

## IN SUPPORT OF THE LEBANESE RED CROSS



## PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency  
Operations



**167,523**

Climate and  
environment



**45,109**

Disasters  
and crises



**46,302**

Health and  
wellbeing



**441,520**

## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Lebanese Red Cross			
<b>Overview</b>		<b>Funding Sources</b>	
Funding	Not reported	IFRC Secretariat	Not reported
Expenditure	Not reported	Participating National Societies	11.1M
		HNS other funding sources	Not reported

IFRC network			
Country	Funding Requirement		60.9M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term Funding Requirement	10M	
	Funding	5M	
	Expenditure	3.5M	
Emergency Operations	Funding Requirement	Not reported	
	Funding	8.1M	
	Expenditure	6.6M	
Participating National Societies	Funding Requirement	21.2M	
	Funding	20.1M	
	Expenditure	9.1M	
HNS other funding sources	Funding Requirement	29.7M	
	Funding	Not reported	

Appeal number **MAALB001**

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



## ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRLB017 / Lebanon Complex Emergency Crisis

<b>Disasters and crises</b>	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	• <b>168,000</b>
	Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes	• <b>54,000</b>
	Number of people reached with shelter support	• <b>24,000</b>
<b>Health and wellbeing</b>	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	• <b>82,000</b>
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	• <b>37,000</b>

# STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



## Climate and environment

Number of people reached with activities addressing



Environmental problems

● 973



Heatwave risk reduction, preparedness or response

● 8,000



Rising climate risks

● 45,000

### THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

- has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change
- implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions
- implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)



## Disasters and crises

Number of people reached with



Disaster risk reduction

● 38,000



Emergency response and early recovery programmes

● 13,000



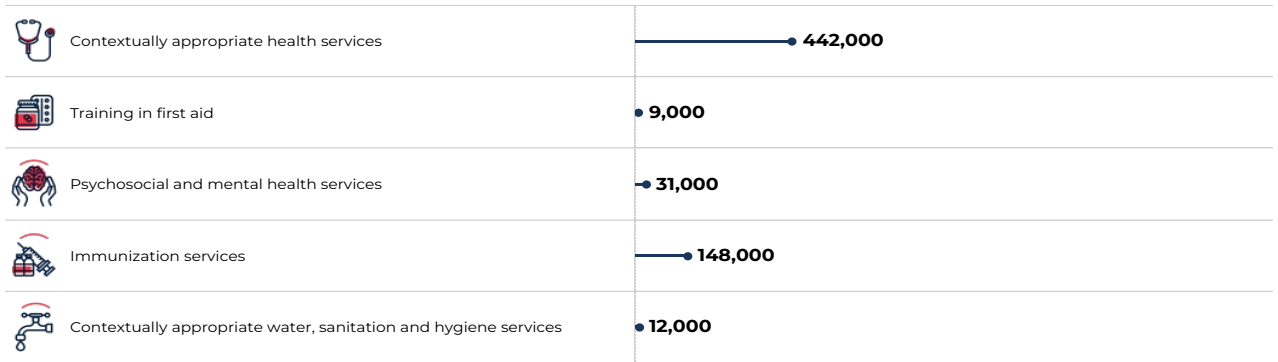
Shelter support

● 46,000



## Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached by the National Society with



22,000

Number of people donating blood

## ENABLING FUNCTIONS



### National Society development

- ✓ National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers
- ✓ There is a National Society Development plan in place



### Accountability and agility

- ✓ National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors
- ✓ National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors

## IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
Austrian Red Cross	1.4M	●	●	●		●	
British Red Cross	3.1M						
Danish Red Cross	6M		●	●		●	●
French Red Cross	1.4M						
German Red Cross			●	●		●	●
Italian Red Cross				●			
Japanese Red Cross Society	120,000			●			
Netherlands Red Cross	1.4M						
Norwegian Red Cross	3.1M		●	●			
Spanish Red Cross	640,000	●		●			
Swedish Red Cross	1.9M	●	●	●			
Swiss Red Cross	695,000	●	●	●			●

Total Funding Reported **CHF 20M**

# Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

## Context

Lebanon continues to endure one of the most complex and multifaceted crises in the world, fuelled by political instability, economic collapse, and regional conflict. Since 2019, the country has faced sharp currency devaluation, widespread poverty, and collapsing public services, with essential sectors such as electricity, healthcare, and water in rapid decline.

Between April and June 2025, approximately 21 per cent of the population—around 1.17 million people, including Lebanese citizens, Syrian refugees, and Palestine refugees—have continued to experience high levels of acute food insecurity. Lebanon also hosts [one of the largest refugee populations](#) per capita globally, including approximately 1.5 million Syrian refugees and tens of thousands of Palestinian refugees. The burden on an already fragile infrastructure and overstretched host communities has grown exponentially in recent years. These conditions have intensified vulnerabilities, heightened community tensions and fueled social fragmentation across regions.

Since early October 2023, escalating [violence along Lebanon's southern border](#) has triggered repeated waves of internal displacement across the South, the Bekaa, and the outskirts of Beirut. As reported by Lebanese authorities, the conflict resulted in 4,000 deaths—including at least 300 children—and approximately 17,200 injuries.<sup>2</sup> Despite a ceasefire declared in November 2024, hostilities have continued, particularly in southern Lebanon and Beirut's southern suburbs. Ongoing airstrikes and ground violations have caused additional civilian casualties, with the Ministry of Public Health reporting at least 20 deaths and 58 injuries as of March 22. The prolonged insecurity has overwhelmed an already fragile healthcare system, hampered stabilization efforts, delayed the return of displaced populations, and restricted humanitarian access.

Additionally, as of the beginning of June, an estimated 82,632 individuals remain displaced from their areas of origin, with around 914 internally displaced persons (IDPs) residing in 12 collective shelters.<sup>3</sup> Many others are hosted by relatives or in informal arrangements, further stretching the coping capacities of host communities.

Compounding Lebanon's internal challenges, violence in neighbouring Syria escalated in early March 2025, triggering new waves of displacement. Airstrikes, ground offensives, and inter-sectarian conflict have led to widespread casualties and the destruction of homes and infrastructure. This fresh influx of Syrian refugees has reignited debates on migration governance, social cohesion, and resource allocation, especially in regions where both Lebanese residents and long-term refugees face acute poverty, unemployment and limited access to essential services. Tensions between host communities and refugee populations have intensified, prompting concerns over long-term stability and protection risks.

## Key achievements

### Climate and environment

In the first half of 2025, the Lebanese Red Cross issued a Simplified Early Action Protocol ([EAP](#)) for anticipating cold waves to enhance the readiness of the National Society in the coming two years. It is also in the process of activating another early action protocol for heatwaves in the country. The Lebanese Red Cross also worked on solarization of public schools and community wells and actively worked towards integrating [Green Response](#) and environmental considerations into its emergency response.

### Disasters and crises

Between January and June 2025, the Lebanese Red Cross responded to escalating conflict and humanitarian needs across Lebanon by delivering critical care, relief supplies and [cash assistance](#) to affected populations. It provided ambulance services, medical consultations, and hygiene kits, while launching a multi-purpose cash assistance programme with improved delivery mechanisms. The National Society strengthened disaster preparedness through evacuation drills, contingency planning and community-based emergency response teams. It also enhanced epidemic response, risk communication and inclusion, establishing school resilience committees and operational emergency rooms.

## Health and wellbeing

In this reporting period, the Lebanese Red Cross strengthened its health and emergency services amid ongoing conflict and humanitarian challenges. It scaled up ambulance coverage, modernised blood services, and expanded primary healthcare through mobile medical units and fixed centres. It delivered vaccinations to children via mobile units and adapted outreach methods to overcome access barriers. The Lebanese Red Cross also enhanced emergency medical care, trained medical teams and dispatchers and reinforced supply chains. It rehabilitated school Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities, promoted hygiene and embedded Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) across services, including in Palestinian refugee camps.

## Migration and displacement

In the first half of 2025, the Lebanese Red Cross responded to a rapidly escalating migration and displacement crisis triggered by renewed violence in Syria. It supported refugee and migrant populations—including those in informal tented settlements and collective shelters—through inclusive humanitarian services and coordinated relief efforts. The National Society distributed essential shelter items, rehabilitated shelters, and launched an IFRC Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) operation in Akkar and North Lebanon to assist newly displaced individuals. Despite procurement challenges, it adapted its strategy by reallocating resources and extending the operation to ensure continued support for displaced families and host communities.

## Values, power, and inclusion

Between January and June 2025, the Lebanese Red Cross strengthened its commitment to protection and inclusion through targeted interventions across sectors. It established youth-friendly spaces in shelters, trained volunteers on Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and child safeguarding, and appointed a dedicated Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) Officer to oversee the integration of PGI minimum standards. It revised and rolled out a standardised MHPSS and PGI induction course across key departments, while launching a psychosocial support programme for women at risk of gender-based violence. The National Society prioritised peer support for volunteers and embedded mental health into programme design.

## Enabling local actors

In this reporting period, the Lebanese Red Cross strengthened its institutional capacity and operational agility through strategic initiatives focused on financial sustainability and governance. It integrated branches into a digital fundraising system, supported volunteer management and used community assessments to guide local action. The finance section upheld regulatory compliance and accelerated workflows, while procurement and logistics ensured uninterrupted supply chains and fleet operations despite market challenges. Planning and development teams refined the 2025 Plan of Action, embedded data-driven approaches and enhanced monitoring systems to support relief and recovery efforts.

Simultaneously, the National Society advanced institutional development by digitising workflows, deploying centralised reporting tools, and introducing a digital post-distribution monitoring system. It strengthened emergency preparedness through SOPs, rapid deployment mechanisms, and capacity-building workshops. Fundraising efforts were reinforced with strategic planning, while key positions in MEAL and Finance were funded to bridge operational gaps. The National Society enhanced public communication through multimedia outreach and humanitarian diplomacy, engaging donors and partners to advocate for climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction. Security teams actively monitored risks and implemented contingency plans to ensure safe operations in a volatile environment.

# Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

The Lebanese Red Cross is actively promoting unified planning with its membership partners and National Societies as a yearly practice to report on National Society activities through a single, unified approach. This proactive stance aims to streamline data collection and enhance the overall impact of its collaborative efforts. To facilitate this, the National Society is creating and sharing surveys with Partner National Societies to collect accurate data as efficiently as possible, advocating for this as an annual approach for improved effectiveness.

# Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

## ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

1

<b>Name</b>	Middle East Crisis   MENA
<b>Appeal number</b>	MDRS5002
<b>Duration</b>	14 months (18 October 2023 to 31 December 2025)
<b>People assisted</b>	87,500 (Inside Lebanon)
<b>Funding requirements</b>	Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 100 million IFRC Secretariat funding requirements: CHF 86 million  Federation-wide funding requirement for Lebanon: CHF 13 million IFRC Secretariat funding requirement for Lebanon: CHF 10 million
<b>Emergency Appeal</b>	<a href="#">Middle East Crisis   MENA</a>
<b>Operational Strategy</b>	<a href="#">Revised Operational Strategy</a>
<b>Latest operation update</b>	<a href="#">Operational Updates No.3 (1 year)</a>

Since the escalation of hostilities in Gaza and the West Bank in October 2023, the Lebanese Red Cross has been central in responding to the spillover effects in southern Lebanon. It has delivered humanitarian aid to displaced Lebanese, Syrians, and Palestinians, while also boosting preparedness through conflict awareness sessions, evacuation drills, and contingency planning. The National Society's Disaster Risk Reduction efforts led to the training of 21 Community Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) in high-risk areas.

The sharp escalation of conflict in Lebanon since September 2024 has caused over 4,000 deaths— including 300 children—and more than 17,200 injuries. Over 1.2 million people have been displaced, and as of May 2025, 15 out of 153 hospitals were either non-operational or limited in function. WHO recorded 173 attacks on healthcare, with 226 deaths and 199 injuries among healthcare workers and patients.

The Lebanese Red Cross has strengthened coordination with national and local authorities, working with ministries and municipalities to assess shelters, activate Emergency Operations Rooms, and manage displacement. Despite fuel shortages, limited supplies, and access restrictions, LRC remains committed to its humanitarian mandate and the Red Cross Fundamental Principles. Complementing its efforts, the Palestinian Red Crescent Society–Lebanon Branch continues to provide free medical and psychosocial support to vulnerable Palestinian refugees, especially in camps.

### Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The operational strategy aims to prepare for and respond to humanitarian needs of people affected in the countries surrounding the occupied Palestinian territories, namely Egypt, Lebanon, Syria and Jordan, especially in supplying humanitarian assistance to Gaza through the Egyptian and Jordanian corridors, and to support Palestinians who have been evacuated for medical support with their families. This will be done by increasing the supply chain capacities in Egypt and Jordan, as well as the readiness of each of the four National Societies—including the Lebanese Red Cross—to ensure that they can respond to potentially increased humanitarian needs. The operation will ensure that the Lebanese

Red Cross has the readiness and response capacity to provide integrated assistance, including leveraging its core mandates and capacities especially in health and care, relief and protection.

As of this reporting period, the Lebanese Red Cross responded to ongoing conflict and displacement with a comprehensive humanitarian operation spanning shelter, health, cash assistance, protection, and community engagement. It distributed essential items, rehabilitated shelters, and launched multi-purpose cash assistance to thousands of vulnerable families, introducing a new financial service provider to improve delivery. The National Society's health services included emergency medical transport, blood donations, mobile medical units, and immunisation campaigns, reaching tens of thousands. It expanded mental health and psychosocial support through new training programmes and targeted interventions for women at risk of gender-based violence. Hygiene kits and safe drinking water were distributed widely, while youth-friendly spaces and PGI standards were integrated across shelters. The Lebanese Red Cross also strengthened accountability through its hotline and media outreach, ensuring two-way communication and community-driven response.

## 2

<b>Name</b>	Lebanon Complex Emergency
<b>Appeal number</b>	MDRLB017
<b>Duration</b>	05 November 2024 to 31 December 2026
<b>People assisted</b>	700,000 people
<b>Funding requirements</b>	IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: CHF 80 million Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 100 million
<b>Emergency Appeal</b>	<a href="#">Lebanon complex emergency appeal</a>
<b>Operational Strategy</b>	<a href="#">Lebanon complex emergency operational strategy</a>
<b>Latest operation update</b>	<a href="#">Operations Update No.3</a>

Lebanon is facing a severe crisis following escalating hostilities along its southern border, with a significant surge in violence since September 2024. The explosion of thousands of pagers and subsequent military operations have devastated the South, Bekaa Valley, and Beirut suburbs, leading to over 3,900 deaths and more than 16,500 injuries, including many women and children. As of late November, 1.3 million people have been displaced, with many crossing into Syria. This crisis compounds Lebanon's pre-existing challenges, including hosting 1.5 million Syrian refugees and 200,000 Palestinian refugees, all of whom have been heavily impacted by the conflict and ongoing socio-economic instability. The country's financial crisis, infrastructure breakdowns, and the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the 2020 Beirut Port explosion have further increased vulnerabilities. Migrant workers are also trapped in dire conditions, without shelter, food, or means of communication

### Short description of the emergency operational strategy

This operational strategy aims to prepare for and respond to the humanitarian needs of the people affected. Since the crisis began in 2023, the Lebanese Red Cross has led the humanitarian response, providing pre-hospital care, ambulance services, blood transfusion, primary healthcare, urban search and rescue and distributing essential relief items. In response to the escalating conflict in September 2024, the Lebanese Red Cross scaled up its services, building on prior preparedness efforts, while its Disaster Risk Reduction unit supported the activation of Emergency Operations Rooms across Lebanon. The Lebanese Red Cross' integrated approach focuses on immediate response and long-term recovery. Complementing the Lebanese Red Cross' efforts, the Palestinian Red Crescent Society-Lebanon delivers free health services to refugees and vulnerable groups through hospitals and community centres, ensuring healthcare access even in conflict zones. The highlights of the assistance are as follows:

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Egypt and Jordan, as well as the readiness of each of the four National Societies—including the Lebanese Red Cross—to ensure that they can respond to potentially increased humanitarian needs. The operation will ensure that the Lebanese Red Cross has the readiness and response capacity to provide integrated assistance, including leveraging its core mandates and capacities especially in health and care, relief and protection.

**Shelter, housing and settlements:** Distribution of emergency shelter items; shelter kits and kitchen set distribution to affected families; cash for housing rehabilitation.

**Food security and livelihoods:** Provision of food parcels for sustained support to conflict-affected populations; distribution of ready-to-eat meals, bread and canned food to meet immediate needs; livelihood activities, based on assessments.

**Multi-purpose cash assistance:** Provision of cash and voucher assistance; strengthening of quality of cash programming; launching of top-up for programme.

**Mental health and psychosocial support:** Collection and distribution of blood units to hospitals; response to primary healthcare needs through mobile medical units; conducting of mental health and psychosocial support sessions.

**Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH):** Provision of drinking water to affected population; safe sanitation solutions provision for affected communities; distribution of hygiene kits and disinfection kits.

**Protection, gender and inclusion (PGI):** Establishment of child-friendly spaces in collective shelters; setting up of referral pathways; dissemination of code of conduct and PGI policies to staff and volunteers.

**Community engagement and accountability (CEA):** Mainstreaming community engagement and accountability approaches; building on the well-functioning 1760 hotlines and established mechanisms to collect, respond to and use community feedback.



*The Lebanese Red Cross carried out Gavi routine childhood vaccinations for vulnerable children in Lebanon (Photo: IFRC)*

# STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



## Climate and environment

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

In this reporting period, the Lebanese Red Cross issued a Simplified Early Action Protocol ([EAP](#)) for anticipating cold waves to enhance the readiness of the National Society in the coming two years. It is also in the process of activating another early action protocol for heatwaves in the country. The Lebanese Red Cross also worked on solarization of public schools and community wells and actively worked towards integrating [Green Response](#) and environmental considerations into its emergency response.

The Lebanese Red Cross Society is part of the [IFRC's 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 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.

### IFRC network joint support

**The IFRC** provided support to the Lebanese Red Cross in the activation of the simplified early action protocol for cold waves. On a broader scale, the IFRC is actively involved in preparing a multi-year proposal for climate change initiatives.

The **Austrian Red Cross** supported the National Society in its efforts under solarisation of public schools and host community water stations.

The **Swedish Red Cross** is contributing toward solarization efforts and is supporting the integration of Green Response and environmental considerations into emergency response operations.

The **Swiss Red Cross** provided support under finalization of technical studies and secured approvals for a new community-level water treatment plant in Aley. It also supported in solarization of a community well.



## Disasters and crises

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

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Lebanese Red Cross is a major responder to disasters and crises that occur in Lebanon and it conducts operations related to complex humanitarian crises, severe weather, civil unrest and conflict preparedness. The escalation of violence in Gaza and the West Bank since late 2023 has had severe humanitarian repercussions, including spillover into southern Lebanon. In response, the National Society led relief efforts across the country, assisting people in conflict zones, displaced populations and host families. Through its ambulance services, medical units and primary healthcare centres, the Lebanese Red Cross delivered critical care and distributed essential relief supplies such as food, hygiene kits, blankets and medications.

Alongside emergency response, the Lebanese Red Cross has invested in preparedness, conducting awareness sessions, evacuation drills and contingency planning with local partners. Its disaster risk reduction efforts include establishing and training community-based emergency response teams equipped to handle [first aid](#), firefighting and crisis management, especially in high-risk areas.

The Lebanese Red Cross is part of the global [Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#) (PPP) between the IFRC and the Directorate-

General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO), benefitting from the support of the German Red Cross (lead EU National Society) and Norwegian Red Cross for the implementation of activities in the areas of disaster risk management, epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response, and risk communication, community engagement and accountability. Through this DG ECHO-PPP programme, the Lebanese Red Cross achieved significant progress in enhancing community resilience, disaster preparedness and epidemic response across Lebanon.

Through collaboration with ministries, municipalities and local organizations, the Lebanese Red Cross implemented a wide range of inclusive and context-sensitive interventions. These included awareness campaigns, training sessions, and the establishment of community-based structures such as emergency response teams, school resilience committees, and operational emergency rooms. The project emphasized the inclusion of vulnerable groups, ensuring equitable access for people of different ages, genders, and abilities.

Epidemic preparedness was strengthened through community health promotion, coordination with health authorities, and rapid response to outbreaks. Monitoring and accountability were ensured through continuous field engagement, structured feedback mechanisms, and transparent communication.

Under its disaster response, the National Society provided multipurpose cash assistance for affected families and conducted activities such as risk mapping, contingency planning, heatwave awareness sessions and developed early action protocol for forecast-based responses. These actions were accompanied by assessments including Enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (eVCA), school risk assessments, evacuation drills, awareness sessions and micro-project implementation at the community level.

At the beginning of 2025, under its emergency response, the Lebanese Red Cross launched phase one of its multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) began, providing one-time emergency cash transfers to 9,419 vulnerable families. Each household received USD 200, carefully structured to meet urgent needs. A key innovation in this phase was the introduction of a new cash assistance modality and the onboarding of a new financial service provider (FSP): BoB Finance. This shift, informed by community feedback, was intended to enhance accessibility and delivery efficiency. Following the distribution, the Disaster Management Sector Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (DMS MEAL) team conducted a nationwide satisfaction survey with households. The survey evaluated the performance of the FSP, documented any challenges encountered, and assessed recipient satisfaction, safety concerns, and the quality of communication with the National Society's Disaster Management and Economic Security (EcoSec) teams.

Phase II of the National Society's cash response will build on these improvements by offering more sustained support: targeted families will receive six payments of USD 200, distributed based on the outcomes of thorough needs assessments. This approach aims to provide more predictable and impactful assistance aligned with evolving household needs.

### **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC** provides both financial and technical assistance to the Lebanese Red Cross for emergency response mechanisms. IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) and the IFRC Emergency Appeal are utilized by the National Society in times of disasters and crises to effectively support those who face immediate needs during times of emergency.

The **Austrian Red Cross** and the **Danish Red Cross** provided funding to assist conflict-affected families with cash assistance. The Danish Red Cross also supported DRR activities, risk assessments, CERT team equipment distribution, among others.

The **German Red Cross** supported the National Society through capacity building and financial support for the disaster management sector. The German Red Cross also supported enhancement of community resilience, multi-hazard awareness campaigns, strengthening community-level preparedness and a range of other operations.

The **Swiss Red Cross** contributed to the Phase I of the cash intervention for conflict-affected populations.



### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Lebanese Red Cross Emergency Medical Services (EMS) are committed to preserving lives by providing free, effective pre-hospital care and transportation. The EMS handles the majority of ambulance services in Lebanon, operating through the nationwide toll-free emergency hotline '140.' The Blood Transfusion Services (BTS), under the Ministry of Public Health, ensure the availability of safe blood products across the country. With 13 centres—including two in Beirut and others in the Beqaa, Mount Lebanon, North, and South—it collects, tests, prepares, and distributes blood components to hospitals free of charge. The Medico-Social Services (MSS) provide primary healthcare through a network of fixed and mobile units, focusing on non-communicable diseases, reproductive health, and psychosocial support, including awareness and social welfare programs.

The conflict has intensified existing vulnerabilities, further limiting access to care and investment in essential services. Attacks on medical staff and facilities have obstructed humanitarian efforts and underscore the urgent need to uphold International Humanitarian Law and protect healthcare infrastructure and personnel. In response, the Lebanese Red Cross is committed to delivering equitable, people-centred healthcare amid ongoing crises. Priorities include scaling up emergency medical response, modernizing blood services, and expanding primary healthcare to reach vulnerable and underserved populations. Emergency services are being strengthened through enhanced training, broader ambulance coverage, and integrated trauma systems. Community health programs and mobile units aim to extend care to displaced populations, while mental health and psychosocial support are being embedded across all services.

Under the GAVI-supported immunization project in Lebanon, the National Society has reached nearly 30,000 children with vaccination efforts. A major achievement has been the rapid scale-up of mobile vaccination units and it has also expanded access to routine immunization across underserved and high-risk areas, including Akkar, North Lebanon, the Bekaa, Baalbek-Hermel, Beirut, Aley, Keserwen-Al Maten, Nabatieh, Tyre and Bint Jbeil. The project has faced several challenges, including connectivity issues, GPS errors, tool malfunctions and access restrictions in unsafe areas, particularly in southern Lebanon. In response, the National Society adopted mitigation measures such as offline data entry, manual GPS reporting and alternative outreach methods using social media and local institutions.

The Palestine Red Crescent Society – Lebanon Branch also finalized its workplan and training agenda in early July and has initiated procurement of essential tools and materials, such as tablets, brochures, and protocols. It has also been monitoring security developments daily to ensure safe implementation. The project remains committed to expanding immunization coverage and ensuring that vulnerable children across Lebanon receive critical, life-saving vaccines.

Under the DG ECHO-PPP programme, the Lebanese Red Cross focuses on ensuring access to life-saving pre-hospital emergency care and transportation for populations affected by the ongoing conflict. The intervention addresses urgent humanitarian needs stemming from violence, mass displacement, and the collapse of healthcare infrastructure, especially in South Lebanon, the Bekaa, and Beirut's suburbs. Through this action, the National Society aims to serve over 72,000 people with ambulance services, emergency medical care, evacuations, and the dignified management of deceased individuals. The project also strengthens EMS capacity via training for dispatchers and EMTs, integration of new dispatch centres (notably in Bekaa), and reinforcement of supply chains, staffing, and day-shift coverage.

To respond to the collapse or reduced functionality of many local health facilities, the Medico Social Services Sector deployed Mobile Medical Units to provide medical services directly to affected communities. These units delivered medical consultations and supplied medication services through both MMUs and Primary Health Care Centres (PHCs). These interventions helped fill urgent healthcare gaps and ensured continuity of care for those displaced because of the conflict.

Under Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) interventions, the National Society carried out school-based facility rehabilitation and hygiene promotion. The National Society also carried out Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) which involved strategy development, resilience programmes, capacity building of staff and activities in Palestinian refugee camps.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continues to support the National Society by providing life-saving assistance through the sustained delivery of emergency medical services, blood transfusions, primary healthcare and mental health support. In response to

the escalating crisis, the IFRC has been actively supporting the Lebanese Red Cross with the mobilization of further resources to sustain the scaled-up operation.

The **Austrian Red Cross** helped rehabilitate school-based WASH facilities and promoted child-friendly hygiene practices.

The **Danish Red Cross** supported PHC scale-up, EMS training, community health education, and MHPSS activities including NCD prevention in refugee camps.

The **French Red Cross** supported conflict-response scale-up and post-conflict recovery.

The **German Red Cross** helped strengthen the National Society's response through equipment, medicines, training and operational funding.

The **Italian Red Cross** supported EMS volunteer management and logistics support.

The **Japanese Red Cross Society** supported the National Society's health and wellbeing efforts through medical cooperation and GP training.

The **Swedish Red Cross** helped expand PHC services in underserved areas and contributed to WASH efforts.

The **Spanish Red Cross** aided PHC expansion in underserved regions.

The **Swiss Red Cross** helped enhance PHC quality, accreditation, financial systems, and BTS operations through technical reviews and pooled funding.



## Migration and displacement

In the first half of 2025, an IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was approved for population movement in Lebanon.

<b>NAME OF THE OPERATION</b>	Emergency Assistance for Displaced Populations from Syria
<b>MDR CODE</b>	<a href="#">MDRLB018</a>
<b>DURATION</b>	3 months (20 March 2025 to 30 June 2025)
<b>FUNDING ALLOCATION</b>	CHF 499,932
<b>PEOPLE TARGETTED</b>	7,500 people

The DREF allocation of CHF 499,932 in March 2025 supported the Lebanese Red Cross in providing support for the sudden influx of displaced individuals from Syria into Akkar and North Lebanon. The operation focuses on delivering mobile medical services, distributing food parcels, hygiene kits, and essential non-food items, and addressing urgent shelter and WASH needs. The intervention prioritizes children, the elderly, female-headed households, and individuals with chronic illnesses, while ensuring close coordination with local authorities and humanitarian actors to avoid duplication and enhance impact.

### Progress by the National Society against objectives

Lebanon is grappling with a rapidly intensifying migration and displacement crisis. In early March 2025, a sharp escalation of violence in neighbouring Syria—characterized by relentless airstrikes, ground offensives, and inter-sectarian clashes—triggered a mass movement of civilians. With longstanding experience in humanitarian response, the Lebanese Red Cross plays a vital role in addressing the needs of refugee and migrant populations. Its inclusive approach ensures that migrants are actively integrated into all programmes and services, including those residing in informal tented settlements (ITS), where the National Society maintains access to some of the country's most vulnerable groups. Trusted by both displaced and host communities alike, the National Society is well-positioned to respond to migration-related needs while promoting social cohesion. The Lebanese Red Cross also works in close coordination

with other humanitarian organizations, participating in established coordination mechanisms to avoid duplication and ensure that support reaches the widest possible number of those in need.

A significant number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain in collective shelters and other temporary accommodation, where they continue to require humanitarian assistance. In response to these ongoing needs and through the emergency response, shelter item distributions have remained a priority. Between the onset of the crisis and January 2025, the Disaster Management Sector distributed mattresses and blankets to those affected by the hostilities. Additionally, the Lebanese Red Cross has supported the rehabilitation of collective shelters since October 2023.

The sudden influx of displaced individuals from Syria into Akkar and North Lebanon prompted the launch of a three-month Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) operation in March 2025. Despite facing procurement challenges, the Lebanese Red Cross swiftly adapted its strategy by reallocating available funds and utilizing in-stock supplies to sustain the scale and effectiveness of the response. To ensure continuity of critical humanitarian support for newly displaced populations and the communities hosting them, the Lebanese Red Cross requested a two-month no-cost extension beyond the initial implementation period.

## IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides both technical and financial support to the National Society in its interventions under migration and displacement.



## Values, power and inclusion

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

Lebanon continues to grapple with overlapping crises, including deep economic collapse, political instability, and the enduring pressures of a large refugee population. Structural challenges have had profound consequences for Lebanon's most vulnerable populations. Refugees, women, and religious minorities face systemic barriers to inclusion, with discrimination, social stigma, and limited access to basic services restricting their participation in society. Although some progress has been made on gender equality, women remain disproportionately affected by poverty, violence, and limited opportunities in education, employment, and politics. The worsening economic crisis has deepened existing inequalities, fuelling widespread unrest and weakening social cohesion.

The Lebanese Red Cross Youth Sector established youth-friendly spaces within shelters to provide safe and supportive environments for displaced youth. Prior to deployment, all volunteers received refresher training on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and child safeguarding policies, with formal acknowledgment of completion. Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) principles were systematically integrated across the response, with adaptations made based on monitoring findings, such as collective shelter assessments. To institutionalize this commitment, a dedicated PGI Officer was appointed under the Secretary-General in November 2024 to oversee and strengthen the application of [PGI minimum standards](#) throughout National Society operations.

In parallel, the National Society's Mental Health and Psychosocial Support and PGI Induction Course was comprehensively revised, updated and standardized. The enhanced training is now being rolled out across the Medical Social Services (MSS), Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Disaster Management Services (DMS), and Youth Sector. New trainers are being coached and validated by relevant technical teams to ensure quality delivery.

A targeted psychosocial support program for women at risk of gender-based violence (GBV) has also been developed. The programme features a 12-session curriculum, and a cohort of social workers has been trained by the MHPSS and PGI team to facilitate its implementation. These social workers are currently conducting outreach activities, with full implementation schedules for the third quarter of 2025.

Mental health and protection are also prioritized in programme design, with peer support programmes becoming central to the National Society's psychosocial support for volunteers. Additionally, the National Society mainstreams environmentally sustainable practices across its activities, focusing on energy-efficient solutions and sustainable procurement to reduce its environmental footprint.

## IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** continues to support the Lebanese Red Cross through funding and advocacy efforts to address issues related to sectarianism, gender inequality and the marginalization of minorities in Lebanon.

The **German Red Cross** is supporting the National Society in institutionalizing peer support mechanisms across its operations. This includes the establishment of structured peer support systems, training of designated focal points, and promotion of a culture of mutual care and psychological safety among frontline staff and volunteers.

The **Danish Red Cross** supports enhancing inclusive and accountable community engagement by training LRC's Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) volunteers on Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI), Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA).

The **Austrian Red Cross** has contributed to menstrual hygiene management by supporting the distribution of specialized hygiene kits and tailored hygiene promotion activities for adolescent girls in public schools and for women and girls in informal tented settlements.

## ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



### Strategic and operational coordination

#### IFRC membership coordination

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

The Lebanese Red Cross is part of the [global Pilot Programmatic Partnership \(PPP\)](#) between the IFRC and the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO), benefitting from the support of the German Red Cross (lead EU National Society) and Norwegian Red Cross for the implementation of activities in the areas of disaster risk management, epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response, and risk communication, community engagement and accountability. The partnership meets the realities of extended crises with longer-term predictable funding, facilitating actions and processes with greater impact. It leverages the IFRC's global network and unique access to people and communities, and it helps to fulfil the ambitions of the European Union as the biggest donor for international aid in the world.

The Lebanese Red Cross has long-term partnerships with a significant number of sister National Societies, including the **British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Japanese Red Cross Society, Netherlands Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Palestine Red Crescent Society – Lebanon branch, Spanish Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross** and the **Swiss Red Cross**.

#### Movement coordination

The Lebanese Red Cross ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles, and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The **ICRC** has been present in Lebanon since 1967, working to ensure that people affected by armed conflict receive humanitarian protection and assistance and helping vulnerable communities meet their essential needs.

## External coordination

The Lebanese Red Cross actively engages with international stakeholders and development agencies through participation in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and the OCHA Emergency Operations Centre (EOC). This involvement underscores the National Society's commitment to effective coordination and cooperation with global humanitarian bodies.

The Lebanese Red Cross aligns its initiatives with the United Nations framework by participating in sectoral and bilateral meetings with UN agencies. This strategic alignment ensures synchronization of efforts with international frameworks, thereby enhancing the impact and reach of the National Society's humanitarian interventions.

Additionally, the Lebanese Red Cross collaborates closely with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the UN Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Unit. Through this partnership, the National Society contributes to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Mobility Snapshot—a vital resource for displacement data in Lebanon. This collaboration supports the generation of critical insights that inform effective responses to mobility and displacement challenges within the region.



## National Society development

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Lebanese Red Cross prioritizes enhancing the financial sustainability of branches by integrating them into a digital fundraising system, aiding volunteer management at the branch level to expand local volunteer engagement and leveraging the success of the district-level community assessment to help branches identify and address the most pressing needs of the communities they serve.

Throughout the conflict and aftermath, the Lebanese Red Cross support sections were vital in sustaining the organization's swift, transparent and effective response. It ensured continuity of critical operations amid a complex humanitarian environment by maintaining financial discipline, securing essential goods, and enabling aid movement, while driving strategic planning, accountability, and institutional learning.

The National Society's finance section upheld financial integrity and agility by complying with regulations and accelerating workflows to meet urgent needs. Despite high demands and funding pressures, it implemented weekly expenditure tracking and expedited payments without compromising audits. Procurement maintained supply flows through adaptive sourcing, market monitoring, and coordination with logistics, managing price fluctuations and shortages to secure life-saving commodities. Logistics efficiently handled fleet operations, warehousing, and distribution, clearing over 50 shipments and maintaining fuel and equipment in high-risk areas despite resource challenges.

The Planning and Development Section coordinated preparedness and operational planning, embedding data-driven and participatory approaches. By refining the 2025 Plan of Action and developing monitoring systems and community engagement mechanisms, the National Society strengthened accountability and enabled the Lebanese Red Cross to manage immediate relief and long-term recovery with agility.

The Lebanese Red Cross has also advanced its institutional development through a range of strategic initiatives. It developed and deployed a centralised reporting tool, digitised workflows, and enhanced dashboards to improve data management and operational efficiency. A digital Post-Distribution Monitoring system was introduced to assess support effectiveness for Syrian refugees and host communities. The National Society strengthened emergency preparedness by implementing response plans, SOPs, and rapid deployment mechanisms, while also investing in capacity building through tailored trainings and workshops. Fundraising efforts were reinforced with strategic planning and continuity support, ensuring long-term financial sustainability. Operational gaps were bridged by funding key positions in MEAL and Finance, sustaining specialised departments, and enabling flexible emergency response. Procurement and logistics capacities were also enhanced to support efficient service delivery.

### IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides both financial and technical support to the National Society in its objectives under National Society development. IFRC funding mechanisms such as the IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance ([NSIA](#)) and the IFRC Capacity Building Fund ([CBF](#)) are utilized for National Society development initiatives.

The **Danish Red Cross** supported the National Society in bridging operational gaps by funding key positions in MEAL and finance. This funding support also included salary support for other aspects of the National Society.

The **German Red Cross** supported the National Society strengthening organizational and operational capacities through a multifaceted approach.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** provided support to the National Society in developing and deploying a centralized reporting tool. This collaboration included integration of digitized workflows, dashboard enhancements, troubleshooting, among others.

The **Swiss Red Cross** supported the National Society's fundraising team and its resource mobilization efforts.



## Humanitarian diplomacy

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Lebanese Red Cross continues to strengthen its role as a humanitarian advocate, aiming to raise awareness on key issues while improving transparency and accountability. Through its website, social media platforms, and direct outreach, the National Society works to enhance public communication and foster trust with communities. Humanitarian diplomacy remains a vital tool in navigating the political complexity of the crisis and advocating for improved humanitarian access and protection.

Humanitarian diplomacy has been a core component of the National Society's response, especially in light of the international attention Lebanon is receiving and the operational challenges posed by political and humanitarian constraints. High-level engagement has also been a priority.

The National Society maintained strong collaboration with donors, UN bodies, and embassies to promote locally led climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction (DRR), and community-based early warning systems. It actively represents the Movement in national coordination platforms.

### IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** continues to support the National Society's efforts under humanitarian diplomacy, helping Movement actors advocate effectively for access, protection, and increased support. In March, the IFRC President visited Lebanon and met with the President, Prime Minister, and Speaker of Parliament to advance the efforts of the Lebanese Red Cross and Movement partners. Earlier in the year, the Regional Director engaged policymakers in Austria, France, Norway, Sweden, and the United Kingdom to raise awareness of the situation and advocate for funding and principled humanitarian action.



## Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

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### Progress by the National Society against objectives

Under accountability and agility efforts, the Lebanese Red Cross, through its Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) and Information Management, aims to provide accurate, timely and credible information to support decision-making, accountability and learning. For Lebanon, a list of relevant indicators was developed based on the planned interventions, which was then aligned with indicators from National Societies.

Since the situation remains volatile in Lebanon, security advisors collaborate to ensure the security of the operation with tasks such as actively monitoring and analysing the security situation in Lebanon and identifying related trends and issues that affect the Movement. It maintains internal and external security-related contacts and participates in security networks, systematically assesses safety and security risks, implements effective risk mitigating measures and formulates contingency plans, ensure implementation and compliance with IFRC minimum-security requirements, among a range of other initiatives to bolster security.

## **IFRC network joint support**

**The IFRC** provides both technical and financial assistance to the National Society in its efforts under accountability and agility.

## **Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)**

*See cover pages*

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

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

## **Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT**

*This information is not available in Mid-Year Reports*

## **Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY**

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

## **Q8. LESSONS LEARNED**

The Lebanese Red Cross is currently undertaking a lessons learned review based on the conflict escalation response. This includes an internal assessment of all their operations during the conflict, with the lessons learned workshop being an integral part of this comprehensive review. It is expected that partners will be consulted, and the outcome of this process will be shared with the membership at a later stage.

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

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

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

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

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



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

## DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 30 June 2025. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2025 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
  - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
  - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
  - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
  - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
  - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

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