



LIBYA

2024-2026 IFRC network country plan

22 February 2024

Multi-Year Funding Requirement **CHF 30.4M**

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



330,000

Ongoing
emergency
operations



50,000

Climate and
environment



300,000

Health and
wellbeing



250,000

Migration and
displacement



100,000

Values, power
and inclusion

IFRC network multi-year focus

Emergency response

- Storm and floods

Longer term needs

- Protection • Basic needs
- 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 **6.8M**

INFORM Severity rating **High**

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index **High**

Human Development Index rank **104**

Funding requirements

2024

2025**

2026**

Total 24.9M CHF

Total 2.6M CHF

Total 2.9M CHF

Through the IFRC

23.8M CHF

Through the IFRC

2M CHF

Through the IFRC

2.1M CHF

Through Participating National Societies

→ **598,000** CHF

Host National Society

→ **600,000** CHF

Host National Society

→ **800,000** CHF

Host National Society

→ **600,000** CHF

**Projected funding requirements

IFRC Breakdown

21M CHF

Ongoing emergency operations

Longer term needs

150,000 CHF

Climate & environment

800,000 CHF

Health & wellbeing

800,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

500,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

600,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

Participating National Societies

Austrian Red Cross*

Belgian Red Cross*

British Red Cross*

Bulgarian Red Cross*

Canadian Red Cross Society*

Red Cross Society of China*

Croatian Red Cross*

Danish Red Cross*

Finnish Red Cross*

French Red Cross*

Hong Kong Red Cross*

Italian Red Cross

Japanese Red Cross Society*

Jordan National Red Crescent Society*

Korean Red Cross*

Latvian Red Cross*

Norwegian Red Cross

Polish Red Cross*

Red Cross of North Macedonia*

Singapore Red Cross Society*

Spanish Red Cross*

Swedish Red Cross*

Taiwan Red Cross*

Thai Red Cross Society*

Hazards



Floods



Population movement



Conflict



Drought



Heatwaves



Diseases

IFRC Appeal codes

Ongoing emergency response:

MDRLY005 | MDRS1001

Longer-term needs:

MAALY001

*National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in the first half of 2023.

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Libyan Red Crescent** was established in 1957, with a mandate to provide assistance to the most vulnerable segments of the society. It was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1958. The Libyan Red Crescent is the main national humanitarian organization present in Libya, responding to emergencies and providing services to vulnerable populations across the country through its vast network of branches, volunteers, and staff.

Despite political divisions in the country, the Libyan Red Crescent has maintained its unity and continued to serve vulnerable people in Libya. The National Society has developed additional programmes to respond to the humanitarian needs resulting from armed conflict, while amending some of its programmes that were implemented before the crisis, such as first aid training, road safety, and children's hygiene. The Libyan Red Crescent's capacity to implement its humanitarian programmes has however been undermined by damage to its infrastructure and instances of looting, and the withdrawal of financial support from the State, which used to comprise the bulk of its funding.

The Libyan Red Crescent Society's primary focus remains the implementation of health and relief programmes targeting migrants and people from the most vulnerable communities. The National Society is also responding to the needs stemming from the September 2023 storm Daniel and devastating floods

that followed. The National Society's volunteers intervened during the disaster by evacuating vulnerable people stranded by rising waters, and, in some cases, at the unfortunate expense of their lives and own families. By end of 2023, the Libyan Red Crescent had reached close to 50,000 people affected by the disaster with various forms of support.

The Libyan Red Crescent Strategic Plan 2019-2025 identifies five strategic objectives and empowerment mechanisms:

- A strong National Society capable of responding to the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable groups in local communities
- Strengthening its role as an essential partner for local authorities in providing primary and emergency health care services effectively and using modern and advanced methods
- Reducing the effects of risks by strengthening operational and institutional response capabilities that enable it to deal with crises and disasters by providing preparedness, prevention, protection, response and recovery activities
- Spreading the spirit of volunteer work, human values, and education towards changing behavior to contribute to building a strong and sustainable volunteer system to support programs and projects
- Mobilizing resources and building sustainable partnerships.

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The end of the Ghaddafi regime and his ousting in 2011 created numerous legacies that continue to impede the political transition and the ability of the successive Libyan governments to maintain peace in the country. More than ten years of conflict and widespread violence have resulted in severe humanitarian needs for the population, with exacerbated vulnerabilities for internally displaced people, returnees, affected host communities, refugees, and migrants

in the country. In such circumstances, exposure to natural hazards can lead to severe disasters, such as seen with Storm Daniel which hit north-eastern Libya in September 2023. Dams sustained heavy damage, provoking flooding that killed thousands of people and submerged entire neighbourhoods.

The overall key humanitarian needs in Libya are linked to protection and migration, access to critical services such as healthcare and education, and access to basic household goods and commodities including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, among others. While the number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) in Libya has decreased, challenges remain in ensuring that returnee and vulnerable

populations have proper access to essential services. Planned and often forced evictions targeting IDPs is of critical concern. Protection risks are most significant for refugees and migrants, compared to other groups.

Libya's complex and protracted humanitarian situation has worsened due to the socio-economic consequences of the global COVID-19 pandemic and the population faces challenges in the form of soaring prices, water shortages, and electricity cuts. Economically vulnerable and low-income households are unable to cover their basic needs and gain access to services, leading to a growing trend of violence, abuse, and exploitation. The younger generation in Libya have been negatively affected

by the current situation in the country. Young people affected by the crisis have few educational and employment opportunities which foster negative coping mechanisms.

On top of the crisis emerging from conflict, climate change poses a significant threat to Libya's economic development and sustainability. Climate variability is likely to increase the impacts of natural hazards on agricultural production in the country. Libya's agriculture relies heavily on irrigation, but limited renewable water resources, coupled with harsh climatic conditions and poor soil severely limit production. Libya also continues to suffer the harsh consequences of the long-term degradation of the environment.

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

Emergency Appeal name	Libya – Flood Storm Daniel
Appeal number	MDRLY005
Duration	13 September 2023 to 31 December 2024
People to be assisted	300,000
Funding requirement	Total funding requirements through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 20 million Total Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 25 million
Emergency Appeal	Libya – Flood Storm Daniel Revised Emergency Appeal
Latest Operational strategy	Revised Operational Strategy – Flood Storm Daniel
Last operation update	Operation Update No.1

On September 10, 2023, northeastern Libya was struck by Storm Daniel, a severe weather system bringing winds of 70 to 80 kilometres per hour and an unprecedented rainfall of up to 240 mm. Derna, a coastal city, bore the brunt of this storm, experiencing significant damage to its dams. The resultant floodwaters, rising to three meters, engulfed entire neighbourhoods, sweeping them into the sea. The storm impacted major urban areas such as Benghazi, Tobruk, Toukra, Talmeitha, Almarj, Taknes, Al Owailia, Bayada, Albayda, Shahhat, and Sousa.

As reported by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), by October 31, the storm resulted in 4,352 fatalities and over 8,000 individuals unaccounted for. Additionally, it led to the displacement of more than 43,400 people, with 7,000 families left without shelter. The storm intensified the already difficult situation in eastern Libya, a region hosting 46,000 displaced persons and numerous migrants prior to the event.

The Libyan Red Crescent volunteers, particularly from the Derna branch, intervened from the start of the disaster by evacuating vulnerable people stranded by rising waters. Teams from surrounding branches surged to provide immediate support on the ground, while the National Society coordinated closely with local authorities to assess the situation, support search and rescue operations, and provide required support to those affected. Emergency and rescue teams were tasked with providing urgent assistance, distributing basic aid and shelter to those affected, and providing necessary medical care to the injured, including first aid and psychosocial first aid support to people affected by the event. Dedicated volunteers were also involved in ambulance services, dignified management of the dead, and addressing reports of missing persons across affected areas such as Ajdabiya, Al-Bayda, Al-Sahel, Benghazi, Derna, Shahhat, Sluk, and Tobruk.

The IFRC launched an Emergency Appeal on 13 September to support the Libyan Red Crescent in the response to Storm Daniel and its impact, releasing an initial CHF 1 million from IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) for immediate needs. The Libyan Red Crescent Society's response continued with the provision of psychosocial support, the distribution of food parcels, the provision of non-food items, and the management of shelter centres. Through the IFRC rapid response mechanism an operation manager was deployed in Libya, as well as an initial rapid response team of eight key function profiles, and a health emergency response unit (ERU). This ERU included both an outpatient department and a mental health and psychosocial support module. The Emergency Appeal was revised in November to take into account the evolution of the situation and needs.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

This Emergency Appeal seeks to aid the people most affected by the disaster, including those whose homes were completely or partially destroyed, people whose livelihoods were affected and those who evacuated their homes and are now displaced. Targeting is based on assessments of household vulnerabilities, and assistance is based on the identified needs of the population, taking into consideration age, gender, and disability.

The Emergency Appeal aims to reach 300,000 people in need, and the operational strategy focuses on the following areas:

Integrated assistance

- Provide affected people, including IDPs and host communities, with essential winterization and relief assistance in the form of cash and/or the distribution of in-kind relief items such as food, household essentials (HHIs) and shelter support
- Enhance community-led resilience and coping mechanisms by the provision of cash assistance and, when required, essential in-kind resources like seeds, tools, and materials. These interventions will be guided by active community engagement and consultation
- Engage with communities and local first responders to strengthen their preparedness
- Develop disaster risk reduction activities including early warning and early action
- Integrate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into livelihoods protection and strengthen interventions to build longer-term resilience of the affected population
- Assist initial recovery, including the strengthening of disrupted livelihoods among the affected population. These efforts are designed based on assessments of food security and employment prospects conducted

throughout the response and recovery stages, while adhering to pertinent environmental considerations

Health & Care including Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- Address the urgent health needs of the affected communities by providing essential healthcare services including emergency medical services, risk communication and community engagement, first aid, as well as various other health-related services available at both mobile and stationary health facilities operated by the National Society
- Provide access to lifesaving and secure safe drinking water via water trucking, installation of elevated tanks and construction of distribution water points, distribution of water bottles, simple rehabilitation for water systems/wells, installation of water treatment units
- Offer mental health and psychosocial support for the impacted population stemming from the distress of the storm, compounded by the loss of loved ones and the challenging displacement circumstances, resulting in symptoms such as stress, anxiety, and sleep disorders, among others
- Provide comprehensive WASH services, which involve targeted efforts to ensure access to clean and safe water sources, the provision of sanitation facilities and the restoration of infrastructure where necessary. This also includes hygiene promotion services and distribution of essential hygiene-related materials, with special consideration given to culturally appropriate feminine hygiene products for women and girls
- Rehabilitate and restore the National Society Derna branch clinical and pre-hospital care capacities

Protection and Prevention

- Conduct a multi-sector needs assessments informed by protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) approaches to ensure safe and equitable access to basic services by considering different needs based on gender and other diversity factors, such as disability and impairment
- Strengthen the provision of restoring family links (RFL) services, and community-based care and protection activities for unaccompanied and separated children, and other persons with special needs
- Actively engage affected communities throughout the operation to ensure the integration of community engagement and accountability (CEA) early in the response
- Provide specialized protection services in gender-based violence and Child Protection to vulnerable people affected including pregnant women and unaccompanied children

- Embed safe referral and feedback mechanisms into all activities, especially during the immediate and post-disaster recovery phase
 - Provide insurance coverage and insurance solidarity mechanisms for volunteers as well as protective clothing and equipment to ensure safety
 - Ensure that IDPs and migrants affected by the flooding are also fully included in all service provision
- The severity of needs is likely to continue evolving, with additional complexities and scenarios arising based on how the recovery progresses in the medium and long term, and the revised operational strategy includes:

 - Increased attention to recovery and resilience planning and implementation
 - Strengthening the National Society's capacity
 - Enhancing security management

Emergency 2

Emergency Operation	Sudan Crisis: Regional Population Movement Emergency Appeal
Appeal number	MDRS1001
Duration	15 May 2023 to 31 December 2024
People to be assisted	30,000
Funding requirement	Total funding requirements through the IFRC Appeal: CHF 33.5 million Total Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 42 million Funding requirement for Libya for 2024: CHF 1 million
Emergency Appeal	Sudan Crisis Regional Population Movement Emergency Appeal
Latest Operational Strategy	Sudan Crisis Regional Population Movement Operational Strategy

The ongoing conflict in Sudan has led to widespread displacement in the region. People arriving in neighbouring countries have endured a very dire humanitarian situation in Sudan, with many having been caught in the crossfire or at border crossings for several weeks without sustained access to basic goods and services such as water, food and health, all while under tremendous psychological pressure. Many have endured harassment and extortion, and reports of sexual and gender-based violence are growing.

The Libyan Red Crescent has been anticipating an influx either directly from Sudan or via Chad. Almost 5,000 people were reported to have crossed into Libya by end of 2023. While the situation in Sudan is still very volatile and as the fighting persists, the trend of displacement is likely to continue. This IFRC Emergency Appeal enables the Libyan Red Crescent and other neighbouring National Societies to respond to the needs of those fleeing the conflict in Sudan, as well as strengthening the National Society's response capacity and readiness for further influx.

The Libyan Red Crescent is a member of the response body chaired by the Libyan government and is working to strengthen its preparedness for population influx. The National Society has initiated the necessary readiness activities to respond to a potential influx of refugees via formal and informal cross-border points by prepositioning emergency stocks, engaging the local authorities, and coordinating with relevant public authorities. The local crisis committee includes civil protection, security forces and the Libyan Red Crescent Al Kufrah branch, to monitor the displacement influx and coordinate emergency response. According to the agreements of the crisis committee, the Libyan Red Crescent is responsible for provision of first aid and medical services as well as camp management. Furthermore, the National Society has an emergency response framework agreement with UNICEF to stock and distribute humanitarian aid for people fleeing the Sudan conflict.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

Given the level of uncertainty of the developing situation in Sudan, the operational strategy builds on the need to be flexible and adaptable. The Libyan Red Crescent has set its preparedness scenario to be able to support 30,000 people, including 20,000 refugees and 10,000 host population. The priority geographical focus is Al Kufrah.

The National Society Al Kufrah branch is located in the main city and in one of the reception points for migrants. It provides humanitarian support across the area through its 50 men and women volunteers. Services delivered to people fleeing Sudan include first aid and health care, emergency relief, psychosocial support, information sharing and awareness raising. The National Society gives special attention to the most vulnerable groups amongst the displaced people, which include women and children.

The response pillars comprise:

Health and Mental Health and Psychosocial support (MHPSS)

First Aid, ambulance services for transportation of patients from primary healthcare points to secondary healthcare facilities, health awareness through house-to-house visits, tracing and early detection of communicable diseases of epidemic potential, and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) at humanitarian service points

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

Improved access to safe water through water trucking, water storage, repairs to water sources, provision of hygiene kits and dignity kits, and hygiene promotion sessions

Shelter, housing and settlements

Provision of tarpaulins (for construction of emergency shelters) and household items

Cash and voucher assistance

Three rounds of unconditional multipurpose cash assistance to returnees

Basic needs and livelihoods

Provision of general food supplies, as well as skills development aimed at reducing food insecurity and increase income.

Protection, gender and inclusion (PGI)

This will encompass minimum protection standards including prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), and mapping of referral networks; the establishment of separate and safe spaces at humanitarian service points for vulnerable and minority groups including women, adolescents, children (including unaccompanied and separated children), people with disabilities, and sexual and gender minorities; and provision of dignity kits.

Community engagement and accountability (CEA)

integration into different sectors including design and operations, with a focus on acceptance among host and migrant or displaced communities; establishment of community feedback mechanisms.

Migration and displacement

Establishment of fixed and mobile humanitarian service points, referrals for specialized services, and restoring family links to help people reunite or connect with their loved ones.



Libyan Red Crescent volunteers evacuating people from flood-affected areas during the Storm Daniel hazard, 15th September 2023
(Photo: Libyan Red Crescent)



Climate and environment

With more than 95 per cent of the country's land area comprised of desert, Libya is one of the driest countries in the world. The country's climatic conditions are influenced by the Mediterranean Sea to the north and the Sahara Desert to the south, resulting in an abrupt transition from one kind of weather to another. Libya has three climactic variations: the Mediterranean coastal strip has dry summers and relatively wet winters; highlands experience a steppe climate with higher rainfall and humidity and low winter temperatures, and to the southwards of the interior, pre-desert and desert climatic conditions prevail, with torrid temperatures and large daily thermal variations.

The annual rainfall is extremely low in Libya, with an average of 56mm and a maximum average of 250-300mm in Northern Tripoli and Northern Benghazi region. Due to climate change and conflict, there is a growing concern around [water availability](#) and reduced water quality in Libya. 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. Libya suffered from severe droughts in 2021, and it is expected that there will be more such extreme 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. The drying up of the Wadi Kaam Dam due to global warming threatens the security of the entire country. The degradation of arable land and desertification exacerbated by climate change leads to reduced agricultural productivity.

In addition, with 86 per cent of the population living in coastal cities, most Libyans are vulnerable to even slight sea level rises, while water-borne illnesses, heat-related deaths (especially in cities) and food insecurity are increasing due to the impacts of climate change.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

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. The Libyan Red Crescent is also a [signatory](#) of the global [Climate and Environment Charter](#) for humanitarian organisations.

The National Society seeks to build capacities of staff and volunteers to address climate and environmental crises at the community level and use tools such as the IFRC enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessment ([eVCA](#)) to take into account climate change and environmental risks. It will continue to increase its engagement with 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. The National Society also seeks to increase connections 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 aims to reduce its carbon footprint and adopt [greener practices](#) in particular in the areas of logistics and supply chain, and energy consumption.

Planned activities in 2024

- Conduct enhanced community vulnerability and capacity assessments (eVCA) targeting four of the most affected areas of Libya with clear quantitative and qualitative data and evidence to support climate-smart and environmentally sustainable interventions
- Sign an agreement with the Ministry of Education to provide key messages and training to teachers and children on climate change, and other areas
- Develop a climate and environment strategy and targets against the commitments of the Climate and Environment Charter
- Built the capacities of the staff and volunteers to address climate and environmental crises at community level
- Promote the usage of green logistics and review supply chain guidelines with a view to environmental sustainability, including on purchasing locally produced items wherever possible
- Install roof top solar panels electricity use at the national headquarters
- Work towards completing an environmental audit of the headquarters and identify ways to reduce energy

consumption, save water and recycle items, and minimize food wastage

- Ensure maintenance and replacement costs of solar panel system, including through the development of a cost recovery policy

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society to develop its climate and environment strategy, and targets against the commitments of the [Climate and Environment Charter](#) for humanitarian organizations. It will also help draw up an action plan to build capacities of staff and volunteers, support engagement with authorities and international organisations, and accompany the use of the VCA tool and greening efforts.



Disasters and crises

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

Libya ranks high on [INFORM Severity index](#). While the risk of conflict and its immediate impacts, displacement and social discord, is still the main hazard in Libya, the storm that hit northeastern Libya in September 2023 and the devastating flooding that followed demonstrated the very high levels of vulnerability for people in Libya, facing multiple and compounded man-made and natural hazards. 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 2024 remain access to basic household goods and commodities including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, and essential non-food items.

Political division in the country impedes the adoption of a comprehensive disaster risk management approach to address the multiple hazards and risks. There is an [absence of effective coordination and cohesive governance](#) for disaster prevention and risk management, which prevents the provision of accurate forecasts and early warnings, and the development of sound response strategies. Getting communities involved in disaster risk reduction to empower them in building their own resilience is essential in such a fragile setting.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Libyan Red Crescent plays a unique role in Libya in responding to multiple hazards and associated humanitarian needs. It will continue to engage in responding to the most pressing needs of people affected by the ongoing crises and disasters in Libya, including those highlighted under the ongoing emergency response and migration and displacement sections, and respond to new emergencies as they arise.

The National Society's multi-year objective moving forward is to become the first emergency and crisis responder in

the country, especially in areas not benefitting from the emergency services of the state. The local presence of the Libyan Red Crescent throughout the country, with its network of volunteers, branches and emergency response teams, gives a remarkable comparative advantage in comparison to other humanitarian actors. The National Society is often solicited by UN partners and international organizations to ensure the direct link to people affected in the most remote parts of the country.

The National Society seeks to strengthen its capacities for effective, timely and quality response, and plans to be better equipped and to enhance the overall capacity of the teams both at the central and branch level. It has conducted an IFRC Preparedness for Effective Response ([PER](#)) assessment in mid-2022, and follows-up closely on the resulting plan of action.

The Libyan Red Crescent puts specific emphasis to expanding its capacities to manage effective cash and voucher assistance (CVA) at scale. As part of the response to storm Daniel, it has appointed cash and voucher assistance ([CVA](#)) focal points at its headquarters and in priority branches. A feasibility study was carried out which included a secondary data analysis covering information on government policies, earlier market assessments, in-country financial service providers and delivery mechanisms, previous experiences of international organizations in Libya and cash working groups initiatives. The feasibility study also included primary data analysis from field visits to Derna and AL Bayda to meet key Informants from the main governmental banks (Alwihda, Altijari al Watni, Al Jamhouria) for a better understanding of their services and capacities for cash transfer programming. Market assessments visits and key informant interviews with traders and wholesalers were conducted, as well as key informant interviews with local authorities. The feasibility study also included an assessment of the National Society capacity at headquarters and branch level, and CVA training was conducted for branches staff and volunteers.

Planned activities in 2024

- Respond to emergencies as they arise, using cash and voucher assistance as a preferred modality where markets allow
 - Conduct enhanced community vulnerability and capacity assessments ([eVCA](#)) with a multi-hazards approach, targeting four of the most affected areas of Libya
 - Follow up on the implementation of the outcomes of the PER assessment
 - Continue engagement and exchange with other National Societies in the region through the active participation in the Cash and Voucher Assistance ([CVA](#)) community of practice
 - Invest in the development of an emergency operation room at the National Society headquarters
 - Provide continued training to its emergency response teams at branch, regional and national levels
 - Equip emergency response teams with the necessary tools and equipment
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Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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. The IFRC will provide technical, capacity, and knowledge support to the National Society response strengthening efforts, in line with the PER action plan. Through the Emergency Appeal for storm Daniel, the IFRC supports the construction, furnishing, and equipment of a dedicated emergency operations centre at the National Society headquarters, and the development of standard operating procedures for various emergency response scenarios. The IFRC will also support the National Society's coordination with the Libya Cash Working Group to ensure CVA activities and plans are aligned with the consensus reached within the group.

The **British Red Cross** supports the National Society in increasing its capacity for CVA.

The **Italian Red Cross** supports the National Society in strengthening branch response capacity in areas affected by storm Daniel and has conducted a facility assessment to determine how to support the temporary branch in Derna with necessary equipment and items.



Health and wellbeing

Libya continues to suffer from a weak health sector faces a shortage of technical expertise in health and is deprived of adequate health facilities due to the prolonged conflict. A staggering 2.47 million people in the country are affected by the lack of a strong health system, and 1.2 million need critical health support.

According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview ([HNO](#)), 50 per cent of surveyed households in Libya reported facing issues in accessing health services. Challenges in accessing health services are higher in the southern region compared to other parts of the country. Migrants and refugees are particularly vulnerable. The majority of the health care facilities in the country lack essential medicines. Services for postnatal care, family planning, and management of sexually transmitted infections are insufficient. According to latest assessments only 40 per cent of communities have child health and emergency services, 35 per cent have access to general clinical services, and 15 to 20 per cent have access to services for reproductive health care and noncommunicable and communicable diseases.

Mental health and psychosocial needs remain high in Libya, mainly due to exposure to conflict and violence, socio-economic challenges, and compounded in 2023 by the

devastation brought by storm Daniel. There is a widespread cultural stigma around mental health need.

Water and sanitation infrastructure in Libya is also affected by the conflict, worsening the already existing problem of limited water resources in the country. While 31 per cent of the Libyan population currently receive water through public networks, more than 45 per cent of the population rely solely on bottled water for their needs..

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Libyan Red Crescent carries out a wide range of activities in the health and water, sanitation and hygiene sector. It is a main provider of first aid services and first aid training to local communities and carries out community health awareness. It runs six hospitals and 29 health care centres; however, the buildings, equipment and medical devices have been damaged during the conflict. Primary health care services and medical examinations are provided to people in underserved areas through mobile clinics, comprising of doctors of different specialisations. The National Society volunteer doctors also provide medical examinations in migration centres.

Provision of mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) has been strengthened through the Emergency Appeal for storm Daniel response, with a building renovated and equipped to house a community centre, as a safe place for community members to participate in dedicated activities. A critical referral pathway to higher level mental health services at a nearby hospital and clinics was defined. Volunteers have been trained in Derna to implement MHPSS activities and outreach activities. The National Society's WASH capacities are also reinforced, with capacity building of staff volunteers, including through a series of training modules ranging from basic to advanced and specialized.

Priorities of the Libyan Red Crescent include to strengthen its role as the primary first aid provider and trainer in Libya, expand community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) activities, provide increased access to basic health services for vulnerable communities through mobile clinics, improve its MHPSS capacities, and extend its MHPSS services to reach more people in need. .

Planned activities in 2024

- Continue to provide basic health services to vulnerable people or during emergencies, including mental health and psychosocial services
- 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
- 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
- Carry out first aid training for community members

- Distribute hygiene kits to vulnerable households to complement hygiene promotion efforts
- Train 90 staff and volunteers on community-based psychosocial support

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC longer-term support to the National Society focuses on building the capacity of the National Society staff and volunteers from different branches on community-based health and first aid, and risk communication and community engagement. It will support the development and printing of health awareness materials that are adapted to the local context and enhance the capacity of the National Society's first aid services through the procurement of first aid bags and first aid manikins. The IFRC support will also consist of training of the National Society staff and volunteers on community-based psychosocial support.

The **German Red Cross** supports the National Society's WASH capacity and has notably assisted with the installation of two water treatment plants as part of the response to storm Daniel.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** supports the Libyan Red Crescent on hygiene promotion and prevention of water borne diseases, including for the storm Daniel response with training of volunteers.

The **Qatar Red Crescent** supports the Libyan Red Crescent medical facilities as part of the response to storm Daniel, including rehabilitation of the Derna branch polyclinic, damaged during the flooded, and two mobile clinics based at the Derna branch. The polyclinic health professionals will work in the mobile clinics, and cover Derna, Bayda and Tobruk areas.



As of the first quarter of 2023, more than 125,000 people remain displaced in Libya, mainly due to lack of security or persistent conflict, damaged infrastructure, and unavailability of basic services in their place of origin. Many of the people who are still displaced face similar challenges in the form of damaged housing, lack of public services, and concerns of personal security and social cohesion.

The number of returning internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the country has increased, reaching over 705,000. With the closure of a number of settlements for IDPs, eviction notices have increased. Forced evictions mainly affect individuals and families living in collective and informal sites, leading to a heightened risk of secondary displacement and insecurity over housing, land, and property rights.

Libya has long served as a major transit and destination country for mixed migration patterns, interlinked with regional migration movements. This includes migrant workers, refugees, victims of trafficking, stateless persons, unaccompanied minors and separated children, and other vulnerable groups migrating as a result of conflict and climate change, the majority from Sub-Saharan and North African countries. The protection risks for refugees and migrants include unlawful killings, torture, abuse, gender-based violence, arbitrary detention, forced labour, and extortion. In terms of opportunities and access to basic needs, women and girls are more likely to have poorer nutrition, less access to shelter, and less opportunities for work than male refugees and migrants. Overall, it is estimated that the country hosts about 670,000 migrants, of which 40,540 are refugees and asylum seekers registered by UNHCR.

Efforts at migrating towards Europe through the Central Mediterranean Route include immense personal risks. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), 8,000 refugees and migrants have been registered as rescued/intercepted at sea by the Libyan Coast Guard by June 2023. Libya has witnessed multiple migration-related emergencies in 2023 such as in Kufrah due to the conflict in Sudan (see ongoing emergency response section), in Tobruk with the detention of migrants in the borders with Egypt, armed conflict in Tripoli as well as a migration-related crisis in the Tunisian-Libyan borders.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

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.

The Libyan Red Crescent provides a wide range of services to vulnerable migrants and displaced people. This includes distribution of food and non-food items, hygiene kits and medical supplies, and free medical examination in migration centres. It also includes responding to urgent needs when population movement occurs, with delivery of health, WASH and shelter services, addressing basic needs and restoring family links. The National Society also raises awareness on protection concerns and is involved in dignified management of the dead.

The National Society priority is to establish regular humanitarian service points according to the migration routes in the country, and obtain an official statement from the Libyan government about its role in addressing migration-related needs in the country. Through assessments and training, it will work to improve the quality of services provided to migrants and establish institutional referral systems.

Planned activities in 2024

- Continue to provide humanitarian aid and services to migrants and displaced people according to their needs
- Establish four new formalised humanitarian service points in and outside detention centres
- Ensure delivery of sustainable services to migrants in at least four of the humanitarian service points established in branches
- Respond to increased assistance needs of migrants at disembarkation points in northwest of Libya, with a focus on first aid and psychological first aid
- Conduct campaigns in various languages to raise migrants trust in vaccination
- Advocate with the Government for migrants' access to services
- Conduct assessments of the specific local needs of migrants in key locations and ensure an evidence-based design of the response
- Conduct a gender and diversity assessment of the referral pathways for migrants and IDPs

- Mainstream and standardize child safeguarding, protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), and prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse in all migration activities in Libya
- Strengthen the network of migration focal points in the National Society branches across Libya
- Provide additional protection and migration-related training to eight National Society branches in northwest region of Libya
- Provide training on emergency response for migrants to 20 staff and migration focal points and integrate quality assurance mechanisms for the implementation of migration-related activities

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will continue to support the Libyan Red Crescent in the design of a strategic approach to population movement, and the provision of services and humanitarian assistance to vulnerable migrants and displaced people. This includes access to IFRC Emergency Appeals and DREF to respond

to population movement, such as for the influx of refugees from Sudan (see ongoing emergency section). The IFRC also provided a [DREF allocation](#) in July 2023, in support of the Libyan Red Crescent's assistance to 3,000 migrants expelled from Tunisia. The National Society supported the targeted communities over a six-month period with over CHF 350,000 in funding from the IFRC's DREF.

The IFRC will provide the necessary technical guidance on international migration legal frameworks and conventions, protection standards for migrants, modalities of assistance to migrants, and humanitarian diplomacy for migration issues, to support the National Society's role as a permanent member of the Higher Committee of Migration under the Libyan Government. Support also includes engagement of the National Society in all IFRC regional and global migration and displacement initiatives, such as the Children Red initiative for children on the move in the Middle East and North Africa, and global and regional fora such as the IFRC regional migration network and global migration task force.

The **Italian Red Cross** supports the National Society on its migration-related efforts.



Values, power and inclusion

Protracted crises tend to produce longer-term pervasive effects that expose affected communities to a wide range of individual and structural vulnerabilities, often undermining their coping mechanisms and resilience. Protection challenges is the gravest humanitarian concern in Libya. Among vulnerable groups, migrants and internally displaced community, especially women and girls need protection services. A recent [trafficking assessment](#) states that because there is no national asylum legislation, the refugees, migrants, and asylum-seekers (considered as 'illegal' immigrants) have little or no access to protection mechanisms. Libya criminalizes irregular migration and makes no distinction between migrants, refugees, and victims of trafficking.

According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022, an estimated 271,000 children and caregivers are most at risk of violence, exploitation, and abuse, requiring sustained child protection services. Unaccompanied children on the move are most in need of protection.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

Over recent years, the Libyan Red Crescent has invested significantly in its capacity for protection, gender and inclusion (PGI). 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 National Society has also been strengthening its capacity in community engagement and accountability (CEA) through community-based programmes, and a feedback mechanism (a telephone hotline) has been set up. CEA is mainstreamed throughout the response to storm Daniel, and the feedback management policy reviewed to ensure an institutional framework for feedback and complaints mechanisms.

The Libyan Red Crescent also focuses on promoting a positive change in Libyan society, based on humanitarian values and principles. To achieve this, it leverages the youth and engages with the education community.

The National Society' seeks to further strengthen frameworks related to safe and inclusive referral systems, and action plans for prevention and response to sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). It aims to establish and manage community centres and shelters to provide protection services to vulnerable populations. The Libyan Red Crescent also intends to become a leading organization in the country to provide protection services to women in the community.

Planned activities in 2024

- Ensure tailor-made and gender-specific support to women in emergencies and the implementation of the [PGI minimum standards in emergencies](#)
- Maintain an up-to-date referral system and map of related services, and effective response to gender-based violence
- Verify that 50% of the consulted population is female in the vulnerability and capacity assessments (VCA) conducted in three locations
- Integrate women only focus group discussions in all data collection activities
- Conduct training in six branches on PGI core concepts and minimum standards
- Provide refresher training to focal points in charge of psychosocial support and child friendly spaces in branches
- Adopt a Child Safeguarding Policy to strengthen the frameworks of child protection programming
- Ensure people with disabilities benefit from all programmes of the National Society, accounting for their specific needs in particular for direct support (such as hygiene kits and food parcels), guarantee accessibility for all activities, and ensure inclusion in consultation processes during project planning and evaluation phases
- Ensure data collection tools contain a section on people with disabilities
- 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

- Pilot standard operating procedures on feedback mechanisms in the community-based protection activities
- Raise awareness of staff and volunteers about the complaint modalities, referral pathways, and sexual exploitation and abuse implications, and ensure they sign relevant documents
- Train the leadership and program managers on gender-based violence prevention across the different phases of project phases
- Launch the Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change ([YABC](#)) initiative in two branches in Libya and train 30 male and female volunteers as peer educators in different branches
- Sign an agreement with the Ministry of education to provide and mainstream key messages and training to teachers and students on humanitarian and resilience-related topics

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will provide overarching support the National Society on PGI and CEA and engage in program components such as increasing the understanding of PGI core concepts and minimum standards, briefings on code of conduct and PSEA for staff and volunteers, conducting PGI organizational assessment, and scaling up of gender-based violence prevention interventions. The IFRC also will continue to support the National Society by providing tools and technical support to scale up youth engagement within Libya. It will extend support to the National Society in securing an agreement with the Ministry of Education.

The **British Red Cross** supports the National Society in community-based protection.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Libyan Red Crescent is committed to pursuing institutional strengthening and carried out the self-assessment part of the [Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification \(OCAC\)](#) process in 2017. The self-assessment is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of National Societies as a whole in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities. The process identified human resource, planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER), finance development, volunteering, and branch development as priorities for improvement. This guided the Libyan Red Crescent development plan, which is supported by various IFRC network partners.

The Libyan Red Crescent is also committed to the [Preparedness for Effective Response](#) process and is at the action and accountability phase. The PER approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyse the strengths and gaps of its preparedness and response mechanism and ultimately take necessary action to improve it. The main priority areas identified under the PER exercise were scenario planning, emergency response and planning (including hazard risk analysis), standard operating procedures, information management, IT, logistics and supply chain, monitoring and reporting, as well as staff and volunteer management.



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

In the years ahead, the National Society will aim to enhance its coordination and extend its collaboration with key national and sub-national stakeholders including authorities, civil society, private sector, and research institutions. 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.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to support the coordination and outreach to the different Movement and other partners in

order to expand the spectrum of strategic partnerships and resources. The IFRC support will also consist of expanding the National Society's engagements through regional and global communities of practice, technical working groups, coordination bodies, among others.

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. The IFRC will also facilitate peer-to-peer experience exchange in mobilizing resources with other National Societies.



National Society Development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Libyan Red Crescent has developed a National Society development framework which identifies the following pillars as the focus of its development framework: youth and volunteers, legal base, disaster management, resource mobilization, human resources, health, safety and security, finance, communications, logistics, and PMER. The National Society has developed a volunteering policy and the National Society Code of Conduct, accompanied by a volunteer-management system which will be made ready to use across the country in 2024. The National Society has also finalised a Human Resources development plan and will begin implementing the plans for legal base development and internal statutes of the National Society.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

With **IFRC** support, the outcomes from the National Society development plan of action will be followed up closely to

positively add to the operational capacity of the Libyan Red Crescent which fits within the overall development plan. Specific support to the National Society will consist of elaborating the process for the development of its next strategic plan, starting a consultative process to revise and update its statutes which is expected to be completed 2024, accompanying the National Society in the orientation of branch capacity assessment processes, and facilitation of leadership development paths, among others. Financial self-sufficiency requires access to new sources of funding. The IFRC has supported the National Society in successfully applying to available IFRC [capacity building funding mechanisms](#), with grants from the Empress Shôken Fund and the IFRC Capacity Building Fund.

The **British Red Cross** and **Italian Red Cross** also support the National Society in various areas of its development, while other IFRC network partners provide support to capacity-building in targeted sectors of intervention.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The National Society is the main interlocutor and facilitator in discussions with the authorities in humanitarian efforts in Libya. In 2024 and ahead, the Libyan Red Crescent will continue to assess and clarify the needs of vulnerable people, bring forth the added value of the Movement partners to the attention of the authorities, and continue to advocate on behalf of affected communities to always ensure the effective provision of humanitarian services.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC focuses its humanitarian diplomacy efforts on engaging with relevant actors to secure support for the National Society's humanitarian action, while ensuring the Libyan Red Crescent commitment to neutrality, impartiality, and independence. Additionally, the IFRC works closely with the National Society to advocate for access and ensure that

the delivery of assistance is not hampered by political or security considerations.

The IFRC also supports the National Society on public communications. In 2023, communication support included developing an action plan to commemorate the 66th anniversary of the National Society, through engaging influencers such as the Lebanese singer Elissa and conducting joint media interviews with the National Society leaders and teams. In times of emergencies such as for storm Daniel, the IFRC assists in drafting content, maintaining up-to-date key messages, and highlighting the National Society's response, the role of volunteers, and the needs of the affected population. Content, B rolls, photos, and social media assets were gathered, and two stories were published on IFRC.org in two languages. Support through the Emergency Appeal will focus on guidelines and capacity-building (training of trainers, strategic communications, media policy, storytelling), and equipment for the communications department (cameras, laptops, and smartphones).



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Libyan Red Crescent has policies on protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), child safeguarding and protection, and whistleblower protection, and has in place a code of conduct signed by staff.

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 common templates, processes and means of sharing information and reports in the area of project management.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to provide the necessary support to the National Society in all areas of accountability. This includes support to developing a risk analysis and policy on child safeguarding, and 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.

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 help strengthen the National Society's data collection, analysis and visualization capacities, and over the longer term, to set up a planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting system (PMER) in all branches. Through the Emergency Appeal for storm Daniel, a two-day training was organized in Benghazi for twenty PMER focal points from eleven eastern branches of the National Society.

The IFRC will also support the National Society in its digital transformation through performing information and communications technology health check assessments and enhancing and scaling-up digital infrastructure for data collection, analysis and information management. The IFRC will support the Libyan Red Crescent to develop and enhance its digital standards and guidelines, and to procure equipment for branches. Support also includes sensitizing staff and volunteers who work on protection and migration programmes on data protection, and the risks involved in storing sensitive information.

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 benefits from a status agreement in Libya since mid-2023. 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 promotes accountability as a cross-cutting theme, provides technical assistance in financial reporting and monitoring, and supports training.

In recent years, the IFRC assisted the Libyan Red Crescent to access various IFRC funding mechanisms. 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 Libyan Red Crescent has also applied to the National Society Investment Alliance fund, jointly managed by IFRC and ICRC. In 2023 alone, the IFRC has supported the Libyan Red Crescent through three IFRC [Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\)](#) and [Emergency Appeal](#) operations in relation to population movement, and storm and floods.

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.

The Libyan Red Crescent has bilateral cooperation agreements with other National Societies, including the **German Red Cross** and the **Norwegian Red Cross** with long-term presence in-country, and the **British Red Cross**, and **Italian Red Cross**. Membership coordination calls are held every month, to exchange news and ideas, coordinate efforts, avoid duplication, and identify joint collaboration opportunities.

Many National Societies provide support through the IFRC, in particular through the IFRC Emergency Appeal for storm Daniel, with funding, personnel and equipment. The IFRC ensures a comprehensive Federation-wide approach to supporting the Libyan Red Crescent in this response, including on planning, communications, resource mobilization, technical expertise, quality assurance and accountability. The IFRC activated its Rapid Response surge system for a number of role profiles, supported by several National Societies, including The **Canadian Red Cross**, the **Italian Red Cross**, the **Egyptian Red Crescent**, the **Jordanian Red Crescent**, and the **Lebanese Red Cross**. The IFRC requests for emergency response units ([ERUs](#)) led to the deployments of the **Italian Red Cross** basecamp,

and The **Canadian Red Cross** outpatient department and MHPSS modules, while the **Danish Red Cross** supported the MHPSS module with equipment. Regular meetings take place to share information and mainstream support, in particular for relief distribution and activities. Relief items provided include in-kind contributions from **British Red Cross**, The **Canadian Red Cross**, **Danish Red Cross** and **French Red Cross**. Other National Societies involved in the response include the **American Red Cross**, **Emirates Red Crescent Society**, **German Red Cross**, **Iranian Red Crescent Society**, **Italian Red Cross**, **Kuwaiti Red Crescent Society**, **Norwegian Red Cross**, **Qatari Red Crescent Society**, **Russian Red Cross**, **Saudi Red Crescent Society** and **Turkish Red Crescent**.

Further details on support from the IFRC membership include:

The **British Red Cross** provides support to the Libyan Red Crescent through the IFRC on cash and voucher assistance, protection and National Society development.

The **German Red Cross** supports the National Society WASH efforts, and as part of storm Daniel response established two water treatment plants with the capacity to provide clean water for 15,000 people per day. This allowed to purify water from boreholes contaminated by the Derna floods. Technical personnel were deployed to train the National Society in operating the systems. With changing needs, the two water treatment plants have been replaced with reverse osmosis systems. By end of 2023, five simple desalination plants have been installed, in addition to the maintenance of one groundwater well.

The **Italian Red Cross** provides support to the Libyan Red Crescent primarily on migration and National Society development. The Italian Red Cross operates from its office in Tunisia.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** has been providing support to the Libyan Red Crescent over time. In response to storm Daniel, it initially supported the National Society with a rapid health assessment, in addition to scaling-up the intervention of two local mobile health teams in eastern Derna. The Norwegian Red Cross provided financial support for the National Society to implement a training on Psychological First Aid and self-care, while supporting MHPSS outreach activities in Derna branch. Currently, the Norwegian Red Cross supports four mobile

clinics in the city and suburb of Bayda, and Derna city, and the provision of MHPSS services by Derna branch staff and volunteers.

The **Turkish Red Crescent** provided support to the National Society as part of storm Daniel response with an operational setup comprising a field kitchen, a mobile catering vehicle, and a communications vehicle deployed to facilitate essential services. Additionally, a dedicated emergency response team from the Turkish Red Crescent was actively engaged in flood-affected areas, providing assistance including food parcels, hygiene kits, clothing, personal protective equipment, as well as various essential household items.



Libyan Red Crescent training on how to deal with disasters, crises and first aid, 13th April 2021 (Photo: Libyan Red Crescent)

Participating National Society Support

National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
Italian Red Cross	100,000				●		
Norwegian Red Cross	498,000			●			

Total Funding requirement

598,000

Movement coordination

The Libyan Red Crescent, the IFRC and the International Committee of the Red Cross have defined their coordination and cooperation in Libya through a Movement Cooperation Agreement. The agreement is planned to be reviewed, in line with the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#). As part of storm Daniel response, and as per the [Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation \(SMCC\)](#) approach and tools, the National Society, IFRC and ICRC convened through rounds of the mini-summit, to agree on a coordinated approach at strategic.

The ICRC has been present in Libya since 2011, supporting conflict-affected communities. This includes helping families know the fate of their missing loved ones; promoting the international humanitarian law, improving access to essential services such as healthcare, water, and electricity; supporting physical rehabilitation centres; and empowering communities with livelihood projects.

In the wake of Storm Daniel in September 2023, the ICRC is working with the Libyan Red Crescent to deliver medicine, food, and household items to survivors. It is also helping in the dignified management of the dead.

Coordination with other actors

In line with its auxiliary role to public authorities in the humanitarian field, 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 Libyan Red Crescent is permanent member of the Higher Committee of Migration in Libya. The committee includes representatives from different ministries and governmental institutions who develop policies, conducts follow up on activity by international organisations, and guide the Government on the management of migrants in Libya. The National Society is part of the emergency response committee in Kufrah linked to the influx of people fleeing the crisis in Sudan, and was assigned the responsibility of registration, First Aid and medical services provision, and shelter management. The National Society also coordinates with the Ministry of Health and the National Centre for Disease Control, especially as a national lead in first aid and community-based health. The Libyan Red Crescent played a major role during COVID-19 pandemic for risk communication and vaccination campaigns. The National Society also uses community leaders, religious gatherings and social media to spread information regarding who can benefit from their assistance, how and when.

Response to storm Daniel is coordinated by the Libyan authorities, and the National Society maintains close relations with different government departments, ministries, security authorities and other relevant agencies. The IFRC is well connected with United Nations agencies and other key

stakeholders. The Libyan Red Crescent and the IFRC are core participants in the coordination mechanism of the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) in country. Thematic working groups established include WASH, health, cash, assessment and information management, and are attended by IFRC surge personnel in coordination with the National Society. The assessment working group, guided by the data analysis and assessment thematic working group chaired by REACH, IFRC, IOM and OCHA, is dedicated to enhancing information management and coordination of assessments post-storm Daniel. This ensures that efforts are not duplicated and that there is a cohesive approach to gathering and analysing data.

The National Society's presence throughout Libya makes it a favoured partner of UN agencies, particularly WFP, FAO, UNICEF and UNSMIL. The Libyan Red Crescent is responsible for UNICEF's strategic stock to provide humanitarian support to people fleeing the Sudan crisis in Al Kufrah. 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 that it builds strategic and effective partnerships with UN partners, in particular UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, IOM, and WHO. The IFRC and the Libyan Red Crescent work closely with USAID on community-based health and first aid in four locations. The Libyan Red Crescent also partners with a number of international non-governmental organizations, including CESVI and the International Rescue Committee.



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.

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](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

This plan reflects the priorities of the Libyan Red Crescent, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2024 and subsequent years. It is aligned with [IFRC Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of 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.

Contact Information

Libyan Red Crescent Society

lrc.org.ly

Tamer Ramadan

Head of Delegation
IFRC Country Delegation Libya,
based in Tunis

T +2011 44556888

tamer.ramadan@ifrc.org

Francesco Volpe

Head of Strategic Engagement &
Partnerships
IFRC Regional Office for Middle East
& North Africa, Beirut

T +961 70146 103

francesco.volpe@ifrc.org

Sumitha Martin

Lead, IFRC Global Strategic Planning
& Reporting Centre, New Delhi

sumitha.martin@ifrc.org