



LIBERIA

2025 IFRC network mid-year report, January – June



19 November 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE LIBERIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY



15

National Society branches



91

National Society local units



3,693

National Society volunteers



42

National Society staff

PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency Operations



250,000

Disasters and crises



160,000

Health and wellbeing



220,000

Migration and displacement



40,000

Values, power and inclusion



36,000

No information at time of publication. Figures reflect targeted reach in 2025 plan

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Liberian Red Cross Society			
Overview		Funding Sources	
Funding	Not reported	IFRC Secretariat	Not reported
Expenditure	Not reported	Participating National Societies	Not reported
		HNS other funding sources	Not reported
IFRC network			
Country	Funding Requirement	9.4M	
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term Funding Requirement	6.2M	
	Funding	381,000	
	Expenditure	351,000	
	Emergency Operations		
Participating National Societies	Funding	576,000	
	Expenditure	616,000	
Participating National Societies	Funding Requirement	545,000	
	Funding	1.2M	
	Expenditure	751,000	
HNS other funding sources	Funding Requirement	2.7M	
	Funding	Not reported	

Appeal number **MAALR002**

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

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
Swedish Red Cross	1.2M						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 1.2M**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

As of September 2025, Liberia remains a low-income country grappling with multidimensional poverty, systemic governance challenges, and fragile infrastructure. According to the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development 2025–2029, nearly 45 per cent of the population lives in multidimensional poverty, with youth under 18 comprising over 41.5 per cent of the population. The country ranks 178th out of 191 on the 2024 Human Development Index, reflecting persistent gaps in education, health, and access to basic services. The World Bank’s Country Economic Memorandum 2025 highlights that Liberia’s GDP per capita has stagnated since 2003, and 59 per cent of Liberians still live in poverty. Despite these constraints, national development strategies are pivoting toward inclusive growth, emphasizing industrialization, job creation, and food security. The AAID framework targets an average annual GDP growth of 5.9 per cent and aims to raise GDP per capita to US\$1,050.3 by 2029.

Politically, the newly elected government from October 2023 is tasked with implementing structural reforms to modernize public institutions and stimulate private sector-led growth. Security remains relatively stable, though localized tensions persist in border regions (recent reports of Burkinabes in some northern and southeastern border counties farming and mining in the forest regions illegally) and urban peripheries, often exacerbated by youth unemployment and limited access to justice.

Social protection systems have expanded, yet coverage remains insufficient—only one in four Liberians currently benefits from formal social protection mechanisms, according to the 2025 State of Social Protection Report. The government is prioritizing shock-responsive systems and program-based budgeting to improve resilience and service delivery. These developments are critical for the Liberia National Red Cross Society (LNRC) as it aligns its humanitarian and resilience-building interventions with national priorities under the Unified Plan, particularly in areas of anticipatory action, climate action, health and well-being/care, youth empowerment, and community-based disaster risk reduction.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2025, the Liberia National Red Cross Society advanced climate resilience and environmental sustainability through the “Green Inclusive Resilient Liberia Communities” initiative, supporting communities in Sinoe, Grand Kru, and River Gee to implement locally designed adaptation plans. Volunteers were trained in climate change adaptation and eco-friendly practices, while environmental initiatives such as tree planting, clean-up campaigns, and large-scale plastic waste collection improved local ecosystems and public health. Climate-smart agriculture demonstration plots strengthened food security and livelihoods, and active collaboration with the Liberia Meteorological Service enabled climate risk mapping and strengthened anticipatory planning at community level.

Disasters and crises

The national society strengthened disaster management systems by leading national simulation drills, conducting capacity gap assessments, and developing a disaster preparedness roadmap. Community-based volunteers expanded risk education and early warning outreach, supported by local risk assessments that informed contingency plans and anticipatory flood actions. The completion of a national disaster law study provided recommendations to improve the humanitarian operating environment, while collaboration with national authorities and the meteorological service improved coordination and readiness. Stocks of essential household items and first aid kits were prepositioned across chapters to enhance rapid response capacity.

Health and wellbeing

Community-based health services expanded through Mothers’ Clubs, Community-Based Action Teams, and trained volunteers delivering household visits, awareness sessions, and sanitation campaigns targeting mosquito breeding sites and disease prevention. The headquarters clinic continued providing care to vulnerable populations while internal assessments supported long-term sustainability planning. WASH Committees led hygiene promotion in project communities, and new borehole drilling capacity strengthened access to safe water. Volunteers also supported

immunization drives and risk communication efforts, widening access to trusted health information and improving public health outcomes.

Values, power and inclusion

The national society integrated protection, gender, and inclusion principles across all programming, ensuring that women, children, and marginalized groups played a more active role in community decision-making and resilience planning. Participation in national coordination platforms, particularly under the Ministry of Gender, reinforced alignment with national child protection and safeguarding priorities. The Gender Action Plan was updated to guide gender-responsive programming at scale, while strengthened accountability mechanisms ensured that dignity, participation, and equity remained central to all interventions.

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

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Liberia National Red Cross Society made substantial progress toward its strategic objectives focused on climate action, environmental sustainability, and community resilience. Through the “Green Inclusive Resilient Liberia Communities” initiative, supported by complementary projects, the national society worked across dozens of communities in Sinoe, Grand Kru, and River Gee counties to implement locally developed action plans that improved preparedness, health, and livelihoods.

Hundreds of community-based volunteers were trained in disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and emergency response, with a strong emphasis on empowering women and promoting inclusive leadership. These efforts helped transform communities into active agents of their own resilience.

Preparedness and anticipatory action were strengthened through the development and activation of contingency plans, alongside simulation exercises involving local authorities and first responders. Environmental initiatives included tree planting, clean-up campaigns, and large-scale plastic waste collection, contributing to safer and healthier living spaces.

Climate-smart agriculture interventions supported farmers with training and demonstration plots, improving food security and household incomes. Community engagement was deepened through frequent awareness sessions, inclusive meetings, and radio outreach, fostering public dialogue on preparedness and environmental issues. Strategic partnerships with government agencies ensured alignment with national priorities and enhanced multisectoral collaboration.

At the organizational level, infrastructure upgrades—including solarization of regional chapters and improved logistics—enabled faster response and better decentralization, reinforcing the national society’s operational capacity.

IFRC network joint support

Under **the IFRC's** initiative on adaptive climate action, the national society, in collaboration with the Liberia Meteorological Services, trained youth and volunteers in climate resilience and community-led adaptation. These participants conducted climate risk mapping across targeted communities, generating actionable data on hazards and priority interventions.

Supported by the national society's headquarters and in coordination with county-level authorities, this exercise strengthened local planning and decision-making. Communities now have risk profiles that inform contingency planning and anticipatory actions, positioning them to access future climate financing and reinforcing their preparedness and resilience.



Disasters and crises

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

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Liberia National Red Cross Society made significant strides in strengthening community-based disaster risk reduction programming and enhancing national disaster management systems. Under a key project pillar, the national society led a national simulation drill, developed a disaster preparedness roadmap, and conducted a capacity gap analysis. These efforts were reinforced through multi-stakeholder coordination meetings aimed at improving crisis response and information sharing.

A major milestone was the completion of a national disaster law study, which provided actionable recommendations to address legal gaps and improve the humanitarian operating environment. Through the community resilience initiative, trained volunteers reached thousands of residents with risk education and early warning strategies. Anticipatory flood actions mobilized communities in targeted counties to undertake drainage clearing, directly reducing exposure to seasonal hazards.

Localized risk assessments were conducted in several communities, informing dozens of operational action plans that will be updated to reflect evolving priorities. National and county-level trainings strengthened institutional and inter-agency readiness, equipping stakeholders with skills in early warning, anticipatory action, and coordinated response. Strategic engagements with government ministries and county leadership reinforced the national society's auxiliary role and improved visibility.

The national society also advanced its commitment to international humanitarian norms by continuing its collaboration with the Armed Forces of Liberia to deliver training on humanitarian law to thousands of officers. The adoption of protection, gender, and inclusion standards further ensured that vulnerable groups are prioritized across all interventions.

Following a feasibility study on anticipatory action, the national society convened a national training with key institutions to assess Liberia's readiness and forecasting capabilities. This led to the initiation of a formal partnership with the Liberia Meteorological Service to improve data sharing and joint capacity building. The collaboration is expected to enhance real-time access to climate forecasts and support timely activation of early actions.

School-based disaster risk reduction clubs were established across multiple counties, building awareness and preparedness among children and educators. Menstrual hygiene management will be piloted to improve health and school attendance for adolescent girls. Community engagement remained strong, with widespread awareness sessions and radio outreach promoting disaster preparedness.

To strengthen emergency response capacity, essential household items and first aid kits were prepositioned across all chapters, supported by the International Committee of the Red Cross. The national society also continued its active role in the National Disaster Risk Reduction Platform, contributing to the planning and implementation of disaster risk management initiatives. However, gaps in prepositioned supplies highlight the need for sustained investment in readiness.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided critical support to the national society's disaster risk reduction efforts, particularly through technical assistance, training, and strategic coordination. Under a regional initiative, the IFRC supported simulation exercises, capacity assessments, and the development of preparedness tools. It also facilitated collaboration with national institutions, including the meteorological service, to strengthen early warning systems and anticipatory action planning.

This joint support has enhanced the national society's ability to respond to climate-related hazards, improved institutional coordination, and laid the groundwork for integrating anticipatory action into national disaster management systems.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Liberia National Red Cross Society continued to advance its community-based health programming, focusing on household-level behaviour change through education, mobilization, and practical action. Mothers' Clubs and Community-Based Action Teams remained central to this approach, with hundreds of members trained and actively engaged in peer education and outreach across multiple counties. Thousands of individuals were reached through household visits, awareness sessions, and inclusive community forums, promoting collective problem-solving on priority health issues.

To complement health education, the national society organized large-scale community clean-up campaigns targeting mosquito breeding sites and other environmental health risks. These volunteer-led efforts improved sanitation and reinforced preventive health practices, fostering community ownership and behaviour change.

At the curative level, the clinic at the national headquarters continued to provide daily care to vulnerable populations. Two internal assessments—a financial audit and an operational study—were completed to guide sustainability planning, with action plans under development to strengthen service delivery and cost recovery.

In alignment with its climate and resilience goals, the national society achieved key milestones in water, sanitation, and hygiene. Functional WASH Committees in project communities led hygiene promotion efforts, while the procurement of borehole drilling machines supported long-term water access solutions. Collaboration with national water and sanitation authorities ensured alignment with Liberia's priorities.

To boost vaccine uptake and strengthen risk communication, trained volunteers and community health assistants were deployed across several chapters. These actors led immunization outreach and community engagement activities, improving access to reliable health information and building trust in health services.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided targeted support to the National Society's health and resilience-building efforts, particularly through training and deployment of volunteers under a key project phase. This support enhanced community-level outreach, strengthened risk communication, and improved coordination with national health institutions. The collaboration contributed to expanding access to health services and reinforcing the National Society's role in promoting inclusive, community-driven public health interventions.



Liberia Red Cross volunteer sensitizes communities on drug abuse and calls on governments to support the fight against drug abuse. (Photo: IFRC)



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Liberia National Red Cross Society continued to strengthen its commitment to protection, gender, and inclusion across all program areas. Active participation in coordination meetings led by the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Protection ensured alignment with national policies and reinforced the national society's role within the Child Protection Network of Liberia. These engagements helped shape child protection priorities and fostered multisectoral partnerships to improve service delivery at the community level.

Protection, gender, and inclusion priorities were fully integrated into the design and implementation of all major projects, resulting in more gender-sensitive programming, increased participation of women and marginalized groups, and stronger community mechanisms for safeguarding vulnerable populations. The national society also updated its Gender Action Plan under a key initiative, providing a clear framework for scaling up gender-responsive programming and enhancing volunteer capacity.

These efforts are contributing to the creation of safer, more inclusive, and resilient communities, where women, children, and other at-risk groups are empowered to participate meaningfully in decision-making processes and community development.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the national society's efforts by providing tools and guidance for mainstreaming protection, gender, and inclusion in emergencies. This technical support helped strengthen the integration of inclusive practices across all programming areas and reinforced accountability to affected populations. The collaboration has contributed to building a more equitable and responsive humanitarian approach within the national society's operations.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

IFRC membership coordination involves working with member National Societies to assess the humanitarian context, humanitarian situations and needs; agreeing on common priorities; jointly developing common strategies to address issues such as obtaining greater humanitarian access, acceptance and space; mobilizing funding and other resources; clarifying consistent public messaging; and monitoring progress. This also means ensuring that strategies and programmes in support of people in need incorporate clarity of humanitarian action, links with development assistance, and efforts to reinforce National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

The **Swedish Red Cross** is the only participating National Society present in Liberia. A three-year National Society development project, funded by the Embassy of Sweden through the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), was due to begin at the end of 2022. The Swedish Red Cross also supports the National Society to implement many of its organizational development priorities, including finance development, strengthening PMER, resource mobilization, safeguarding, volunteer management, policy development and core costs, including salaries.

The Green, Inclusive, and Resilient Liberian Communities project is a prospective three-year climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction project, targeting three counties in the southeast of Liberia. This would be achieved with the support of the Swedish Embassy in Liberia.

Movement coordination

The coordination and cooperation mechanisms in Liberia are established through a Movement Cooperation Agreement, which includes the National Society, the IFRC, and the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) leadership. The Movement platform meeting focuses on strategic-level engagement, while the Movement operational coordination meeting brings together the National Society, the IFRC, the ICRC, and Partner National Societies working in Liberia. Technical working groups concentrate on specific technical areas of common interest and involve specialists from each organization. These efforts align with the [Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation \(SMCC\)](#) principles and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

In Liberia, the ICRC promotes detainee welfare, provides water and sanitation, supports the Liberian National Red Cross Society, and promotes international humanitarian law. In addition, it supports Ivorians who have fled violence in their own country and the Liberians who are hosting them.

External coordination

The Liberian Red Cross Society works in close collaboration and coordination with the National Disaster Management Agency to ensure its relevance as a key national preparedness and response actor. At the county and district level, the National Society is represented strongly in the disaster management structures through its chapters and branches. All preparedness and response actions conducted by the National Society focus on supporting the Government's strategies and actions on disaster and crisis preparedness and response.

The Liberian Red Cross Society works closely with the Ministry of Health to address disease outbreaks, including the 2022 measles outbreak. The National Public Health Institute of Liberia has been coordinating technical aspects of the response, whereas the Ministry of Health oversees the coordination, monitoring, detection, and referral of cases to health facilities, and conducts testing in various laboratories within the country. Other actors involved in the measles response include the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, and the United States Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, all of which support the Government's efforts. Médecins Sans Frontières, Plan International, and Breakthrough Action have also contributed to the response.

The National Society aligned its measles campaign and outreach activities with the Government's strategy and scheduled a countywide campaign. The Liberian Red Cross Society was the Ministry of Health's only partner to carry out social mobilization and community-level outreach and awareness during the measles vaccination campaign, to support routine uptake.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Liberia National Red Cross Society focused on strengthening leadership, operational efficiency, youth engagement, and financial sustainability. Newly elected chapter officials received leadership training to enhance governance and coordination, while staff participated in international training sessions on community engagement and protection in epidemics. A workshop on storytelling and content gathering supported local fundraising efforts and improved visibility.

To advance financial sustainability, the national society invested in key resource areas including guesthouses, clinics, fleet operations, and workplace first aid services. Renovation of the guesthouse was initiated with support from the International Federation, and feasibility studies were conducted to guide future business planning. The workplace first aid initiative continued to generate revenue through training and kit sales, though performance varied during the period. A study on domestic fundraising was completed to inform diversification strategies.

Partnerships were strengthened with national institutions such as the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Defense, and the Liberia Meteorological Service, as well as international actors including the International Federation, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and regional development partners. These collaborations enhanced coordination, expanded operational reach, and built public trust.

Digital transformation efforts included the launch of a volunteer management system, an updated website with online membership features, and increased use of social media to promote activities and fundraising. Community engagement systems remained active, with the operational call center receiving inquiries on health, disaster alerts, and protection concerns. Cases related to gender-based violence were promptly referred to appropriate authorities, with psychosocial support provided.

Youth engagement was prioritized through chapter-level symposiums and training under a climate resilience program. Quarterly debriefings were held to maintain momentum and strengthen volunteer participation. A national youth symposium is planned to further consolidate these efforts.

Fundraising capacity was enhanced through a media-focused workshop supported by the Swedish Red Cross, equipping participants with skills to craft compelling stories and attract donor support. Digital platforms were leveraged to improve outreach and marketing.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC played a key role in supporting the national society's development goals. It provided technical and financial assistance for leadership training, guesthouse renovation, youth climate resilience programming, and fundraising capacity building. International training opportunities and strategic guidance helped strengthen governance, operational systems, and resource mobilization, contributing to a more sustainable and responsive organization.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Liberia National Red Cross Society continued to strengthen its organizational governance and visibility through targeted leadership development and strategic engagement. In March, newly elected chapter officials received leadership training focused on humanitarian diplomacy, advocacy, and partnership building, enhancing coordination and institutional capacity across chapters.

The national society sustained its collaboration with the Armed Forces of Liberia, delivering humanitarian law training to thousands of officers nationwide. This initiative reinforced adherence to international standards and promoted humanitarian principles within the security sector.

At the strategic level, the Office of the Secretary General convened high-level meetings with key government stakeholders, including ministries and county leadership. These engagements elevated recognition of the national

society's auxiliary role, improved institutional visibility, and facilitated the dissemination of foundational documents such as the national society's act, constitution, and newsletters.

Public outreach was expanded through regular media engagement, including the launch of a weekly radio program on leading national stations. This platform provided timely updates on activities and reinforced public awareness of the national society's humanitarian mandate.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the national society's leadership development and strategic visibility efforts by facilitating training and providing technical guidance. This collaboration helped strengthen governance structures, enhance advocacy capacity, and reinforce the national society's role as a trusted humanitarian actor within Liberia's institutional landscape.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Liberia National Red Cross Society continued to strengthen its institutional capacity and operational accountability through targeted internal systems and capacity-building efforts. A fully functional internal audit team at headquarters ensured strong financial oversight and compliance with governance standards. In June, a joint monitoring and supervision mission across five chapters helped assess performance, identify gaps, and provide hands-on support to improve program delivery and adherence to standards.

The national society also made notable progress in digital transformation. Staff members, including those from program management and communications, are undergoing advanced digital training to enhance data management and reporting. In parallel, the digital marketing platform was upgraded to improve online visibility and engagement with volunteers, partners, and donors.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the national society's digital transformation and institutional strengthening efforts by facilitating training and providing technical guidance. This collaboration helped build internal capacity, improve program management systems, and enhance outreach and stakeholder engagement, contributing to a more resilient and responsive organization.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages for data on indicators

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

See under Q3 – Values, Power and Inclusion for Community Engagement and Accountability results.

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

One of the strongest elements of the Unified Plan has been the integration of community-based approaches across all program areas. Initiatives such as the GIRL Project, community health outreach, and WASH interventions demonstrated that empowering local structures like CBATs, Mothers' Clubs, and WASH Committees leads to increased ownership, sustainability, and measurable impact. The use of simulation drills and contingency planning improved disaster readiness and fostered strong collaboration with government agencies. However, a key weakness observed was the delay in resource mobilization for some projects and activities, which slowed implementation timelines and reduced the scale of outreach in certain counties.

Application to future programming

These lessons will shape future program design by prioritizing early resource mobilization, pre-positioning of supplies, and phased planning to mitigate delays. Strengthening community feedback mechanisms will remain central to ensure interventions remain relevant and responsive to evolving needs. The LNRCS will continue leveraging partnerships with ministries (MoH, NDMA, MoGCSP, etc.) and private sector actors to sustain program activities and scale community-based solutions, while increasing volunteer engagement through structured capacity-building programs.

Recommendations for improvement

Future interventions will integrate stronger monitoring and data collection systems to generate real-time evidence for decision-making. Diversifying funding sources—including private sector partnerships and local resource mobilization—will reduce dependence on external donors and improve continuity. Additionally, LNRCS will replicate successful initiatives such as anticipatory flood actions and farmer field schools in more communities, while adjusting implementation schedules and logistics planning to minimize operational delays. These measures will ensure more efficient, inclusive, and resilient program delivery across the NS's interventions..

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Community-Based Action Teams (CBATs) and Mothers' Clubs

The activation and training of CBATs and Mothers' Clubs under the GIRL and other related projects proved to be one of the most transformative components of the Unified Plan.

With 450 Mothers' Club members and 530 CBAT members trained and supported with essential materials, these community structures became the backbone of local health promotion, disaster preparedness, and behavior change initiatives. They conducted 269 health awareness sessions and 135 community forums, reaching over 4,700 people—including women, men, and persons with disabilities—with critical information on hygiene, nutrition, maternal health, and disease prevention.

Their efforts contributed to improved community ownership of health outcomes, stronger social cohesion, and sustained local dialogue on pressing issues like adolescent SRHR and climate risks, ensuring that interventions go beyond project cycles.

2

Partnership and Coordination through the AA Project Processes

The Anticipatory Action (AA) project catalyzed stronger national coordination and positioned the National Society as a key driver of evidence-based preparedness. Following the June feasibility study, a national stakeholder's training engaged 32 representatives from NDMA, EPA, MoA, LISGIS, LMS, LHS, LNP, and the WASH Commission to review available datasets, forecast capabilities, and operational gaps for AA. This engagement enhanced technical understanding and led to the development of a draft MoU between the National Society and the Liberia Meteorological Service (LMS) to formalize data and forecast sharing.

A major achievement was the strengthened partnership with the Swedish Red Cross (SRC) and the first-time direct connection with the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre (RCCC). These partnerships are critical to advancing technical support for climate modeling, triggering thresholds, and the development of Liberia's simplified Early Action Protocol (sEAP).

Collectively, these actions provide the National Society with a stronger technical backbone, more robust partnerships, and a clearer path toward scaling anticipatory action nationwide.



3

National Disaster Law Study

The successful completion of the National Disaster Law Study represents a landmark achievement for LNRC and a major contribution to Liberia's disaster governance landscape.

Conducted with IFRC technical support, the study comprehensively assessed the country's legal and policy frameworks for disaster risk management and identified critical gaps that hinder effective coordination and response. The process engaged government institutions, including NDMA, MoA, MoJ, and key humanitarian partners, fostering a shared commitment to reform.

The findings are now informing advocacy efforts and policy dialogue to strengthen legal frameworks, clarify institutional mandates, and improve the enabling environment for anticipatory action and disaster preparedness. This initiative positions the National Society as a trusted auxiliary to public authorities and a technical leader in advancing disaster law reform in Liberia.

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)
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 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

- [LR Liberia 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](#)

Contact information

Liberia Red Cross Society **[liberian-red-cross-society](#)**

Peter Ophoff

Head of Delegation
IFRC Country Cluster Delegation for
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Guinea
& Guinea Bissau, based in Freetown
T +923088888053
peter.ophoff@ifrc.org

Louise Daintrey-Hall

Head of Strategic Engagement
& Partnerships
IFRC Regional Office for Africa,
Nairobi
T +254 110 843978
louise.daintrey@ifrc.org

Sumitha Martin

Lead
IFRC Global Strategic Planning
& Reporting Centre
New Delhi
sumitha.martin@ifrc.org