



ALGERIA

2024 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec

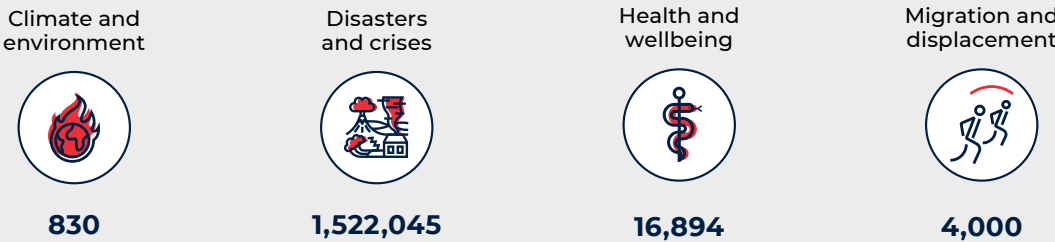


25 August 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE ALGERIAN RED CRESCENT

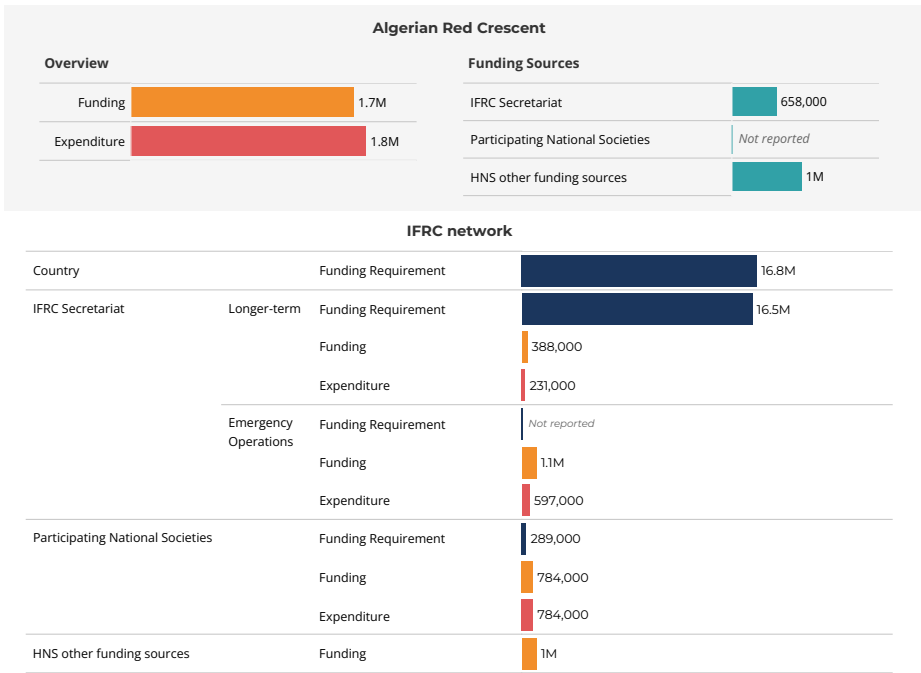


PEOPLE REACHED



FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAADZ001**

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

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	Number of people reached with heatwave risk reduction, preparedness or response activities	830
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	1.5M
	Number of people reached with shelter support	158,000
Health and wellbeing	Number of people donating blood	17,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	14,000
	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	5,000
Migration and displacement	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	4,000
	Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes	1

IFRC NETWORK SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Bilateral Support					
		Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
Spanish Red Cross	784,000						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 784,000**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

Algeria, the largest country in Africa and the Arab world, occupies a strategic position at the crossroads of the Mediterranean and Sub-Saharan Africa. Its geography ranges from the Sahara Desert to fertile northern plains, shaping climate, resources and economic activity. With the Maghreb's largest and youthful population, Algeria continues to urbanize, particularly along the Mediterranean coast. This demographic dynamic, alongside migration and fertility trends, presents both opportunities and pressures for social and economic development.

The economy remains heavily reliant on hydrocarbons, which between 2016 and 2021 accounted for 19 per cent of GDP, 93 per cent of exports and 38 per cent of state revenues. While a post-COVID recovery in 2021 was driven by hydrocarbon output, growth slowed in 2022 as oil and gas production declined. Non-hydrocarbon sectors such as agriculture and manufacturing showed promise, and favourable hydrocarbon prices improved fiscal balances, with a 5.7 per cent current account surplus and deficit reduction to 0.9 per cent of GDP. Public debt reached 50.9 per cent of GDP, while inflation of 9.3 per cent eroded household purchasing power, particularly among the most vulnerable. Ongoing reforms aim to diversify the economy, attract investment, and tackle high youth unemployment.

Geopolitical tensions persist, notably with Morocco over Western Sahara, prolonging the displacement of Sahrawi refugees in Algeria. These unresolved issues continue to carry humanitarian consequences. In 2024, Algeria also faced compounding shocks: devastating wildfires from late 2023 stretched into early 2024, followed by recurrent floods in Jijel (February) and Bechar (September).

Regional instability intensified pressures. Hostilities in Mali's Kidal region in July 2024 forced 5,000–6,000 displaced people—mainly women and children—into southern Algeria via Tinzaouatine. The influx strained resources in In Guezzam and Bordj Badji Mokhtar, while heavy rains worsened living conditions. Stagnant water drove outbreaks of malaria (544 cases, 42 deaths) and diphtheria (207 cases, 29 deaths) by late September, amplified by low vaccination coverage among displaced groups and an overstretched health system.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2024, the Algerian Red Crescent strengthened its role in climate action through community education on climate change, sustainable practices and desertification prevention. The National Society also secured funding for the 'Climate and Youth Development' project, positioning youth as key actors in climate resilience initiatives.

Disasters and crises

The National Society prioritized disaster preparedness and crisis management as a core strategic focus. It enhanced response capacity by training staff and volunteers nationwide, appointing disaster management focal points in all branches and strengthening localized preparedness. Successful interventions and workshops demonstrated improved operational readiness and community-level resilience.

Health and wellbeing

The Algerian Red Crescent advanced its health objectives through national training on Health in Emergencies, first aid and mental health support (MHPSS), while also responding effectively to major disease outbreaks. Strategic health programmes were scaled up, including the Problem Management Plus (PM+) project with UNHCR and Phase II of the Saving Lives and Livelihoods initiative, while significant progress was made toward international first aid accreditation.

Migration and displacement

The National Society improved its capacity to address migration challenges by appointing a dedicated focal point and actively engaging in regional migration platforms. It continued delivering health and livelihood support in Sahrawi

refugee camps and strengthened collaboration through participation in regional networks and initiatives.

Values, power and inclusion

During the reporting period, the Algerian Red Crescent reinforced its commitment to gender equality and safeguarding by appointing a focal point and initiating the drafting of a safeguarding policy. Foundational steps were taken to institutionalize protection and inclusion measures, laying the groundwork for a structured and strategic approach to protection, gender and inclusion ([PGI](#)) integration across the National Society.

Enabling local actors

Significant institutional strengthening marked 2024, with progress in governance reforms, resource mobilization and legal recognition. The National Society advanced statutory revisions, expanded partnerships, and secured diverse funding streams. Operational efficiency improved through ERP implementation, digital health initiatives and supply chain agreements, while Preparedness for Effective Response ([PER](#)) training and safeguarding measures further enhanced organizational resilience and accountability.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

In 2024, the Unified Plan in Algeria was reshaped by a series of emergencies. The continuation of wildfires from late 2023, along with severe flooding in Jijel in February and Bechar in September, prompted amendments supported by DREF operations. These enabled the Algerian Red Crescent to provide [first aid](#), mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)), water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)), [shelter](#) and healthcare services to affected communities.

The July conflict in northern Mali forced 5,000–6,000 displaced people into southern Algeria, where subsequent heavy rains triggered malaria and diphtheria outbreaks that overwhelmed health services. The Algerian Red Crescent, under a DREF operation, deployed its national response team to address urgent healthcare needs and contain the outbreaks.

As a result, strategic priorities shifted: disasters and crises focused on preparedness and capacity building, while health and wellbeing emphasized awareness and outbreak response. Migration and displacement became critical due to the influx of refugees, while progress on climate and environment initiatives continued more modestly. However, reforms such as [Disaster Law](#), the [auxiliary role](#) of the National Society and safeguarding policies were delayed.

Despite logistical, technical and human resource constraints, the Algerian Red Crescent adapted by prioritizing life-saving interventions while advancing broader commitments, including steps towards the Legal Status Agreement of the Federation.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Algerian Red Crescent conducted extensive environmental awareness campaigns to educate communities on climate change, sustainable practices and the importance of mitigating desertification. During the reporting period, the National Society successfully secured funding for the ‘Climate and Youth Development’ project to empower youth

and address climate challenges, aligning with national climate and sustainability strategies.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Algerian Red Crescent through the IFRC Capacity Building Fund (CBF) for the ‘Climate and Youth Development’ initiative. Support included technical assistance, resources and collaboration in afforestation campaigns and community awareness, while helping strengthen partnerships with national stakeholders and leveraging regional expertise in line with Algeria’s National Climate Plan (PNC 2025) and related frameworks.



Disasters and crises

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

In 2024, four IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Funds (IFRC-DREF) were approved for wildfires, floods, and a cholera and diphtheria outbreak in Tanzania. The floods and wildfire emergencies are described below. For details of the malaria and diphtheria outbreak emergency, see the ‘Health and wellbeing’ section.

1.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Algeria Wildfire 2024
MDR-CODE	MDRDZ009
DURATION	6 months (07 August 2023 to 29 Feb 2024)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 499,756
PEOPLE TARGETED	19,500 people

The DREF allocation of CHF 499,756 initiated in 2023 and extended to February 2024 supported the Algerian Red Crescent in assisting 19,500 people affected by wildfires in Bejaia, Bouira, Tizi Ouzou, Jijel, Skikda and Boumerdes. The National Society responded to the wildfires by providing 100 tents, 2,000 mattresses and 1,996 blankets to displaced families, along with 11,698 food parcels for 3,900 families. It deployed two ambulances for first aid and psychosocial support, and distributed 3,750 hygiene kits, 100,000 water bottles and two 1,000L water tanks to ensure safe drinking water.

2.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Algeria Jijel Floods 2024
MDR-CODE	MDRDZ010
DURATION	6 months (15 March 2024 to 30 Sep 2024)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 110,842
PEOPLE TARGETED	1,000 people

The DREF allocation of CHF 110,842 in March 2024 was to support the Algerian Red Crescent in responding to severe flooding in the Wilaya of Jijel 29 February 2024 that caused widespread damage to homes and infrastructure, displacing families and disrupting access to essential services. The National Society provided support to 1,000 affected people by distributing hygiene kits, water bottles, and providing mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and addressing other humanitarian needs.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Algeria Bechar Floods 2024
MDR-CODE	MDRDZ011
DURATION	6 months (19 Sep 2024 to 31 March 2025)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 499,186
PEOPLE TARGETED	6,000 people

The DREF allocation of CHF 499,186 in September 2024 supported the Algerian Red Crescent in assisting 6,000 people affected by floods in Béchar, Tamanrasset and El Bayadh. The flooding, which began around 5 September, intensified by the 8th, displacing approximately 2,220 families, some of them from nomadic communities. The Algerian Red Crescent, working with authorities and Civil Protection, evacuated around 2,000 families affected by severe flooding. To meet urgent shelter needs, the National Society provided 50 tents for nomads and distributed 5,500 blankets, 5,500 mattresses and 50 tarpaulins, ensuring temporary housing and essential relief for affected communities.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Algerian Red Crescent prioritized disaster preparedness and crisis management as its highest strategic focus by strengthening its response capacity. Through comprehensive training programmes such as Disaster Risk Management, National Response Team and Health in Emergencies, the Algerian Red Crescent equipped staff and volunteers across all branches with essential skills to respond effectively to emergencies.

At the branch level, disaster management focal points were appointed and trained in every branch, ensuring localized preparedness and improved coordination during crises. This decentralized approach has significantly enhanced the National Society’s ability to act swiftly at the community level. Operational readiness was further demonstrated through a series of successful interventions and disaster management workshops.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Algerian Red Crescent by providing technical guidance and resources. The IFRC facilitated the National Society’s national training sessions on Disaster Risk Management and National Response Team.

The IFRC also guided the Algerian Red Crescent through the Preparedness for Effective Response ([PER](#)) process and provided technical expertise during Emergency Operation Centre visits. IFRC mechanisms such as the disaster response emergency fund ([DREF](#)) and the IFRC Emergency Appeal are utilized by the National Society in times of disasters and crises to effectively support those who face immediate needs during times of emergency.



Health and wellbeing

In 2024, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was utilized for a malaria and diphtheria outbreak emergency.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	South Algeria Malaria and Diphtheria 2024
MDR-CODE	MDRDZ012
DURATION	6 months (28 October 2024 to 30 April 2025)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 214,695
PEOPLE TARGETED	6,000 people

The DREF allocation of CHF 214,695 in October 2024 supported the Algerian Red Crescent in assisting 6,000 people affected. In mid-2024, violent conflict in northern Mali forced thousands of civilians, mainly women and children, to flee into Algeria, straining resources in the southern wilayas of In Guezzam and Bordj Badji Mokhtar. The mass

displacement, compounded by heavy rains and stagnant water, fueled a malaria outbreak with over 530 cases and 40 deaths, while low vaccination coverage among displaced populations triggered a diphtheria outbreak with 115 cases and 28 deaths. The dual outbreaks created a severe public health emergency, prompting the Ministry of Health to request urgent support from the Algerian Red Crescent. The Algeria Red Crescent responded to malaria and diphtheria outbreaks in In Guezzam and Bordj Badji Mokhtar by setting up shelters and isolation tents, deploying medical teams and providing medicines, vaccines, PPE and oxygen support. Over 2,000 food parcels, 4,000 bags of flour and protective clothing were distributed to support vulnerable families, while hygiene campaigns and mosquito control reduced disease spread.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Algerian Red Crescent strengthened its healthcare objectives through capacity-building initiatives and programmatic advancements. The National Society delivered national training sessions on Health in Emergencies, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and first aid, enhancing community resilience and response capabilities.

The Algerian Red Crescent also initiated the Problem Management Plus (PM+) project in partnership with UNHCR. In addition, the National Society successfully launched Phase II of the Saving Lives and Livelihoods initiative in collaboration with AfCDC, focusing on health promotion in refugee camps in southern Algeria and across the country.

The National Society progressed toward the completion of the International First Aid Accreditation (IFAA) for its revised First Aid Manual, which aligns Algerian Red Cross' practices with international standards.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided essential technical support and strategic guidance to the National Society by facilitating training in Health in Emergencies, MHPSS and first aid. The IFRC supported the Algerian Red Crescent's efforts to introduce the PM+ project by conducting capacity assessments, organizing training sessions and providing strategic guidance tailored to identified needs. It also collaborated on the Saving Lives and Livelihoods programme, supporting health initiatives across Algeria, including in refugee camps.



Algerian Red Crescent volunteers supporting a community event in Algeria (Photo: Algerian Red Crescent)



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Algerian Red Crescent addressed migration and displacement challenges through focused actions and participation in regional networks. A new migration focal point was appointed to strengthen coordination and oversight of migration-related initiatives. The designated focal point received guidance and briefing to strengthen the capacity of the National Society to address migration issues effectively.

The Algerian Red Crescent participated actively in the MENA Migration Network and regional migration meetings, encouraging collaboration and knowledge sharing to address migration and displacement challenges. The Algerian Red Crescent continues to actively support in different sectors including health and livelihood in southern Sahrawi refugee camps under many projects and programmes including the Saving Lives and Livelihoods initiative.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the briefing and orientation of the National Society's new migration focal point, ensuring alignment with regional and global frameworks. The IFRC also facilitated the Algerian Red Crescent's participation in the MENA Migration Network and strengthened its capacity to engage in regional and global advocacy, contributing to policy discussions and initiatives that address the complexities of migration and displacement.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Algerian Red Crescent designated a safeguarding focal point to oversee and strengthen gender equality and inclusion efforts within the National Society. The National Society also initiated the drafting of a safeguarding policy, laying the foundation for comprehensive gender equality and protection measures. The National Society undertook the collection and organization of relevant documents during the reporting period to ensure a structured and strategic approach to gender and inclusivity initiatives, with the involvement of the newly appointed focal point.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical support to the National Society in briefing the newly designated safeguarding focal point and in aligning the National Society's safeguarding policy with international standards and best practices.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

Progress by the National Society against objectives

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, agree on common priorities and jointly develop common strategies. This includes addressing issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian acceptance and access, mobilizing funding and other resources, clarifying consistent public messaging, and monitoring progress. It also entails ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action while linking with development assistance and contribute to reinforcing 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 focus is the monitoring of prison conditions.

External coordination

The Algerian Red Crescent has strengthened its external coordination in 2024, building diverse partnerships that enhanced its programmatic impact and reinforced its auxiliary role to the public authorities.

Through close collaboration with UNHCR, the Algerian Red Crescent implemented the Problem Management Plus (PM+) initiative, delivering tailored training for staff and volunteers to improve psychosocial support services for vulnerable communities. Similarly, its partnership with the Africa Centres for Disease Control (AfCDC) under the Saving Lives and Livelihoods (SLL) programme extended health promotion efforts to refugee camps and host communities nationwide, strengthening public health resilience. In addition, the National Society engaged bilaterally with donors such as the Japanese Embassy, creating new opportunities for resource mobilization to sustain key initiatives.

The Algerian Red Crescent with IFRC support leads the Shelter Cluster in Algeria. The [Global Shelter Cluster \(GSC\)](#) is an Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) coordination mechanism and IFRC has been leading the shelter cluster in disaster contexts since the establishment of the cluster approach in 2005. This critical mandate places IFRC as one of the lead agencies in the international humanitarian coordination system. IFRC leverages its leadership position in the shelter cluster for improved coordination, stronger policies and standards across the sector, and better support for affected people in their recovery.

The Global Shelter Cluster and country Shelter Clusters work collectively with national response actors, including local and national governments, to support people with timely, effective and predictable shelter and settlement responses.

In line with its auxiliary role, the Algerian Red Crescent worked closely with governmental bodies, including the Civil Protection Authority, in disaster management and health—collaborating on needs assessments, the delivery of assistance and emergency services. It has also sustained strong engagement with international actors, including UN agencies, the European Commission (DG-ECHO and DG-NEAR) and the private sector.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Algerian Red Crescent focused on strengthening institutional frameworks, branch development, financial sustainability and internal systems. The National Society developed its strategy and action plans, particularly in critical areas such as Disaster Risk Management. The Algerian Red Crescent also revised [statutory frameworks](#) to align with global standards and best practices. Additionally, advocacy and engagement with Movement and non-Movement partners expanded the scope and impact of the Algerian Red Crescent's programmes. A major milestone was the near-finalization of the legal status agreement, achieved through joint efforts by the Algerian Red Crescent and Algeria's Ministry of Foreign Affairs which significantly enhanced the National Society's formal recognition within the national humanitarian framework.

The Algerian Red Crescent aligned its National Society development priorities including statutory revisions and strengthening governance. Resource mobilization emerged as a critical success area in 2024. The Algerian Red

Crescent effectively utilized Movement funding sources, including the IFRC-ICRC joint [Empress Shôken Fund](#) for its digitalization initiative and the Capacity Building Fund for a climate and youth development project. Additionally, timely allocation of Disaster Response Emergency Funds ([DREF](#)) enabled swift operational responses during emergencies. Beyond Movement resources, the Algerian Red Crescent pursued strategic partnerships, such as funding applications to the Japanese Embassy, broadening its financial base to ensure the sustainability of key initiatives.

Staff and volunteers participated in regional and global platforms and specialized training sessions, covering areas such as Disaster Risk Management, Health in Emergencies and mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)). These opportunities strengthened the National Society's operational preparedness and facilitated knowledge exchange, allowing the Algerian Red Crescent to share its experiences and innovations within the Movement.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Algerian Red Crescent to develop its strategy and action plans, particularly in Disaster Risk Management (DRM). The IFRC provided technical assistance in revising statutory frameworks of the National Society to align with global standards and best practices. The IFRC also supported the Algerian Red Crescent in finalizing its legal status agreement.

The National Society also utilized the IFRC Capacity Building Fund ([CBF](#)) and Empress Shôken Fund for implementing its various programmes.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

To strengthen safeguarding, the Algerian Red Crescent appointed a dedicated focal point to consolidate protection, gender and inclusion ([PGI](#)) documentation and initiate the drafting of a comprehensive safeguarding policy. A detailed Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse ([PSEA](#)) action plan is in development, supported by [integrity](#) awareness sessions and the planned dissemination of policies to staff and volunteers.

Operational efficiency has also been enhanced through framework agreements with suppliers and service providers, reinforcing the supply chain and ensuring timely service delivery. In alignment with results-based management principles, the Algerian Red Crescent is implementing Preparedness for Effective Response ([PER](#)) training, involving representatives from finance, HR, legal, and programmatic sectors to improve coordination, planning, and decision-making across the organization.

[Digital transformation](#) remains a priority for the Algerian Red Crescent. The National Society is transitioning to an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system to streamline operations, enhance transparency and strengthen accountability mechanisms. Additionally, through the [Empress Shôken Fund](#), health-related activities are being digitized and published on the National Society's website, expanding accessibility and improving information sharing. Efforts are also underway to integrate digital tools into climate-focused activities, supporting effective implementation of environmental programmes.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical support to the Algerian Red Crescent in drafting safeguarding policies, facilitating training sessions and developing tools for PSEA and child safeguarding. The IFRC has guided the National Society in adopting digital transformation strategies, such as transitioning to ERP systems and digitizing health programmes, which align with global standards.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

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

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

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

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

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

- The Unified Plan's focus on PER training across multiple sectors and the adoption of digital tools like ERP systems and health programme digitization strengthened operational efficiency and resilience
- High staff turnover at headquarters highlighted the need for robust onboarding, professional development and succession planning. Future strategies will include retention incentives, capacity-building opportunities and improved handover processes to ensure continuity
- Limited engagement with partners emphasized the importance of strengthening advocacy, diversifying funding sources and implementing clear communication strategies to align contributions with strategic objectives
- The PER process reinforced the value of systematic planning, monitoring and evaluation. Future programmes will integrate these approaches to improve coordination and programme effectiveness

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024. 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 2024 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [DZ_Algeria AR Financials.pdf](#)
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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