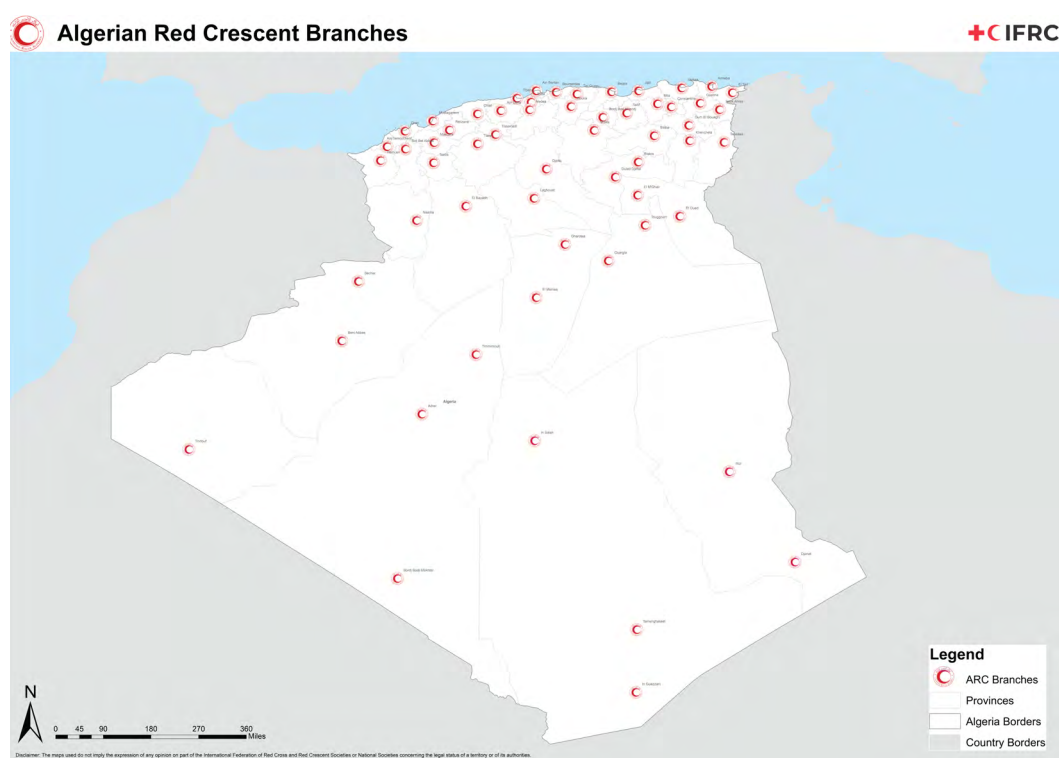
The **Algerian Red Crescent** was founded in 1956 and recognized nationally by law in 1962 as a voluntary and autonomous relief society and was admitted into the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1963. The National Society serves as an auxiliary to the Algerian 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 55 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 2023, the Algerian Red Crescent reached more than 600,000 people through its water, sanitation and hygiene services.



*Map of the Algerian Red Crescent branches*

*The map does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the IFRC or the National Society concerning the legal status of a territory or its authorities*

## 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. Public debt reached 50.9 percent of GDP in 2022, and 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

Ranked 3.9 on the [INFORM Climate Change Index](#), Algeria faces profound challenges due to desertification and the impacts of climate change. Most of the country's terrain is arid or semi-arid, with a narrow coastal strip receiving minimal rainfall. Shifting global climate patterns coupled with a [30 per cent fall](#) in average annual rainfall have heightened the risk of extreme climatic events, including prolonged drought cycles.

Climate change also increases the likelihood of extreme weather-related events. The National Meteorological Office has recorded increasingly frequent and severe rainfalls, floods, droughts, heat waves and sandstorms, and large areas of forest are lost to wildfires each summer. In 2023, Algeria was exposed to [prolonged heat waves](#) for over 60 days, with temperatures exceeding 45 degree Celsius in June and 50 degree Celsius in July. As a result of this prolonged heatwave, the country witnessed local fires which led to multiple instances of uncontrollable wildfires in the country.

The country grapples with escalating challenges related to rainfall, drought, heatwaves, earthquakes, and sandstorms. Additionally, issues like food security, agricultural resilience, and scarcity of resources compound the current complexities.

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 is part of the [IFRC Global Climate Resilience Programme](#), which aims to foster an unprecedented scale-up in locally led, climate-smart, disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts to prevent and reduce climate-related disaster impacts and build community-level climate resilience. The programme aims to support 500 million people in 100 of the most climate-vulnerable countries, focusing on the least supported and marginalized communities. This holistic, multi-year programmatic approach consists of four

operational pillars: (1) scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action and preparedness; (2) reducing the public health impacts of climate change; (3) addressing climate displacement; (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services.

The Algerian Red Crescent focuses its efforts on implementing and enhancing the Green Wall barrier initiated in the 1970s to combat desertification. It aims to enact measures outlined in the National Climate Plan and the Nationally Determined Contribution to work towards climate change adaptations and solutions. For environmental strategies that take into consideration the effects of climate change and mitigation efforts, the National Society will implement the National Strategy for the Environment and its inaugural action plan.

### Planned activities in 2025

- 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 furthermore collaborates with the National Society to align its strategies with Algeria's national plans and strategies to bolster long-term sustainability and climate change resilience.



## 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 2025

- 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 2024, IFRC provided DREF allocations for two separate emergencies in Algeria. The two DREF allocations have been described below:

[IFRC-DREF South Algeria Malaria and Diphtheria](#): the DREF allocation of CHF 214,695 in October 2024 supported

the Algerian Red Crescent to assist 6,000 people affected by malaria and diphtheria outbreak in the Tamanrasset area of Algeria. The National Society supported the targeted people over a six-month period with assistance such as deployment of doctors and nurses in affected areas, replenishment of hygiene kits, distribution of safe drinking water and mosquito nets, among others.

IFRC-DREF – Bechar Flood: the DREF allocation of CHF 499,186 in September 2024 supported the Algerian Red Crescent to assist 6,000 people impacted by floods that broke out in Bechar, Tamanrasset, and El Bayadh in Algeria. The National Society supported the targeted people over a six-month period with assistance such as evacuation of families and distribution of tents, distribution of food parcels and targeted food assistance to families, distribution of hygiene kits and safe drinking water, among others.



## Health and wellbeing

Algeria is ranked 163rd out of 195 countries in the latest 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. 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 2025

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



## 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.

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

The Algerian Red Crescent is part of the IFRC's three-year Global Route-Based Migration Programme, which aims to improve the safety and dignity of people on the move along deadly and dangerous land and sea-based migration routes across Africa, the Americas, Europe, and the Middle East and North Africa. The programme aims to support 4.7 million people on the move and people in host communities annually through three operational pillars: (1) improving access to assistance and protection, including through humanitarian service points; (2) strengthening National Society capacities; and (3) local to global humanitarian diplomacy.

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 2025

- 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.

The **Spanish Red Cross** supports the Algerian Red Crescent in the southern regions in the Sahrawi refugee camps.



## 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'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 2025

- 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 curricula

### 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 into 2025. 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.



## 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
- 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
- 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](#)
- Initiate a tailor-made development path for the Algerian Red Crescent and its branches, using the IFRC Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) and Branch Organizational Capacity Assessments (BOCA)

- Develop its National Society development country plan
- Utilize strategic priorities and assessment results for organizational strengthening
- Longer term support from the IFRC network

### 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

### 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
- 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
- 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 provides meal support and food assistance to thousands of people in need. (Photo: Algerian Red Crescent)*

# 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 **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.

---

## 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 2025 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 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
- Figures for the years beyond 2025 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 Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- 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 databank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

## Contact information

### Algerian Red Crescent

<https://cra.dz/>

#### Dr Hosam Faysal

Acting Head of Delegation  
IFRC Algeria Country Delegation,  
Algiers  
T +961 71 802 916  
[hosam.faysal@ifrc.org](mailto:hosam.faysal@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](mailto:yara.yassine@ifrc.org)

#### Sumitha Martin

Lead  
IFRC Global Strategic Planning  
& Reporting Centre  
New Delhi  
[sumitha.martin@ifrc.org](mailto:sumitha.martin@ifrc.org)