



LIBYA

2023 IFRC network country plan

Funding Requirement **CHF 4.5M**

Appeal number **MAALY001**

In support of the Libyan Red Crescent



38

National Society branches



1,000

National Society staff



3,000

National Society volunteers

People to be reached



200,000

Ongoing emergency operations



200,000

Climate and environment



250,000

Disasters and crises



300,000

Health and wellbeing



200,000

Migration and displacement



100,000

Values, power and inclusion

IFRC network multiyear focus

Longer term needs

- Protection • Basic needs
- Health, and water, sanitation and hygiene
- Migration and displacement-related needs

Capacity development

- Communications and humanitarian diplomacy
- Financial sustainability and resource mobilization
 - Strengthening of internal systems
 - Volunteer management
 - Youth engagement

Key country data

Population **7M**

INFORM Severity rating **high**

Long-term Climate Risk Index **168**

Human Development Index rank **104**

Hazards



Conflict



Population movement



Water scarcity



Drought



Heatwaves



Disease

Funding requirements

Total 4.5M CHF

Through the IFRC

3.4M CHF

Through Participating National Societies

900,000 CHF

Host National Society

200,000 CHF

IFRC Breakdown

Longer term needs

200,000 CHF
Climate and environment

200,000 CHF
Disasters and crises

1M CHF
Health and wellbeing

1M CHF
Migration and displacement

500,000 CHF
Values, power and inclusion

500,000 CHF
Enabling local actors

Participating National Societies

British Red Cross

The Canadian Red Cross Society*

Danish Red Cross

German Red Cross

Italian Red Cross

Norwegian Red Cross

Swedish Red Cross*

Swiss Red Cross*



NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The Libyan Red Crescent was established in 1957. It was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1958, with a mandate to provide assistance to the most vulnerable segments of society. The Libyan Red Crescent is the main national humanitarian organization present in Libya. It responds to emergencies and provides services to vulnerable populations all across the country, through a network of 38 branches, 3,000 volunteers and 1,000 members of staff.

The National Society has maintained its unity and continued its work in Libya, despite political divisions. However, it has needed to amend some of its programmes that were implemented before the crisis, such as first aid, road safety and children's hygiene. It has also developed additional programmes to respond to the humanitarian needs resulting from armed conflict. An IFRC Organisational Capacity Assessment and

Certification (OCAC) process was undertaken in 2017, and the following year its recommendations were integrated into its current strategy, which focuses on healthcare, risk reduction and promoting volunteerism and humanitarian values.

The National Society's capacity to implement its humanitarian programmes has been undermined by damage to its infrastructure, and looting, since the beginning of the conflict. In addition, financial support from the State, which used to comprise the bulk of the National Society's funding, has disappeared.

With limited local financial resources, the National Society currently relies on the support of its partners, in order to alleviate the suffering caused by armed conflict, through the implementation of health and relief programmes targeting migrants and the most vulnerable communities.

IFRC NETWORK ACTION IN 2023

Joint situational analysis

Since the end of the Ghaddafi regime in 2011, conditions in Libya continue to impede any political transition, and the ability of subsequent Governments to maintain peace. Widespread fighting has abated since 2020, although outbreaks of localized conflict continue. The country is currently divided between the House of Representatives in Tobruk and the Government of National Unity in Tripoli, and the population's humanitarian needs are severe. Vulnerable groups are the most affected, including internally displaced persons, returnees, refugees, migrants and some host communities. Libya is both a destination and a major transit country for migrants – there were an estimated 650,000 by the end of April 2022, which has raised some serious protection concerns. The complex and protracted humanitarian situation overlaps with the socio-economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic and the restrictions this placed on the population. Moreover, as one of the most arid countries on earth, Libya is vulnerable to the effects of climate change.

Displacement, armed conflict and the ongoing effects of the pandemic combine to create a continuous daily struggle of electricity cuts, water shortages and soaring

prices. Economically vulnerable and low-income households are unable to cover their basic needs and access services, and there is an increasing risk of violence, abuse and exploitation. These negative impacts are especially hard on the youth. Young people affected by the crisis have few educational and employment opportunities, and this fosters negative coping mechanisms.

Libya's June 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) noted some improvements in the overall humanitarian situation, following a period of relative political and economic stability. However, approximately 803,000 people remain affected by the crisis and still need some form of humanitarian assistance. This represents a significant reduction from the 1.5 million people identified in 2021, and there are no population groups at the extreme end of the severity scale. According to the 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview, 35 per cent of people in need of humanitarian assistance were children, 15 per cent were living with a disability, and 66 per cent were male (because 93 per cent of migrants are boys and men). The main challenges people face are in the areas of basic health needs, food security, protection, water, sanitation and hygiene.

By end April 2022, the number of returnees in Libya had increased to more than 680,000, most of whom returned to their places of origin, and a further 160,000 people remained displaced. It is still challenging for returnees to access essential services and suitable housing. Forced evictions mainly affect individuals and families living in

collective and informal sites, leading to secondary displacement and conflict over land and property rights. Displaced people are further affected by the rise in food prices caused by the devaluation of the exchange rate. Although food prices are now stabilizing, they remain 12.3 per cent higher than pre-COVID levels.

Strategic priorities

Climate and environment

Libya is one of the driest countries in the world, with more than 95 per cent of its land in the most severely arid part of the Sahara Desert. Its climatic conditions are influenced by the Mediterranean Sea to the north and the Sahara Desert to the south, resulting in abrupt transitions from one type of weather to another. The country has three climatic regions:

- The Mediterranean coastal strip has dry summers and relatively wet winters
- The Highlands experience a steppe climate with higher rainfall and humidity and low winter temperatures, including snow on the hills
- Further south in the interior, there are pre-desert and desert conditions, with extremely high temperatures and large daily thermal variations

Rainfall is irregular, and often there is little or none. The annual rainfall is extremely low, with an overall average of 56mm per year and a maximum average of 250–300mm in Northern Tripoli and the Northern Benghazi region. Libya suffered from severe droughts in 2021, and it is expected that there will be more such climatic events over the coming years. Only two per cent of its land surface is sufficiently rain-fed to allow agricultural activities, and low agricultural yields force the country to import about 75 per cent of the food required to meet local needs.

There are growing concerns about water availability in Libya, due to climate change and the effects of conflict. Recent heatwaves, an ever-warming climate and power cuts have caused damage to the water system. The Wadi Kaam Dam, that once held about 33 million cubic meters of water, has entirely dried up. This situation threatens lives, and affects farms and projects that are directly dependent upon it for irrigation. Furthermore, repeated attacks on the Great Man-Made River – the network of pipes that provides 60 per cent of all fresh water in Libya – threaten the water security of the entire country.

Climate change will continue to impact key sectors and vulnerable communities in Libya in the following four ways:

- **Reduced agricultural productivity:** Climate change leads to the degradation of arable land and desertification
- **Increased water scarcity and reduced water quality:** Libya's demand for water is far greater than its renewable supply, and the Great Man-Made River project uses water from non-renewable aquifers that cannot be recharged by rain
- **Sea level rises:** With 86 per cent of the population living in coastal cities, most Libyans are vulnerable to even slight sea level rises.
- **Human health:** Water-borne illnesses, heat-related deaths (especially in cities) and food insecurity are increasing

Main actions and areas of support

The Libyan 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; and (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services.

With IFRC support, the National Society will develop targets against the commitments of the [Climate and Environment Charter](#) for humanitarian organizations (June 2022). It will draw up an action plan to build capacities of National Society staff and volunteers to address climate and environmental crises at the community level.

The National Society will connect with the Government Ministries of Agriculture and the Environment, along with UN agencies WFP, FAO and UNICEF, and other international organizations implementing climate change adaptation actions.

The Libyan Red Crescent will engage volunteers to lead an enhanced IFRC vulnerability and capacity assessment (VCA), targeting four of the most affected areas in Libya, with the aim of collecting clear evidence to support its climate and environmental strategy and programming. The National Society will engage children and young people in climate change awareness and adaptation interventions, in coordination with the Ministries of Education and Youth and the High Commissioner for Children. It will do this through cooperation agreements, as well as the provision of technical training sessions and materials.

Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, see IFRC GO page [Libya](#)

The risk of conflict, and its immediate impacts of displacement and social discord, is still the main hazard in Libya, although this situation has improved. Limited national institutional coping capacities drive the National Society's response preparedness priorities in the face of these challenges. According to the most recent IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix, more than 168,000 people remained displaced in Libya in June 2022. Internally displaced persons face protracted displacement for several reasons. These include a lack of security, social cohesion, or basic services in their places of origin, damaged infrastructure, and homes that are destroyed due to armed conflict and uninhabitable.

The priority for humanitarian actors is to meet the urgent needs of the most vulnerable people in Libya, and provide them with timely assistance and support. Libya's key assistance needs in 2023 are in the areas of access to basic household goods and commodities including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities and essential non-food items.

Main actions and areas of support

The Libyan Red Crescent will continue to engage in responding to the most pressing needs of people affected by the crisis in Libya, while strengthening its capacities for effective, timely and quality response. To this end, in August 2022, IFRC supported the National Society in conducting a Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) assessment. The PER Approach is a

continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyze the strengths and gaps of its preparedness and response mechanism, and ultimately take necessary action to improve it. The resulting plan of action will be followed up closely between the National Society and the IFRC, with the aim of enhancing its operational capacity consistent with its overall National Society development plan.

The National Society could benefit from support with expanding its capacities to manage effective cash and voucher assistance programming at scale. The IFRC will support the National Society's cash programming, in coordination with the other International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners who have shown an interest, and will support its coordination with the Libya Cash Working Group.

In 2023, with the support of the IFRC network, the National Society plans to:

- Conduct a cash and voucher assistance self-assessment workshop and develop and implement a cash and voucher assistance preparedness plan of action
- Train 20 National Society staff on cash transfer programming, in coordination with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the British Red Cross
- Engagement and exchange with other National Societies in the region through the active participation in the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement cash and voucher assistance community of practice
- Follow up on the implementation of the outcomes of the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) assessment
- Engage in peer-to-peer support with different National Societies to build knowledge and benefit from lessons learned
- Roll out training for its national response teams in 10 branches, following the delivery of training at the regional level
- Enhance the programme management and technical capacities of 20 National Society staff for effective responses during crisis and disasters
- Promote the use of cash and voucher assistance across thematic and sectoral areas
- Support the coordination of organizations implementing cash and voucher assistance in Libya, including the Libya Cash Working Group



© Libyan Red Crescent

Health and wellbeing

The COVID-19 pandemic is now easing, following a significant spike in the summer of 2021. With a decline in cases and mortality rates, COVID-19 has become less of a concern and authorities have lifted all precautionary measures.

Libya continues to suffer from a weak health sector, due to more than 11 years of protracted conflict, a shortage of technical expertise in health, and conflict-related damage to medical and health facilities. An estimated 2.47 million people are affected by the lack of strong health systems in Libya, and 1.2 million need critical health support.

Access to health services remains limited. According to the REACH 2021 report, 15 per cent of the population report that they are unable to access health services, while in the south of the country, more than 70 per cent of the population has difficulty accessing health care. Only 20 per cent of communities have child health and emergency services, 25 per cent have access to general clinical services, and 15 per cent have access to services for reproductive health care and noncommunicable and communicable diseases.

There has been an increase in mental health and psychosocial difficulties in Libya, mainly due to exposure to conflict and violence and the socio-economic challenges resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic. There is a widespread cultural stigma around mental health needs.

Main actions and areas of support

The Libyan Red Crescent carries out a range of activities in the health and water, sanitation and hygiene sector. The IFRC worked closely with the National Society to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic, and significant progress was made in setting up agreed structures, enabling the National Society to fulfil its role as an auxiliary to the authorities. The National Society has a coordination role with the National Centre for Disease Control, to ensure coordinated COVID-19 support from the UN and international NGOs in the east and most of the southern parts of Libya. The Government has asked the National Society to contribute to its local infrastructure in the south, by providing healthy and safe spaces for COVID-19 activities. The National Society also provides first aid training for volunteers organizing vaccination sites. The National Society has carried out a number of activities, including training on psychosocial support, the deployment of mobile clinics for vulnerable communities, standard [community-based health and first aid](#), and the procurement and distribution of personal protective equipment. The National Society has trained its volunteers on community-based health and first aid, including vaccination and immunization, to help them improve community awareness.

In 2023, with the support of the IFRC network, the National Society plans to:

- Conduct health and hygiene promotion and risk communication activities on the priority health topics identified by the branches – through seminars, household visits, social media and other media channels

- Distribute hygiene kits to vulnerable households in order to complement hygiene promotion efforts
- Develop a referral mechanism based on identified primary health care centres, including those that are affiliated with the National Society, enabling the National Society to provide an additional layer of support (by linking the prevention activities of its own health care centres with the broader primary health care system)
- Prepare mobile medical clinics for deployment during conflict or health emergencies, to alleviate pressure on the health care system
- Carry out first aid training for community members within the six branches implementing the community-based health programme, using existing trained trainers
- Provide technical assistance and materials to the Ministry of Health, on risk communication, community engagement and social mobilization
- Carry out risk communications and community awareness raising through face-to-face sessions and social media activities – targeted towards 100,000 Libyans and non-Libyans – on the early detection and prevention of infectious diseases
- Build the capacity of National Society staff and volunteers from different branches on community-based health and first aid, risk communication and community engagement
- Develop a basic training package for staff and volunteers on mental health and psychosocial support, adapting training materials and activity manuals to the Libyan context
- Train 90 staff and volunteers on community-based psychosocial support
- Conduct a mental health and psychosocial support assessment in target locations in Libya, as part of a vulnerability needs assessment (in coordination with the mental health and psychosocial support working group in Libya)
- Enhance the capacity for first aid through the procurement of training equipment such as CPR mannequins and first aid kits, and resources for first aid teams
- Integrate psychological first aid in all National Society training curricula, for example, guidelines on community-based health and first aid, risk communication and community engagement, rapid response training and disaster management

The National Society will also seek to better leverage its first aid capacities to both serve the needs of the population and contribute to its financial sustainability. The IFRC will support the National Society to position itself as the main first aid training provider in the country, by updating and commercializing its first aid programme, and piloting it as an income generating programme.

Migration and displacement

Many years of protracted armed conflict have led to successive waves of internal displacement in Libya. In recent years the number of returning internally displaced persons has increased, reaching 680,000 by the end of April 2022, according to UNOCHA. While returns continue, the trend is slowing down. Many of the 160,000 people who are still displaced would face challenges in their places of origin, in terms of damaged housing, a lack of public services and concerns over personal security and social cohesion. A number of settlements for internally displaced persons were said to be closing in 2022, and eviction notices increased.

From a migration perspective, Libya has long been a major country of transit and destination, with mixed migration patterns. This includes migrant workers, refugees, victims of trafficking, stateless persons, unaccompanied minors and separated children, as well as other vulnerable people fleeing from conflict, poverty and the effects of climate change. Overall, the country hosts about 650,000 migrants, of which more than 43,000 are refugees and asylum seekers registered by UNHCR. IOM reports that there are 3,860 migrants in detention centres.

The migrants who are trying to reach Europe through the Central Mediterranean Route risk their lives. According to UNHCR, by November 2022, more than 20,700 people had been rescued from the water or intercepted at sea by the Libyan Coast Guard, and disembarked back on Libyan soil since the start of 2022. This is more than three times as many people as in 2021. Most of the people crossing the Mediterranean Sea to try and reach Europe depart from Libya.

There are significant protection risks for refugees and migrants, compared to other groups of concern. The risks include unlawful killing, torture, abuse, gender-based violence, arbitrary detention, forced labour and extortion. Refugee and migrant children are much more likely to have no access to education, particularly in the south of the country. Women and girls are more likely to have poor nutrition, less access to shelter, and less opportunities to work than male refugees and migrants.

Main actions and areas of support

The Libyan Red Crescent is part of the IFRC 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.

Through this programme, the National Society intends to further respond to the needs of the affected population and vulnerable communities, expanding migration activities already implemented. In 2022, together with the IFRC, the National Society drafted its Migration Strategy, with the technical and financial support from the British Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, Italian Red Cross and Swedish Red Cross. The IFRC will provide technical guidance on international migration legal frameworks and conventions, protection standards and modalities of assistance to migrants. It will also support humanitarian diplomacy for migration issues and support the National Society in its role as a permanent member of the government Higher Committee of Migration. Moreover, the IFRC will support the Libyan Red Crescent in participating in all IFRC regional and global mechanisms on migration and displacement, such as the Children Red Initiative for children on the move in the MENA region, the MENA Migration Network and the Global Migration Task Force.

In 2023, with the support of the IFRC network, the National Society plans to:

- Respond to the urgent needs of the most vulnerable migrants by establishing four humanitarian service points outside detention centres (using a community-based modality) and inside detention centres for life-saving activities
- Assist migrants at disembarkation points in the northwest by delivering first aid and psychological first aid, while building branch capacities through protection and migration training
- Conduct a gender and diversity assessment, with referral pathways for migrants and internally displaced persons

- Promote vaccination by advocating with the Government for better access to vaccination services in a range of different languages, to help build knowledge and trust
- Establish and re-establish migration focal points across branches
- Integrate quality assurance mechanisms in migration activities by training 20 National Society staff and focal points on the minimum standards in humanitarian emergency response for migrants
- Mainstream and standardize child safeguarding, protection gender and inclusion, and the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse in all migration activities
- Ensure the alignment of migration activities with the IFRC Global Migration Programme, by training National Society staff and volunteers on Red Cross Red Crescent Movement migration and displacement policies and resolutions
- Contribute to the national Migration Working Group in Libya, to coordinate assistance modalities and services

Values, power and inclusion

Since it began in 2011, the Libyan conflict has gradually evolved into a protracted crisis. Protracted crises tend to produce longer-term negative effects on affected communities, exposing them to a wide range of individual and structural vulnerabilities and undermining their coping mechanisms and resilience. Protection challenges continue to be the most serious humanitarian concern in Libya, particularly within migrant and internally displaced communities, and especially among the girls and women who make up 36 per cent of the people that need protection.

According to a recent trafficking assessment, because there is no national asylum legislation, the refugees, migrants and asylum-seekers (considered to be 'illegal' immigrants) have little or no access to protection mechanisms. Libya's 2010 Law No. 19 criminalizes irregular migration and makes no distinction between migrants, refugees and victims of trafficking. As a result, an estimated 19 percent of the migrant population urgently needs protection.

There is a very strong stigma around sexual and gender-based violence in Libya. Moreover, an estimated 271,000 children and caregivers are at risk of violence, exploitation and abuse, requiring sustained child protection services. Unaccompanied children on the move are the most at risk.

Main actions and areas of support

Over recent years, the Libyan Red Crescent has invested significantly in its capacity for protection, gender and inclusion and community engagement and accountability. Based on National Society capacity building activities, protection, child protection, gender and inclusion, family development, prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and anti-trafficking components are all built into its programmes and operations. The British Red Cross has financially supported the National Society's community-based protection project.

The National Society has also been strengthening its capacity in community engagement and accountability through community-based programmes, and a feedback mechanism (a telephone hotline) has been set up. With IFRC support, the National Society will continue to strengthen its capacity in this area in 2023. The IFRC will also support establishing a standardized feedback system across all programmes, while establishing community engagement and accountability key performance indicators that will be integrated into monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning plans.

The National Society will focus on promoting a positive change in Libyan society, based on humanitarian values and principles. To achieve this, it will leverage the youth and engage with the education community.

In 2023, with the support of the IFRC network, the National Society plans to:

- Include women in all National Society activities, especially in relation to vulnerability – for example, ensuring that 50 per cent of the consulted population in the vulnerability capacity assessment in three areas is female, and establishing women-only focus group discussions in all quantitative data collection activities
- Ensure there is tailor-made and gender-specific support to women in emergencies, by providing population-specific support when needed and disaggregating data accordingly
- Maintain an up-to-date referral system and effective response to gender-based violence, while systematically updating the map of related services – in coordination with partners and through the various coordination bodies and working groups
- Scale up the capacity of branches to conduct activities addressing gender-based violence, through the delivery of core concept training to all volunteers in the field
- Integrate relevant themes into the child protection programme, to ensure it comprehensively addresses the needs of children affected, while creating programmatic links
- Provide new and refresher training to focal points in branches, on psychosocial support and child-friendly space activities
- Ensure that the targeted population of all programmes and projects includes people with disabilities, accounting for their specific needs, especially in direct support through hygiene kits and food parcels. This will facilitate their inclusion in consultations during the planning and the evaluation phases of project cycles, and ensure that activities are accessible to people with disabilities
- Improve National Society programmes and services by systematically putting in place community feedback mechanisms
- Conduct a mapping of the referral pathways in the areas where programmes are implemented in line with the UNOCHA coordination mechanism
- Ensure that operations and services reflect humanitarian values by training staff and volunteers on [protection, gender and inclusion minimum standards](#), prevention of gender-based violence concepts, anti-trafficking core concepts and [community engagement and accountability](#) principles, including all staff and volunteers that provide services to migrants
- Ensure adherence to humanitarian values within the National Society, through the development and distribution of policies on the prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse and child safeguarding, as well as the code of conduct
- Train staff and volunteers and institutionalize these policies when on-boarding new personnel
- Establish a minimum threshold of technical expertise within the National Society's anti-trafficking network, by training trainers and focal points on anti-trafficking core concepts
- Launch the [IFRC Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change](#) approach in at least two branches – to encourage and build upon the participation of youth volunteers
- Sign an agreement with the Ministry of Education to provide and mainstream key messages and training to teachers and students on climate change, first aid and other topics

Enabling local actors

The Libyan Red Crescent carried out its Organisational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process in 2017, and the findings formed the basis of a new strategic plan. The IFRC supported it to develop its National Society development framework plan, addressing the priority gaps. In the absence of Government grants, the National Society relies on support from its partners to address these priority gaps in 2023–2025.

In 2023, the IFRC will continue to support the development of an action plan based on the National Society development framework, and will enlist experts from the IFRC and network partners through the National Society development technical working group. This includes the Libyan Red Crescent, the IFRC, the ICRC, the Danish Red Cross, the German Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross.

Engaged

The Libyan Red Crescent aims to equip its teams with the equipment and digital skills needed to keep records of the impact of its activities on the ground, building on its significant social media presence. The IFRC will provide technical assistance to the National Society, and support it with its capacity building, in cooperation with the ICRC. The IFRC will continue to share communication materials and advocacy resources with the National Society, as part of its local-to-global humanitarian diplomacy in the key areas of health, migration, protection and disaster preparedness and response. The IFRC will support the National Society in achieving this through:

- Performing information and communications technology health check assessments
- Enhancing and scaling-up National Society digital infrastructure for data collection, analysis and information management, while supporting branches to procure the necessary equipment
- Sensitizing staff and volunteers who work on protection and migration programmes on data protection, and the risks involved in storing sensitive information

As the National Society continues to grow its technical capacities, it will benefit from engaging in regional and global communities of practice, technical working groups and coordination bodies. It will be able to showcase its areas of technical expertise – such as the dignified management of the dead – and share information about the latest innovations and tools.

The IFRC aims to facilitate cooperation between the Libyan Red Crescent and several IFRC reference centres, including the [Psychosocial Centre](#) for technical assistance and capacity building, the [Global First Aid Reference Centre](#) to help the National Society obtain its International First Aid Certification; and the [Climate Centre](#) for technical assistance in climate assessments, programming and advocacy.

Accountable

There are several challenges to effective, transparent and accountable financial management in Libya, including difficulties with transferring money, the current capacities of branches to provide compliant financial reports, and the limitations of Libyan financial systems that do not provide enough compliance.

Currently, there is a lack of a common templates, processes and means of sharing information and reports in the area of project management. The IFRC will help the Libyan Red Crescent to enhance its ability to assess community needs and plan accordingly, while monitoring and reporting on programme implementation and evaluating the results. The IFRC will immediately strengthen the National Society's data collection, analysis and visualization capacities. Over the longer term, the IFRC aims to set up a planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting system in all 38 branches.

The IFRC will continue to provide the necessary support to the National Society's finance teams and project managers, in managing budgets and monitoring how funds are spent. The IFRC will support the National Society with identifying effective and efficient transfer modalities, to ensure that financial resources reach the National Society in a timely, secure and efficient manner. Financial management support will be coordinated with support from the ICRC and the Norwegian Red Cross.

Financial self-sufficiency requires access to new sources of funding. The IFRC has supported the National Society in successfully applying to available Movement funding mechanisms, with grants forthcoming from the Empress Shôken Fund and the IFRC Capacity Building Fund. Addressing the National Society's current shortcomings in proposal writing is a prerequisite to being able to take advantage of new sources of funding. The IFRC will provide technical and reporting support while the National Society implements the Empress Shôken Fund and [Capacity Building Fund](#) projects. The IFRC will also

provide in-service training opportunities to improve the National Society's proposal writing capacities.

The IFRC will also lead a risk assessment exercise with the National Society and support the development of a strategy and plan of action to mitigate the risks identified.

Trusted

The IFRC will continue to provide technical assistance and mobilize resources to finance the implementation of the National Society development framework, including in the areas of legal base, human resources, logistics, safety and security, youth and volunteers, branch development and financial self-sustainability.

Other activities include:

- Facilitating a consultative process to revise and update the National Society's statutes by 2024
- Undertaking a process of branch capacity assessment – selecting the most suitable and effective tools (such as Branch Organization Capacity Assessment (BOCA) and PER), depending on which aspects of its branch development the National Society would like to prioritize
- Facilitating leadership development that goes deeper into learning on integrity, accountability, resource mobilization and long-term financial sustainability
- Supporting peer experience exchange with other National Societies on mobilizing resources, developing a fundraising strategy, and piloting new income-generating activities
- Developing a child safeguarding risk analysis in one of the National Society's programmes, as a regional pilot, while developing its child safeguarding policy in collaboration with UNICEF
- Revising and adopting a National Society volunteer policy and developing its volunteer management system, including improving volunteer data management
- Developing volunteer and youth spaces in National Society branches, specifically supporting youth representatives by revitalizing youth networks
- Supporting the management of and funding for the Volunteer Solidarity Fund, to enable the National Society to provide for volunteers and their families when they are injured or killed in the line of duty

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC delegation in Libya has been working from Tunis since 2011, and in 2022 it opened an office in Benghazi to support the Libyan Red Crescent. The IFRC assists the National Society with strategic coordination, as well as high-level programmatic and operational coordination – especially in the areas of National Society development, health, mental health and psychosocial support, protection and migration. The IFRC has worked closely with the National Society in 2022 to combat the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, and to develop work modalities and structures with the authorities to fulfil the National Society's auxiliary role. The IFRC leverages its regional and global resources to help the Libyan Red Crescent take a leading role in local humanitarian affairs, in its role as a permanent member of the Higher Committee of Migration under the Libyan Government. Through its country delegation, the IFRC has supported

the National Society to identify its priorities and develop its National Society development framework. The IFRC promotes accountability as a cross-cutting theme, provides technical assistance in financial reporting and monitoring, and supports training.

The IFRC Libya delegation supported the Libya Red Crescent with applying for IFRC and Movement pool funds. For the first time in the National Society's history, it received an allocation from the Empress Shoken Fund for a climate change project, and the IFRC Capacity Building Fund for an initiative concerning the construction and rehabilitation of its headquarters. The National Society has also applied for a National Society Investment Alliance fund grant, and its application is under review.

Participating National Society Support - Bilateral

Name of Partner NS	Funding Requirements	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Engaged	Accountable	Trusted
British Red Cross	CHF 0.35M		●	●	●	●			
Danish Red Cross				●	●				
German Red Cross	CHF 0.40M							●	
Italian Red Cross	CHF 0.15M		●		●			●	
Norwegian Red Cross				●				●	

Total

0.90M

IFRC membership coordination

The IFRC coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing common priorities; co-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, of links with development assistance, and reinforce the National Society's auxiliary role in Libya.

Membership coordination calls are held every month, to exchange news and ideas, coordinate efforts, avoid duplication, and identify joint collaboration opportunities among the membership.

The Libyan Red Crescent has longer-term partnerships with several participating National Societies, which support it on a range of priorities. These include **the British Red Cross, the Danish Red Cross, the German Red Cross, the Italian Red Cross, the Norwegian Red Cross** and **the Turkish Red Crescent**. Other National Societies support the National Society through the IFRC.

Movement coordination

The National Society, the IFRC and the ICRC have defined their coordination and cooperation in Libya through a Movement Cooperation Agreement. The IFRC will continue to facilitate coordination with the National Society and Movement partners through the Movement Cooperation Agreement and support the development of a new one. 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 continues its response to meet Libya's significant humanitarian needs. The ICRC in Libya delivers

assistance in the realms of healthcare, economic security, and water and sanitation. The ICRC visits detention centres, restores family links by tracing individuals who have lost contact with their families as a result of armed conflict or migration, runs a forensic programme to ensure that Libyan institutions have sufficient technical knowledge for dignified management of the dead and delivers training sessions on international humanitarian law. Together with the Libyan Red Crescent, the ICRC has scaled up its response through four offices in Libya – Tripoli, Benghazi, Misrata and Sabha – supported by an office in Tunis.

Coordination with other actors

The Libyan Red Crescent connects with national ministries in technical areas – including the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Environment (on climate change), and the Ministry of Education (on teacher and student training). The National Society and the public authorities are in regular contact. The National Society coordinates with the National Centre for Disease Control for COVID-19, and it is a member of the Government's Higher Committee of Migration. It also uses community leaders, religious gatherings and social media to spread information regarding who can benefit from their assistance, how and when.

The National Society's presence throughout Libya makes it a favoured partner of UN agencies, particularly

WFP, FAO, UNICEF and UNSMIL. It collaborates closely with IOM on migration issues and with UNFPA to respond to women in need. The IFRC works closely with the National Society to ensure it builds strategic and effective partnerships with UN partners, in particular UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, IOM, and WHO. The Libyan Red Crescent also partners with a number of international non-governmental organizations, including CESVI and the International Rescue Committee.

The IFRC also encourages the National Society to contribute to and engage with other coordination mechanisms in Libya, to synchronize efforts and ensure complementarity, including with the Humanitarian Country Team and thematic working groups under UNOCHA.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [IFRC Global Plan and Country Plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Donor response](#) on IFRC website
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) data
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest humanitarian network, with **192 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies** and around **14 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.

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