LIBYA

2025 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec

29 June 2026

IN SUPPORT OF THE LIBYAN RED CRESCENT

38
National Society branches

41
National Society local units

655
National Society staff

3,000
National Society volunteers

PEOPLE REACHED

Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement
20,610	**179,114**	**134,745**	**187,964**

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Libyan Red Crescent

Overview	
Funding	*Not reported*
Expenditure	*Not reported*

Funding Sources	
IFRC Secretariat	*Not reported*
Participating National Societies	*Not reported*
HNS other funding sources	*Not reported*

IFRC network

Country		Funding Requirement	5.5M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding Requirement	3M
		Funding	1.9M
		Expenditure	801,000
	Emergency Operations	Funding	6.8M
		Expenditure	1.7M
Participating National Societies		Funding Requirement	1.6M
		Funding	13.5M
		Expenditure	13.5M
HNS other funding sources		Funding Requirement	900,000
		Funding	*Not reported*

Appeal number **MAALY001**

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

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)	Yes
	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	21,000
	Number of people reached with heatwave risk reduction, preparedness or response activities	11,000
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	21,000
	Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes	179,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	696
	Number of people reached with shelter support	72,000
Health and wellbeing	Number of people donating blood	2,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	135,000

	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	57,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with training in first aid	15,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	16,000
Migration and displacement	National Society has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	188,000

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Accountability and agility	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions	Yes
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
National Society development	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes

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
British Red Cross	317,000						
Norwegian Red Cross	13.1M						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 13.5M**



In Wadi Al Kouf, the National Society responded to wildfires alongside firefighting teams. (Photo: Libyan Red Crescent)

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

Throughout 2025, Libya continued to experience a complex and protracted humanitarian context shaped by political fragmentation, economic instability, climate-related shocks, and sustained migration flows. While relative security improvements were observed in some areas, institutional divisions and economic pressures continued to affect access to public services and livelihoods. Inflation, currency fluctuations, and rising living costs further strained vulnerable households, increasing reliance on humanitarian assistance.

The humanitarian landscape remained heavily influenced by the aftermath of Storm Daniel, particularly in eastern Libya, where recovery needs persisted in housing, health services, water infrastructure, and psychosocial support. At the same time, Libya continued to serve as both a destination and transit country for migrants and refugees. Throughout the year, increased movements across southern borders, including the continued arrival of Sudanese refugees, placed additional pressure on already fragile local services, particularly in Alkufra and surrounding municipalities.

Climate variability and environmental stressors continued to affect communities. Water scarcity, desertification, and localized flooding events reinforced the urgency of integrating climate adaptation and risk reduction measures into humanitarian programming.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2025, the Libyan Red Crescent integrated climate and environmental considerations into disaster response and recovery programming, particularly in areas affected by Storm Daniel and areas with recurrent water scarcity. Interventions focused on improving water security and reducing environmental health risks. Risk awareness sessions also contributed indirectly to environmental safety by addressing hazards linked to conflict-related contamination and unsafe environments.

Disasters and crises

In 2025, the National Society responded to Storm Daniel through integrated assistance, healthcare, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), migration support, and protection services. Under disaster and crisis response programming, the National Society delivered large-scale humanitarian assistance, reaching individuals with food assistance and non-food items, mental health and psychological support (MHPSS), and livelihood-related training activities aimed at strengthening income-generating capacities and enhancing self-reliance. Shelter interventions also remained closely linked to the continued recovery phase of Storm Daniel, particularly in Derna, Jabal Akhdar, Benghazi, and Al Marj.

Health and wellbeing

Preparedness and response capacity were also strengthened through the training of volunteers in first aid, deployment of 143 medical convoys, and operation of 8 mobile clinics, ensuring rapid service delivery in high-risk and underserved areas. Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions further focused on restoring access to safe water in disaster-affected and water-scarce communities. The construction of 12 new wells was carried out alongside the rehabilitation of 7 wells and reinstallation of 2, contributing to improved groundwater access in vulnerable communities. In addition, 60 households received Reverse Osmosis (RO) water treatment units to improve water quality at household level and reduce reliance on unsafe sources.

Migration and displacement

In 2025, the National Society conducted 46 visits to migration centres, ensuring direct engagement with migrants and detainees, and facilitated 74 phone calls to support communication and family contact through the Restoring family links (RFL) programme. Health services targeting migrant and displaced populations included 2,211 medical consultations. Malnutrition screenings were also conducted among vulnerable children and women, supporting early identification of health risks in displacement-affected settings. Of those screened, 254 children and 435 women were diagnosed with malnutrition and referred for further support.

Values, power and inclusion

The Libyan Red Crescent integrated protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) across its operations, prioritizing vulnerable and marginalized groups. Protection-linked assistance, including food and non-food support was provided to at-risk communities. Community, engagement and accountabilty (CEA) was embedded through awareness sessions, migration centre visits and facilitated communication support, reinforcing responsiveness and dignity in service delivery. Risk awareness sessions were disaggregated by gender and age, ensuring inclusive outreach. Volunteer training also reflected gender balance, with several female volunteers trained.

Enabling local actors

Under the ongoing emergency operation, the Libyan Red Crescent further strengthened operational systems, including surge capacity, coordination structures, and field-level information management to sustain large-scale recovery interventions .Institutional strengthening efforts included follow-up on the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) action plan, enhancing coordination mechanisms, and improving internal planning and reporting systems. Additionally, the Libyan Red Crescent strengthened its humanitarian diplomacy and public communication efforts, reinforcing its auxiliary role and visibility nationwide. Additionally, safeguarding and protection-sensitive approaches were integrated across programming, while volunteer development and gender inclusion remained priorities.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

In this reporting period, no changes or amendments were made by the National Society.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on IFRC emergencies, visit IFRC GO page Libya

1.

Emergency Appeal Name	Storm Daniel
Emergency Appeal number	MDRLY005
People assisted	400,000
Duration	32 months (13 September 2023 to 30 June 2026)
Funding requirements	Total: CHF 20 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 25 million Federation-wide Funding requirement for Libya for 2026: CHF 1 million
Link to Revised Emergency Appeal	Revised emergency appeal
Link to Latest Operational Strategy	Operational Strategy
Latest Operations Update	Operation Update No. 3

On September 10, 2023, Storm Daniel struck northeastern Libya, bringing wind speeds of 70–80 km/h and record-breaking rainfall of up to 240 mm. Major cities including Benghazi, Tobruk, Al Bayda, Derna and others were severely affected. The coastal city of Derna, home to around 130,000 residents, suffered the greatest devastation, with over 5,200 confirmed deaths and 8,000 people still missing, according to OCHA. The storm caused widespread destruction of infrastructure, homes and public services, leaving many without access to essential resources. The healthcare system was overwhelmed, with damaged facilities unable to meet the rising demand for medical care. Water and sanitation systems were critically impacted, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases. Food security also deteriorated due to flooded agricultural lands and disrupted supply chains, deepening the humanitarian crisis.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

In response, the Libyan Red Crescent, in collaboration with the IFRC, shifted from emergency relief to long-term recovery efforts. These include rehabilitating key infrastructure such as primary healthcare centres and psychosocial support facilities in Derna, restoring livelihoods and promoting community resilience through health education and disaster preparedness. The Libyan Red Crescent played a central role in delivering aid across the hardest-hit regions—Derna, Jabel Akhdhar, Benghazi and Al Marj. In Derna alone, the National Society distributed 91,189 food parcels, 63,257 essential household items, provided mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to 1,200 children and ensured clean water access for 61,500 people. In Jabel Akhdhar, it delivered 11,785 food parcels and 11,937 essential household items, along with water and MHPSS. In Benghazi and Al Marj, displaced families received food, winter kits and fresh water.

Till December 2024, the Libyan Red Crescent provided targeted assistance to 400,000 people in:

Integrated assistance: Providing the affected people, including IDPs and host communities, with essential assistance through cash and/or the distribution of in-kind relief items such as food, household essentials and shelter support. Enhancing community resilience and coping mechanisms through the provision of cash assistance and, when required, essential in-kind resources such as seeds, tools and materials. Engaging communities/local first responders to strengthen their preparedness in the response. Developing risk reduction activities such as early warning and early action and Disaster Risk Reduction. Assisting in the initial recovery phase and recovery activities, including the strengthening of disrupted livelihoods among the affected.

Healthcare and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH): This will include addressing the urgent health needs of the affected communities by providing essential healthcare services including emergency medical services (EMS), Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE), First Aid, as well as other health-related services to be available at both mobile and stationary health facilities operated by Libyan Red Crescent Society. Offering mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to those who have lost loved ones or who are displaced and enduring stress, anxiety or sleep disorders. Providing comprehensive WASH services, including targeted efforts to ensure access to clean and safe water, 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.

Protection and prevention: Conducting multi-sector needs assessments with Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), to ensure safe and equitable access to basic services, taking into consideration different needs based on gender and other diversity factors, such as disability and impairment. Mainstreaming the PGI approach across the intervention and supporting Libyan Red Crescent to disaggregate data accordingly. Providing specialized protection services to vulnerable people affected including pregnant women and unaccompanied children. Embedding safe referral and feedback mechanisms into all activities, especially during the immediate, post-disaster recovery phase. Actively engaging affected communities to ensure Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) early in the response.

Migration and displacement: Strengthening the Restoring Family Links (RFL) services, and community-based care and protection activities for unaccompanied and separated children, and for other persons with special needs. Ensuring that IDPs and migrants affected by the flooding are fully included in all service provision. Conducting regular, rapid community needs assessments to ensure adequate and updated response modality. Establishing and operating Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) aiding the affected population.

Along with **the IFRC** and **the ICRC**, the participating National Societies that are supporting the Libyan Red Crescent in its response include the **Emirates Red Crescent**, the **French Red Cross**, the **German Red Cross**, the **Iran Red Crescent**, the **Kuwaiti Red Crescent**, the **Norwegian Red Cross**, the **Qatari Red Crescent**, the **Russian Red Cross**, the **Saudi Red Crescent**, the **Tunisian Red Crescent** and the **Turkish Red Crescent.**

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Libyan Red Crescent continued integrating climate and environmental considerations into disaster response and recovery programming, particularly in areas affected by Storm Daniel and areas with recurrent water scarcity. Interventions focused on improving water security and reducing environmental health risks.

Additionally, risk awareness sessions reached 20,610 individuals and contributed indirectly to environmental safety by addressing hazards linked to conflict-related contamination and unsafe environments. Through these combined efforts, the National Society strengthened community resilience to climate variability, flooding, and water scarcity.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical guidance to Libyan Red Crescent to align intervention with the Climate and Environment charter commitments. It also supported the strengening of risk-informed programming, integrating environmental considerations into WASH and recovery planning, and reinforcing preparedness and response capacity in climate-affected regions. The IFRC also supported coodination and planning processes to ensure that climate adaptation elemnets were embedded within broader disaster recovery strategies.

Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, visit IFRC GO page Libya

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Libyan Red Crescent continued to strengthen its role as a primary emergency responder, particularly in the ongoing recovery response to Storm Daniel and in response to localized crises and displacement situations. Through its network, the National Society maintained nationwide operational readiness and rapid response capacity.

Under disaster and crisis response programming, the National Society delivered large-scale humanitarian assistance, reaching individuals with food assistance and non-food items. Beneficiaries were supported through protection-linked emergency services. In flood-affected eastern regions, response activities included medical services, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), dignified management of the deceased, and water supply interventions.

Throughout 2025, shelter interventions remained closely linked to the continued recovery phase of Storm Daniel, particularly in Derna, Jabal Akhdar, Benghazi, and Al Marj. Although no large-scale shelter construction activities were directly implemented, the Libyan Red Crescent contributed significantly to household-level recovery through the distribution of essential non-food items (NFIs), winterization support, and targeted assistance to displaced and vulnerable families, reducing negative coping mechanisms such as unsafe housing arrangements or premature return to damaged homes.

Additionally, community members benefited from livelihood-related training activities aimed at strengthening income-generating capacities and enhancing self-reliance. These interventions were designed to reduce dependency on humanitarian aid and to support households in restoring basic income streams following crisis events. Training activities included community-level awareness sessions, skills-building workshops, and support linked to local recovery initiatives.

In flood-affected areas, livelihoods stabilization was closely linked to broader relief interventions. Food and non-food assistance provided to affected families played a critical role in preventing negative coping mechanisms such as asset depletion, high-risk labour, or unsafe migration. In addition, rehabilitation of water infrastructure indirectly supported livelihood recovery, particularly in areas where agriculture and small-scale economic activities depend on access to water.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Libyan Red Crescent through IFRC mechanisms such as the Emergency Appeals, which were drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises. In 2025, IFRC supported the response to Storm Daniel through emergency coordination, operational planning, technical guidance in WASH, health, MHPSS, and protection programming.

IFRC support also contributed to capacity strengthening initiatives aligned with the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) action plan, including training, surge support, and improvements in coordination mechanisms. Through Federation-wide resource mobilization and technical backstopping, the IFRC network assisted Libyan Red Crescent in sustaining large-scale humanitarian operations while transitioning from emergency response to early recovery and resilience-building.

Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Substantial progress was made in strengthening community-level health services and expanding access to care for vulnerable populations. Through its community health programming, the Libyan Red Crescent reached people with medical consultations and provided medications. Preparedness and response capacity were also strengthened through the training of volunteers in first aid, deployment of 143 medical convoys, and operation of 8 mobile clinics, ensuring rapid service delivery in high-risk and underserved areas. Risk awareness programming on weapon contamination reached individuals contributing to safer communities in conflict-affected environments.

Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services reached several people, addressing the psychological impact of displacement, migration, and disaster-related trauma. Protection-linked health services included medical consultations, malnutrition screenings, identifying children and women in need of further support.

In 2025, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions focused on restoring access to safe water in disaster-affected and water-scarce communities, particularly in areas impacted by Storm Daniel and in vulnerable migrant-hosting regions. The National Society supported the construction of 12 new wells, continued rehabilitation work on 7 wells, and completed reinstalling 2 water wells. These efforts contributed to improved groundwater access in vulnerable communities. In addition, 60 households received Reverse Osmosis (RO) water treatment units to improve water quality at household level and reduce reliance on unsafe sources. Hygiene promotion activities reached families, supporting environmentally responsible hygiene practices and reducing waterborne disease risks.

Families also received personal hygiene materials to support safe hygiene practices, particularly in flood-affected and displacement contexts. Hygiene awareness was also integrated into broader community health programming, contributing to the reach individuals through health and hygiene awareness sessions.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical support to the National Society with health strategy alignment, MHPSS strengthening, and quality assurance of service delivery. Support also included guidance on mobile clinic deployment, integration of community-based health approaches, and alignment with Federation-wide health priorities. The IFRC's technical support with health programming contributed significantly to improving community-level access to basic health services and strengthening resilience among vulnerable populations.

Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Given Libya's role as a key migration corridor and the continued influx of Sudanese refugees, the National Society prioritized integrated protection, health, and relief interventions targeting vulnerable non-Libyan and displaced groups. People received food and non-food items, contributing to immediate stabilization and reduction of protection risks in transit and hosting locations.

Under protection-linked services, individuals benefited from assistance, including beneficiaries who received food and non-food items to address immediate humanitarian needs and reduce exposure to protection risks. The National Society conducted 46 visits to migration centres, ensuring direct engagement with migrants and detainees, and facilitated 74 phone calls to support communication and family contact, through the Restoring Family Links (RFL) programme.

Health services targeting migrant and displaced populations included 2,211 medical consultations, and reached individuals through health awareness activities, and inclusion of non-Libyans among the mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) beneficiaries. Additionally, malnutrition screenings were conducted among vulnerable children and women, supporting early identification of health risks in displacement-affected settings. Of those screened, 254 children and 435 women were diagnosed with malnutrition and referred for further support.

Risk education activities under weapon contamination programming also migrants, ensuring that migrants in high-risk areas were informed of safety measures.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided strategic and technical support to Libyan Red Crescent to strengthen migration programming, including integration within the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement's cross-regional programme for people on the move. Support included operational guidance, coordination facilitation, and reinforcement of protection-sensitive programming approaches.

The IFRC also supported resource mobilization efforts and alignment of migration interventions with global standards, ensuring that National Society programming addressed protection risks, health vulnerabilities, and dignity concerns among migrants and displaced populations while reinforcing the National Society's auxiliary role.

Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Libyan Red Crescent integrated protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) across its operations, prioritizing vulnerable and marginalized groups. Protection-linked assistance, including food and non-food support was pro vided to at-risk communities. Community engagement and accountability (CEA) was embedded through awareness sessions, migration centre visits and facilitated communication support, reinforcing responsiveness and dignity in service delivery.

Risk awareness sessions were disaggregated by gender and age, ensuring inclusive outreach. Volunteer training also reflected gender balance, with several female volunteers trained.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided the national society with technical guidance to strengthen ptotection-sensitive programming, gender inclusion, and accountainabilty approaches. Support focused on integrating CEA principles across sectors, improving data disaggregation, and reinforcing inclusive humanitarian standards within operations.

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.

Other participating National Societies supporting the National Society multilaterally include the **British Red Cross** and the **Italian Red Cross**. In addition, the Libyan Red Crescent has bilateral cooperation agreements with other participating National Societies present in the country, including the **German Red Cross** and the **Norwegian Red Cross**.

Movement coordination

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

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

External coordination

The Libyan Red Crescent serves as an auxiliary to the Libyan government, actively participating in national and local coordination bodies. As a permanent member of the Higher Committee of Migration, the National Society collaborates with various ministries to develop policies and manage migrant affairs. The organization works closely with the Ministry of Health and the National Centre for Disease Control, particularly in First Aid and community health initiatives. Notably, the Libyan Red Crescent led COVID-19 awareness and vaccination efforts in Libya.

In emergency response, the Libyan Red Crescent played a critical role during the Sudanese crisis in Kufra, providing first aid, medical services, shelter management, and registration support. The organization also collaborates with UN agencies, notably UNICEF, to deliver humanitarian assistance and manage strategic stock during emergencies. The IFRC Libya Delegation will continue its advocacy efforts and encourage the Libyan Red Crescent to coordinate and establish partnerships with international organizations, including UN agencies and the EU DG ECHO. The Libya Red Crescent has shown a strong interest in enhancing its resource mobilization capabilities for local resources, particularly with existing UN agencies and other partners in the country. To ensure the financial sustainability of the National Society and diversify its funding sources, the Delegation will concentrate on strengthening the resource mobilization capacities of the National Society.

National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Libyan Red Crescent continued strengthening its institutional capacity in line with its strategic priorities. Efforts focused on reinforcing governance structures, operational systems, branch capacity, and volunteer development.

Institutional strengthening efforts included follow-up on the Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) action plan, enhancing coordination mechanisms, and improving internal planning and reporting systems. The National Society continued engagement with public authorities to reinforce its auxiliary role and contribute to strengthening the legal and regulatory framework related to disaster response and humanitarian action.

Under the ongoing emergency operation, the Libyan Red Crescent further strengthened operational systems, including surge capacity, coordination structures, and field-level information management to sustain large-scale recovery interventions.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided the National Society with strategic and technical support to advance National Society Development (NSD) priorities. This included guidance on governance and strategic planning alignment. Assistance with capacity-building initiatives, peer exchange opportunities, and technical backstopping in areas such as disaster management, health programming, migration, and coordination further reinforced the National Society institutional resilience

Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Libyan Red Crescent strengthened its humanitarian diplomacy and public communication efforts, reinforcing its auxiliary role and visibility nationwide. Awareness activities, including blood donation campaigns, health sessions, and risk awareness sessions enhanced community trust and engagement. The Libyan Red Crescent maintained active coordination with public authorities and humanitarian partners, highlighting needs related to disaster recovery, migration, and vulnerable populations.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided the Libyan Red Cross with strategic communication guidance, alignment with Federation advocacy priorities, and international resource mobilization efforts. This support strengthened the National Society's visibility, messaging coherence, and engagement within national and inter-agency coordination platforms.

Accountabilty and agility(cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Libyan Red Crescent strengthened accountability, internal systems, and operational agility under the ongoing Emergency Appeal. Efforts focused on improving planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting processes, enhancing financial transparency and donor reporting, and reinforcing risk management practices across headquarters and branches. Supply chain oversight and field-level monitoring were strengthened to ensure effective and accountable service delivery.

Safeguarding and protection-sensitive approaches were integrated across programming, while volunteer development and gender inclusion remained priorities. The National Society also continued improving data management practices and operational reporting, supporting more evidence-based decision-making in a complex and evolving humanitarian context.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided the Libyan Red Cross technical backstopping in planning, financial management, reporting, and risk oversight. Support included strengthening monitoring frameworks, reinforcing accountability standards, and aligning systems with Federation requirements.



The National Society set up first aid posts to treat injuries and support exhausted responders during response to wildfires in the Al Jabal Al Akhdar reserve. (Photo: Libyan Red Crescent)

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

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

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

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

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

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

- The importance of linking emergency response with longer-term recovery and institutional strengthening was highlighted. Integrating relief, health, WASH, and protection activities with branch capacity development and volunteer training improved sustainability and reduced reliance on short-term surge support. Future programming will continue prioritizing approaches that strengthen local systems while addressing immediate humanitarian needs
- A key lesson was the value of decentralized branch presence, which enabled rapid access to affected populations, particularly in remote and sensitive areas. At the same time, variations in branch capacity underscored the need for more standardized procedures, stronger digital information management, and continued investment in training and peer learning
- The integrated protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) approach across sectors improved responsiveness to vulnerable groups, reinforcing the need to embed these considerations at the design stage of future interventions. Coordination under the Emergency Appeal demonstrated the benefits of clear Movement and inter-agency structures, while also highlighting the importance of stronger data systems and adaptive planning in a volatile context

SUCCESS STORIES



Regaining Sight: A Child's Vision Restored

In areas affected by poor sanitation and limited access to clean water, preventable health conditions continue to affect vulnerable children. In one case, a young migrant child in Misrata suffered vision impairment due to prolonged infection linked to poor hygiene conditions. During a visit by Libyan Red Crescent volunteers and a visiting medical team, the child was examined and referred for medical consultation. With appropriate treatment and follow-up care, the child's vision was restored. This case reflects the importance of community-level medical outreach and early detection, particularly among migrant populations living in vulnerable conditions. Timely intervention prevented long-term disability and significantly improved the child's quality of life.

Reuniting a Child with Her Mother

After the death of her father in the desert along the Libya-Tunisia border, young Miral was separated from her family and left in extremely vulnerable circumstances. Through coordinated efforts and sustained follow-up, Libyan Red Crescent volunteers located her mother and facilitated reunification. The moment of reunion restored not only family unity but also emotional stability after a period of trauma and uncertainty. This case demonstrates the impact of humanitarian persistence, coordination, and protection-sensitive action in complex migration contexts.

"You need to see a doctor" – Early Detection Saves a Life

During a community health campaign in Tajoura, volunteers conducted routine blood pressure screening for elderly beneficiaries. One elderly man showed dangerously high readings. Volunteers advised him to seek immediate medical attention and facilitated follow-up. Medical examination later confirmed a serious cardiac condition requiring urgent intervention. Thanks to early detection through community outreach, complications were prevented. This story highlights how preventive health services and community-based screening can save lives before emergencies occur. long-term disability and significantly improved the child's quality of life.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 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

- LY_Libya MYR Financials.pdf (Note: For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see MDRLY005)
- 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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