



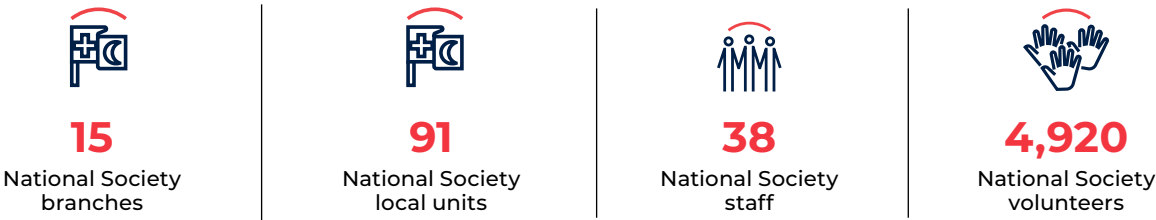
LIBERIA

2025 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec

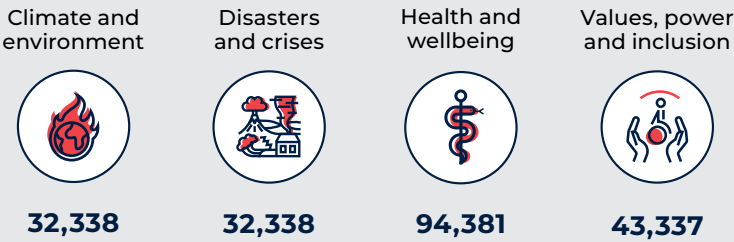


30 July 2026

IN SUPPORT OF THE LIBERIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY



PEOPLE REACHED



FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Liberian Red Cross Society				
Overview		Funding Sources		
Funding		IFRC Secretariat		Not reported
Expenditure		Participating National Societies		Not reported
		HNS other funding sources		Not reported
IFRC network				
Country		Funding Requirement		2.4M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding Requirement		560,000
		Funding		140,000
		Expenditure		176,000
	Emergency Operations	Funding		107,000
		Expenditure		58,000
Participating National Societies		Funding Requirement		600,000
		Funding		1.2M
		Expenditure		1.2M
HNS other funding sources		Funding Requirement		1.3M
		Funding		Not reported

Appeal number **MAALR002**

*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 environmental problems	32,000
	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	530
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	3,000
	Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes	2,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	32,000
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached with contextually appropriate health services	94,000
	Number of people reached with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	27,000
	Number of people reached with immunization services	31,000

	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	1,000
	Number of people trained in first aid	600
Values, power and inclusion	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes
	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	8,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	43,000

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the IFRC network is part of	4
	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	29
National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	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
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 from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes

National Society has a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	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
Swedish Red Cross	1.1M						
			Total Funding Reported CHF 1.1M				

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

Liberia in 2025 remained a low-income and fragile economy, with structural weaknesses and high poverty levels. The World Bank's 2025 Country Economic Memorandum notes that GDP per capita has stagnated since 2003, while 59% of Liberians live below the poverty line. The ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development (2025–2029) seeks to reverse this trajectory by promoting industrialization, job creation, and food security, targeting an average annual GDP growth of 5.9% and a per capita income of USD 1,050 by 2029. However, growth remained constrained by limited fiscal space, weak domestic revenue mobilization, and dependence on primary commodity exports such as rubber, gold, and iron ore. Inflation, driven by global volatility in fuel and food prices, continued to erode household purchasing power.

Recent developments in Liberia's road infrastructure reflect a renewed national focus on connectivity, trade facilitation, and rural accessibility under the ARREST Agenda for Inclusive Development (2025–2029). The government, with support from international partners such as the World Bank, African Development Bank (AfDB), and the European Union, has prioritized the rehabilitation and expansion of key road corridors linking Monrovia to regional and border towns. The Ganta–Zwedru–Fish Town–Harper corridor, a flagship project under the AfDB's Liberia–Côte d'Ivoire Transport Facilitation Program, continues to progress, improving access between Southeastern counties and the rest of the country. Similarly, the Monrovia–Robertsport–Sierra Leone Border Road and the Gbarnga–Salayea–Voinjama Highway are under phased construction, enhancing trade and mobility in the Northwest.

Governance and security conditions are relatively stable following the 2023 elections, though localized tensions persist in border regions and urban peripheries. Reports of illegal farming and mining by Burkinabe nationals in Northern and Southeastern forests have raised cross-border security concerns. The Government has prioritized decentralization, judicial reform, and anti-corruption measures, but institutional capacity gaps and limited accountability mechanisms continue to hinder progress.

Youth unemployment estimated at over 60 per cent and the escalating abuse of synthetic drugs, particularly “kush,” became major social and security concerns in Liberia, driving petty crimes, community unrest, and straining both the justice and health systems. In response to the worsening crisis, the President, in late 2025, dismissed the entire leadership of the Liberia Drugs Enforcement Agency (LDEA) and appointed an interim team composed of officials from the Liberia National Police and the National Security Agency. This restructuring revitalized the national anti-drug campaign, resulting in intensified enforcement operations and numerous arrests of users, traffickers, and distributors, signalling renewed political will to combat narcotics and restore public order.

Nonetheless, the justice system remained overstretched by case backlogs, limited legal representation, and weak access to redress mechanisms, particularly in rural areas underscoring the urgent need for judicial reform, youth empowerment programs, and community-based rehabilitation initiatives to address the root causes of crime and substance abuse. Amid these domestic challenges, Liberia continues to strengthen its diplomatic engagement, maintaining constructive relations within the international community. The country's election as a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council reflects its growing global profile and commitment to peace, security, and multilateral cooperation. Through these alliances, Liberia is leveraging external support to advance governance reforms, infrastructure development, and human capital investment as foundations for sustainable and inclusive growth.

Social and human development indicators show gradual but uneven progress. Nearly 45 per cent of Liberians live in multidimensional poverty, and youth under 18 constitute over 41 per cent of the population, underscoring the urgency of inclusive education and employment policies. The health sector continues to recover from systemic shocks, with investments in primary healthcare, epidemic preparedness, and maternal health, though service coverage remained low in rural areas. Food insecurity affected nearly one-third of households, driven by climate shocks, poor road networks, and limited agricultural productivity. The Government's social protection programs now reach about one in four citizens, with efforts to expand shock-responsive systems and digital cash transfers. Education reforms focus on improving teacher quality, school infrastructure, and vocational training, while technology adoption through mobile connectivity and e-governance offers new opportunities for youth empowerment and entrepreneurship.

Women, children and vulnerable groups remain central to national development priorities. The 2025 State of Social Protection Report highlights ongoing efforts to strengthen gender-responsive programming, combat gender-based

violence, and expand access to reproductive health services. The government's partnership with UN agencies and civil society organizations has improved coordination in child protection, nutrition, and women's economic empowerment. However, persistent gender inequality, high maternal mortality (estimated at 652 deaths per 100,000 live births), and limited access to quality education for girls continue to impede progress. Development cooperation remains vital, with support from the World Bank, IMF, EU and bilateral donors focusing on governance reforms, climate resilience, and human capital development.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2025, the Liberian Red Cross Society strengthened climate resilience and environmental sustainability through community-driven preparedness, anticipatory action, and climate adaptation initiatives. The National Society advanced early warning and anticipatory action systems, established community information centres, conducted climate risk assessments and simulation exercises, and strengthened collaboration with national authorities. Through the Green Inclusive Resilient Liberia Communities (GIRL) Initiative and IFRC-supported Capacity Building Fund project, communities, volunteers, youth, and farmers enhanced their capacity to manage climate risks, improve food security, and lead local resilience actions. Environmental stewardship was reinforced through tree planting, waste management campaigns, chapter solarisation, and green response training, while national climate coordination efforts laid the foundation for stronger climate information systems and long-term community resilience.

Disasters and crises

In this reporting period, the Liberian Red Cross Society strengthened disaster preparedness, response, and resilience through integrated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), disaster risk reduction, and emergency management interventions. The National Society expanded access to safe water through well construction and rehabilitation, reinforced community ownership of water systems, and enhanced preparedness through training, simulation exercises, anticipatory action, and disaster law reform. Community-based risk assessments and action plans strengthened local readiness, while early warning and risk education initiatives reached thousands of people across vulnerable communities. The National Society also responded rapidly to disease outbreaks, fires, and other emergencies through cash assistance, relief distributions, and volunteer mobilization, while expanding public awareness, school-based disaster risk reduction activities, humanitarian diplomacy, and International Humanitarian Law training. Combined with the prepositioning of emergency supplies nationwide, these efforts reinforced the National Society's capacity to save lives, protect vulnerable populations, and support national disaster risk management systems.

Health and wellbeing

In 2025, the Liberian Red Cross Society strengthened community health and well-being through extensive disease prevention, health promotion, and healthcare service delivery efforts. Trained volunteers and Mothers' Club members reached tens of thousands of people with risk communication, immunization promotion, outbreak prevention, and health awareness activities, contributing to improved vaccination uptake and healthier behaviours. Targeted campaigns on Mpox prevention, WASH, protection, and gender inclusion expanded community resilience, while cleaning campaigns reduced disease risks by eliminating mosquito breeding sites and promoting environmental health. The National Society also supported outbreak preparedness through the provision of infection prevention and control materials to health facilities. Complementing these community-based interventions, the Liberian Red Cross Society clinic provided essential primary healthcare, maternal health, laboratory, and immunization services, remaining a vital source of affordable healthcare access and reinforcing the National Society's role in improving public health outcomes across Liberia.

Values, power and inclusion

Between January and December 2025, the Liberian Red Cross Society advanced values, power and inclusion by embedding Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) across its programmes, strengthening gender equality, safeguarding, and the meaningful participation of women, youth, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups. PGI was integrated into half of all programmes and reinforced through partnerships with the Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Protection and the Child Protection Network of Liberia. Community awareness sessions, forums, and targeted training initiatives promoted protection, gender equality, prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, and inclusion,

while volunteers played a central role in community engagement, environmental action, and accountability efforts. Inclusive assessments, community-led WASH governance, and resilience initiatives ensured that vulnerable groups contributed to identifying and addressing local challenges. Combined with institutional strengthening measures and accessible infrastructure investments, these efforts enhanced community trust, strengthened rights-based programming, and reinforced the National Society's commitment to inclusive and accountable humanitarian action.

Enabling local actors

In 2025, the Liberian Red Cross Society strengthened its institutional capacity, leadership, and sustainability through investments in governance, workforce development, digital transformation, and resource mobilization. Governance and leadership trainings across all 15 counties enhanced accountability and coordination, while staff participated in specialised regional learning opportunities on Community Engagement and Accountability and Protection, Gender and Inclusion. The National Society advanced volunteer management through the rollout of a national Volunteer Management System, strengthened planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting capacity, upgraded its IT infrastructure, and enhanced cybersecurity and digital communications. Strategic engagement with government ministries, the Armed Forces of Liberia, county authorities, media institutions, and humanitarian partners reinforced the National Society's auxiliary role, expanded its visibility, and strengthened dissemination of humanitarian principles and International Humanitarian Law. Youth engagement, climate resilience training, and nationwide outreach initiatives further deepened community participation and institutional relevance.

Financial sustainability and public positioning remained key priorities throughout the year. Income-generating initiatives such as Workplace First Aid services and the Liberian Red Cross Society clinic continued to generate revenue while providing essential services, supported by investments in business planning, fundraising diversification, guesthouse renovation, and health-centre development. Communications and fundraising capacity were strengthened through storytelling initiatives, expanded media partnerships, enhanced digital platforms, and sustained engagement across radio, print, and social media channels, significantly increasing public awareness and trust. At the same time, strengthened financial management, internal audit mechanisms, risk management processes, safeguarding measures, and staff development systems improved transparency, accountability, and organisational resilience. Together, these achievements positioned the Liberian Red Cross Society as a more sustainable, visible, and adaptive humanitarian actor, better equipped to serve vulnerable communities across Liberia.



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

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

The Liberian Red Cross Society in 2025 managed several projects with minor but noteworthy adjustments to timelines and processes. These changes were primarily related to scheduling and funding flows, rather than substantive shifts in scope, and were handled in a way that preserved program integrity and donor confidence.

The evaluation of the GIRL project, initially planned for December 2025 at the end of the project cycle, was conducted earlier than scheduled. This proactive approach enabled the organization to capture lessons learned in advance and integrate findings into ongoing programming without affecting the overall outcomes.

The Sustainable Communities Engaged for Chnage (SUCEC) Project officially commenced in October 2025, marking the first quarter of its inaugural year. While this represented a shift from the anticipated start date, the adjustment aligned with donor funding schedules and operational readiness, ensuring that activities were implemented on time and milestones were achieved as planned.

For the Mpox Response, the agreement was signed well ahead of schedule, but the transfer of funds did not occur until August 2025. This delay in financial disbursement slightly affected the timing of initial activities. However, once resources were received, implementation proceeded smoothly and without further disruption.

Throughout the year, the National Society's implementation of activities remained stable, with no major changes recorded. This consistency ensured continuity of services and adherence to planned objectives, reinforcing organizational reliability and operational effectiveness.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

Emergency Appeal Name	Africa Regional Mpox Epidemic
Emergency Appeal number	MDRS1003 (MDRLR009)
People Affected	People affected/at risk: 300 million people
People to be Assisted	30 million people
Duration	18 months (20 August 2024 to 31 March 2026)
Funding requirements	Total IFRC funding requirement through the Appeal: CHF 30 million Total Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 40 million
Link to Emergency Appeal	Africa – Regional Mpox Epidemic
Link to Operational Strategy	Operational Strategy
Latest Operations Update	Operational Update No. 4

In 2024, a concerning surge in Mpox cases and deaths was reported across 12 African countries, with over 17,000 cases and 500 deaths. While the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) was the epicentre, accounting for 92 per cent of cases, cross-border transmission extended to Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and Kenya. As of May 2025, Liberia had recorded approximately 56 active cases of Mpox and the risk of further spread remained high due to poor water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) conditions across many communities. The Liberian Red Cross Society, as an auxiliary to public authorities and a lead humanitarian actor, mobilized its volunteers through Field Officers in all 15 chapters to complement the national response.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

The regional Mpox emergency appeal aims to assist National Societies in preparing for and responding to the Mpox epidemic. The strategy includes scaling up health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and addressing socio-economic impacts. The operation is being guided by a risk-based approach and regional coordination, prioritizing preparedness, readiness and response. The operation is also targeting vulnerable populations, including marginalized and immuno-compromised groups, with a focus on Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI).

Through integrated approaches, the project achieved significant results: 34,000 people were reached with health and care awareness activities; 12,000 benefited from WASH interventions, including handwashing stations, sanitation facilities, and hygiene promotion; 1,200 individuals participated in Protection Gender and Inclusion (PG) engagement meetings focusing on protection of vulnerable groups and gender equality; and 41,860 people were engaged through community dialogues and health talks under Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA).

Additionally, Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) materials were distributed to five referral clinics across the implementing counties, further strengthening the health system's capacity to respond to Mpox. These achievements demonstrated the project's impact in enhancing community resilience and promoting inclusive health practices.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In line with the Liberian Red Cross Society's 2023–2027 Strategic Plan, climate action, environmental sustainability, and community resilience were prioritized throughout 2025. Preparedness and anticipatory action remained central to community impact. The Anticipatory Action (AA) Initiative delivered a multi-risk feasibility study, trained 43 national stakeholders on Anticipatory Action and Disaster Preparedness, and formalized collaboration with the Liberia Meteorological Service, embedding anticipatory planning into Liberia's Disaster Risk Management Framework. Complementing this, the Early Warning for All ([EW4ALL](#)) Program established 18 Community Information Centers (CICs), conducted flood simulation exercises, and completed both disaster law research and a climate risk assessment.

The flagship Green Inclusive Resilient Liberia Communities (GIRL) Initiative reached 45 communities across Sinoe, Grand Kru, and River Gee counties, maintaining active community structures and implementing 45 Community Action Plans (CAPs). A total of 530 Community Based Action Teams (CBATs) members (59 per cent women) were trained on Community Driven Climate Resilience across seven chapters, strengthening grassroots capacity for disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and emergency response. Communities operationalized 33 contingency plans and conducted 4 full-scale simulation exercises, boosting confidence and readiness for floods, fires, and other emergencies. Environmental actions included planting 520 trees, organizing 5 clean-up campaigns, and large-scale plastic waste collection during World Environment Day.

Through the climate-smart agriculture interventions the National Society trained 245 farmers, formed 33 farmer groups, and established 45 demonstration plots, benefiting over 1,100 farmers through peer learning. These efforts improved food security, encouraged sustainable farming practices, and increased household incomes.

The Capacity Building Fund (CBF) project, titled: Adaptive Climate Action: Making Rural and Urban Communities Resilient Through Local Actions, funded by the IFRC, focused on empowering the next generation of climate leaders. A total of 200 youths and volunteers (107 females, 93 males) were trained in climate action and resilience building, supported by National Society HQ in collaboration with the Liberia Meteorological Services. Eight, school clubs were established or reoriented to promote climate awareness, while four Climate Action Committees (CACs) were formed, each with 10 members, including local climate actors.

Climate risk mapping across four counties generated actionable risk profiles, guiding contingency plans and positioned communities to access future climate financing opportunities. These achievements demonstrate how youth led initiatives are embedding climate resilience into local governance and strengthening community structures for long-term sustainability.

The Climate Information Systems (CIS) Project, though delayed in operational rollout due to financial and contractual challenges, advanced national coordination. The National Society actively participated in two Project Steering Committee meetings, a finance management workshop, a three-day DRR and climate change workshop in Kakata, and an M&E plan validation workshop, ensuring community level indicators were integrated into national frameworks. These actions laid the groundwork for future climate data systems and institutional resilience programming.

Institutional resilience was reinforced through the GIRL Project. The project solarized 5 additional chapters (Montserrado, Bong, Margibi, Grand Gedeh, River Cess); 121 volunteers were trained in Green Response, climate change, and coastal erosion, while plastic waste collection campaigns and clean-ups reinforced community-driven climate action.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides sustained technical and capacity-building support to strengthen the institutional systems and operational effectiveness of the Liberian Red Cross Society for climate and environment programming, with a focus on enhancing competencies in localization, resource mobilization and broader National Society development to ensure long-term sustainability. This support will include targeted technical guidance in climate and environmental programming, helping the National Society apply practical tools and methodologies for climate resilience and disaster risk management and aligning these efforts with wider Movement partners and national actors to significantly scale up locally led, climate-smart disaster risk reduction and adaptation initiatives.



Disasters and crises

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

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Liberian Red Cross Society advanced its emergency preparedness capacity through targeted WASH and disaster risk management interventions across Bong, Grand Cape Mount, Montserrado, and Bomi counties. A joint WASH assessment with the WASH Commission and Ministry of Public Works identified priority gaps in 11 communities, which guided the construction of 10 new wells and rehabilitation of 16 in Bong and Grand Cape Mount. These interventions restored safe water access to thousands of residents, reducing vulnerability to waterborne diseases.

In Montserrado, land ownership disputes delayed planned activities, but adaptive planning through additional assessments in rural Montserrado and Bomi identified alternative sites to sustain implementation. Complementary measures included coaching community pump technicians, activating cash box systems, and embedding community ownership models to ensure sustainability. Collectively, these actions restored clean water access to over 2,000 residents in Bong County and strengthened long-term resilience through community-led maintenance and ownership.

Preparedness was reinforced through capacity building, anticipatory action, and national coordination. The Liberian Red Cross Society conducted a “Managing Operations.” Training (MOT) for 28 participants (11 females, 17 males), enhanced operational leadership and updated National Disaster Response Team (NDRT) members. Under Pillar 4 of the E4ALL project, a national simulation drill engaged 175 participants, supported the development of a disaster preparedness roadmap, capacity gap analysis, and multi-stakeholder coordination meetings.

A national disaster law study was completed, providing actionable recommendations to strengthen the enabling environment for humanitarian action. Through the GIRL initiative, 120 CBAT members reached 2,810 residents with risk education and early warning strategies, while anticipatory flood actions mobilized 1,281 people in Montserrado, Grand Cape Mount, and Bong for drainage clearing, directly reducing seasonal hazard exposure. Enhanced Vulnerability Capacity Assessments (eVCAs) in 18 communities generated localized risk profiles and informed 45 operational Community Action Plans (CAPs), ensuring preparedness plans remain responsive to evolving priorities.

The Liberian Red Cross Society demonstrated strong emergency response capacity across multiple counties, addressing diverse humanitarian crises. In Bong County (Sarworlor Town), the Society intervened in a severe waterborne disease outbreak affecting over 2,000 residents, constructed two new wells and rehabilitated one, to restore safe water access. In Grand Cape Mount, following a fire that destroyed 22 houses and displaced 105 people, and in Montserrado, where 21 families were similarly affected, the National Society provided unconditional cash transfers to 59 households and distributed essential non-food items to stabilize living conditions. In Paynesville, Montserrado, the National Society responded to a tragic fire at a children's safe home that claimed two lives and affected 24 children and caregivers, deployed volunteers to assist with dignified handling of the deceased and provided relief items.

Community engagement remained robust, with 242 awareness sessions, 36 radio talk shows, and the establishment of 15 school-based DRR clubs across five chapters, including pilots for menstrual hygiene management to improve adolescent girls' health and attendance. High-level humanitarian diplomacy included seven strategic engagements with ministries and county leadership, while collaboration with the Armed Forces of Liberia delivered International Humanitarian Law (IHL) training to over 2,000 officers nationwide. Relief items and First Aid kits were prepositioned across all 15 chapters, enhancing readiness despite supply gaps. Collectively, these interventions highlight the National Society's ability to deliver timely, inclusive, and multisectoral responses that save lives, protect vulnerable populations, and reinforce its auxiliary role in national disaster risk management.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC works with the Liberian Red Cross Society to increase the understanding of the IFRC Agenda for Renewal and the objectives of the Pan African Conference. The IFRC also supports the National Society to better work in accordance with its mandate as an auxiliary to the public authorities. IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) and Emergency Appeal will be drawn on as needed by the National Society.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Health and well-being actions delivered a wide range of interventions that strengthened resilience and improved access to essential services. Over 200 Volunteers were mobilized and trained in risk communication and community engagement, who then reached 42,337 (28,173 females, 15,164 males) people through door-to-door visits, mass campaigns, and print media. These efforts directly contributed to improved immunization coverage, with 30,483 individuals vaccinated (18,234 females and 12,766 males).

At the same time, household level interventions reached 297 households comprising 1,145 individuals across five counties, supported by 450 Mothers' Club members actively engaged in peer education and outreach. Awareness sessions and community forums further expanded reach to 3,592 people (1,914 women and 1,678 men), including persons with disabilities.

Emerging health threats were addressed through targeted prevention and awareness activities. Community campaigns reached 60,381 (47,230 women, 13,151 men) people with information on Mpox prevention, and was supported by 150 (81 females, 69 males) trained volunteers. Integrated approaches expanded the impact by reaching 34,000 (19,078 women, 14,922 men) people who benefited from health awareness activities, 12,000 from WASH interventions, and 1,200 individuals participated in protection and gender inclusion meetings. Infection prevention and control materials were distributed to five referral clinics, strengthening the health system's capacity to respond to outbreaks. In addition, large-scale community cleaning campaigns were organized, with 78 campaigns conducted across 17 communities, engaging 6,304 (2,491 females, 3,813 males) people and clearing more than 350 mosquito breeding sites, reinforcing preventive health practices.

Direct health services were provided through the Liberian Red Cross Society clinic at its headquarters. The clinic generated L\$4,105,503 in revenue across registration, consultation, laboratory, medication, admissions, deliveries, ultrasound, and other services. Patient intake totalled 1,924 individuals, Malaria and Typhoid being the most treated conditions. Immunization services reached 65 children and 45 pregnant women, while maternal health services recorded seven safe deliveries.

Despite challenges such as supply delays and high personnel costs, the clinic remained a critical access point for

community health care. Mid-year service outputs included 550 patients seen, 174 immunizations, 152 Malaria tests, 137 Typhoid treatments, 80 Sexually Transmitted Illnesses (STI) treatments, and 7 safe deliveries. The table below summarizes patient data table for 2025.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continues to strengthen National Society health programming by enhancing institutional systems, technical competencies and community engagement capacities to address persistent vulnerabilities within Liberia's health context. Support prioritizes epidemic and pandemic preparedness, integrated community health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services, ensuring that the National Society is equipped to manage recurrent outbreaks, respond to climate-sensitive health risks and address gaps in primary care coverage.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

No activities were conducted by the National Society under migration and displacement in 2025.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Liberian Red Cross Society strengthened its commitment to mainstreaming Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) across all program areas. PGI was embedded into program design, implementation, and monitoring, ensuring gender equality, safeguarding of vulnerable groups, and inclusion of persons with disabilities. The year marked progress in institutional integration, community engagement, volunteer mobilization, and cross-sectoral collaboration, positioning the National Society as a credible actor in advancing rights-based programming.

By September 2025, PGI was integrated into 50 per cent of programmes (5 of 10 targeted), which demonstrated significant progress. The National Society participated in county-level gender coordination meetings, engaged with the Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Protection (MoGCSP), and remained an active member of the Child Protection Network of Liberia. These partnerships aligned PGI's work with national priorities and strengthened accountability.

Protection Gender and Inclusion (PGI) priorities were mainstreamed into resilience, health, and disaster preparedness initiatives, resulting in gender sensitive interventions and improved participation of women and marginalized groups. The updated Gender Action Plan provided a roadmap for scaling up gender responsive programming, strengthening volunteer capacity, and reinforcing accountability to affected populations.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) Pro-focused activities reached 195 individuals (94 males, 101 females), including persons with disabilities. In Grand Gedeh, 130 students (70 males, 60 females) were trained on gender and protection issues. In Maryland, inclusive assessments and training engaged 25 students (11 males, 14 females). In Rivercess, 40 youths (13 males, 27 females) were educated on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA), Gender-Based Violence (GBV), and referral pathways.

Community forums and awareness sessions expanded reach, with 269 sessions and 135 forums conducted, engaging 3,592 people (1,914 women, 1,678 men). These platforms fostered collective problem solving and reinforced inclusivity.

Volunteer engagement was central to PGI outcomes where 121 volunteers (66 males, 55 females) were trained in Green Response and Community Engagement & Accountability (CEA) across 11 branches. Debrief sessions with 89 volunteers reinforced recruitment, retention, and motivation.

Volunteer led cleaning campaigns reduced environmental health risks. In the first half of 2025, 78 campaigns across 17 communities engaged 6,304 people and cleared more than 350 Mosquito breeding sites, improving sanitation and preventive health practices.

PGI activities were linked with resilience and institutional strengthening. Environmental campaigns, clean up drives, and inclusive eVCA assessments provided platforms for women, men, and youth to jointly identify vulnerabilities and solutions. Integration of PGI into half of all programs ensured gender equality and inclusion were cross cutting priorities, enhancing visibility, credibility, and community trust.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion work was reinforced through partnerships. Coordination with MoGCSP and the Child Protection Network aligned interventions with national priorities. Collaboration with the WASH Commission and Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation (LWSC) ensured PGI considerations were embedded in water and sanitation governance. Functional WASH Committees in 45 communities drove community-led hygiene promotion.

Institutional measures supported PGI mainstreaming. Recruitment of PMER Assistants, integration of PGI into reporting, and financial sustainability initiatives reinforced accountability. Solar installations in River Cess and Grand Gedeh reduced reliance on generators, while office renovations improved stability. Two borehole drilling machines were procured to enhance long-term water access solutions nationwide, embedding PGI priorities into infrastructure development; ensured that facilities and services were designed and implemented to be accessible, safe, and inclusive for all, particularly women, children, and vulnerable groups

The National Society made significant progress in advancing PGI. By embedding PGI into half of all programs, training nearly 200 individuals, mobilizing over 120 volunteers, and reaching thousands through awareness sessions and forums, the National Society strengthened community resilience while safeguarding rights. Strategic partnerships reinforced alignment with national priorities, while institutional strengthening enhanced sustainability.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the National Society in developing and implementing policies for the Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), Child Safeguarding and whistleblower protection. Additionally, the IFRC supports the National Society in the development of a youth engagement strategy.



The Liberian Red Cross Society conducting community early warning systems training for community members. (Photo: IFRC)

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 **Swedish Red Cross** supports the Liberian Red Cross Society in the implementation of health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), Disaster Risk Reduction, livelihoods and risk communication programmes, applying community-friendly approaches that include Community Engagement and Accountability. In addition, the Swedish Red Cross also provides the National Society with technical guidance in the development of its Unified Plan, helping ensure its quality and completion. This support forms part of broader efforts to strengthen response coherence, improve cooperation across programmes and enhance overall humanitarian effectiveness in Liberia.

Movement coordination

The Liberian Red Cross Society 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](#).

In Liberia, **the ICRC** promotes detainee welfare, provides water and sanitation, supports the Liberian 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

Partnerships were broadened with institutions such as the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), National Disaster Management Agency (NDMA), Action Against Hunger, and Liberia Meteorological Services (LMS). Notably, an MoU with LMS integrated meteorological data into humanitarian programming, enhancing anticipatory action and disaster preparedness. Thematic collaborations with BRAC Liberia under the Big Bet Climate Program, participation in four National DRR Platform Meetings, and contributions to food security monitoring through Cadre Harmonisé analysis positioned Liberian Red Cross Society as a trusted partner in national disaster governance. Co-hosting the National Dialogue on Anticipatory Action with NDMA and LMS, which convened 23 institutions, underscored the National Society's leadership in resilience programming. Collectively, these coordination, partnership, and networking efforts in 2025 strengthened the National Society's ability to deliver timely, inclusive, and multi-sectoral humanitarian services.



Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Liberian Red Cross Society demonstrated significant progress in 2025 toward strengthening institutional capacity, community resilience, and financial sustainability. More than 2,100 people directly benefited from training and services, while outreach campaigns reached over 9,000 individuals nationwide. Governance and leadership trainings across all 15 counties improved transparency and coordination.

Staff professional development was also advanced through international trainings in Nairobi and Dakar, covering Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) surge deployment and Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) in epidemics. Storytelling and content gathering workshops funded by the Swedish Red Cross further strengthened fundraising, visibility and communications capacity.

Financial sustainability was a major focus, with the Workplace First Aid business generating US\$57,508, training 929 individuals, and selling First Aid kits. Revenue peaked in the fourth quarter due to a large corporate training engagement, demonstrating scalability. The National Society Clinic remained a strong income-generating venture, earning LD 1.12 million while serving 1924 patients. Investments were initiated in core resource areas, including guesthouses, clinics, fleet cost recovery, and Workplace First Aid (WFA). The KOPAA Guesthouse entered full-scale renovation under IFRC National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA) support, modernizing 20 rooms and a conference hall. Feasibility studies for the guesthouse and clinic were conducted, with business plans underway. Research on domestic private-source fundraising, supported by Swedish Red Cross and CIVITTA, provided insights into diversifying income streams. Despite these advances, challenges persisted in infrastructure, land documentation, and limited vehicle availability, constraining fleet cost-recovery programs.

A business plan and marketing Strategy consultancy launched in November 2025 was intended to transform the existing Child Advocacy and Rehabilitation (CAR) Centre into a comprehensive health centre, positioning it as a cornerstone of the National Society's financial sustainability and service delivery agenda. This consultancy was highly relevant because it provided structured guidance on operational feasibility, revenue diversification, and marketing approaches that are meant to ensure the health centre not only delivers quality medical services but also generates consistent income to support the National Society's broader humanitarian mandate.

Digital transformation and partnerships further strengthened its operations. The rollout of the Volunteer Management System (VMS) improved recruitment, onboarding, deployment, and engagement of volunteers nationwide. IT infrastructure upgrades, including migration to Starlink internet and enhanced cybersecurity, boosted efficiency and communication. The National Society website was maintained with an integrated online membership platform, while social media platforms were leveraged to raise awareness, provide real-time updates, and promote WFA services.

Youth engagement and fundraising were also prioritized. The annual youth summit was initiated with chapter level symposiums, and a national youth symposium was held in the fourth quarter of 2025, bringing together 105 (38 females, 67 males). Through the IFRC-supported Capacity Building Fund (CBF) program, 200 youth (85 female, 115 male) were trained in climate resilience and adaptation in Bassa, Nimba, Gbarpolu, and Lofa.

Fundraising efforts included a two-day storytelling workshop in Monrovia with 12 media representatives from eight counties, which aimed to build skills in crafting compelling stories to enhance visibility and attract donor support. Digital platforms were further utilized to improve fundraising communication and marketing.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the National Society's efforts in building the capacity of its staff and volunteers for the overall development of the National Society and to increase the impact of its interventions in Liberia. The National Society's efforts in revising its statutes, developing an effective management framework and conducting capacity assessments and improvements of its branches are supported by the IFRC to ensure seamless execution of these interventions.

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.



Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Liberian Red Cross Society's Communication Report 2025 highlights the pivotal role of the Communication Department in amplifying humanitarian values, strengthening visibility, and positioning the National Society as a trusted humanitarian actor.

Public communication and profiling were expanded through multiple media channels. The department issued 15 press releases and news articles covering disaster preparedness, leadership trainings, and resilience initiatives. A memorandum of understanding with six radio stations resulted in 84 weekly programs and 3,360 spot messages, while six short videos showcased flood simulations, WASH activities, and disaster response. Guest appearances by senior staff and fundraising officers further strengthened the National Society's public profile. These efforts were reinforced by media field missions and collaborations with trained journalists, ensuring compelling humanitarian storytelling reached communities nationwide.

Visibility and branding were prioritized through the production of promotional materials, including T-shirts, banners, posters, calendars, brochures, and greeting cards. A total of 67 signboards were installed across project communities and headquarters, while 22 pull-up banners supported ECOWAS flood projects, Mpox awareness, and fundraising activities. Print media coverage was extensive, with The Inquirer Newspaper publishing 15 articles and other outlets such as New Republic, New Dawn, and Women Voices providing consistent reporting. These initiatives significantly enhanced brand visibility and strengthened the National Society's credibility across Liberia.

Dissemination of humanitarian principles and IHL was a cornerstone of the department's work. With ICRC support and collaboration with the Armed Forces of Liberia, dissemination sessions engaged 185 officers from security institutions across four counties, exceeding the planned 170 participants. Geneva Conventions booklets and emblem awareness materials were distributed, while sessions with students, staff, and volunteers reinforced knowledge of Red Cross principles and values. Digital transformation advanced through remodelling the website with donation features, rolling out the Volunteer Data Management System (VDMS), and expanding online membership recruitment. Spot coaching in five counties boosted volunteer confidence in digital tools, while WhatsApp groups and Canva use enhanced communication efficiency.

Social media engagement, particularly through Facebook, showcased the power of digital storytelling. The National Society's Facebook page published 244 posts, achieving 3,398,947 views and 28,043 interactions from 17,082 followers. Outstanding posts included a donation story from Greenville, Sinoe County, which reached 1.7 million views, and disaster response updates from Matilda and Grand Cape Mount. These posts demonstrated how stories of compassion and resilience resonate deeply with audiences.

Despite achievements, challenges remained in sustaining communication activities, bridging rural outreach gaps, and balancing content between response and prevention. Recommendations included developing internal resource mobilization strategies, institutionalizing regular training, expanding grassroots communication, and strengthening digital platforms. Overall, the report concludes that 2025 marked significant progress in positioning the National Society as a credible humanitarian actor, laying a strong foundation for deeper community trust and visibility in 2026 and beyond.

The Liberian Red Cross Society continued its collaboration with the Armed Forces of Liberia, delivering International Humanitarian Law (IHL) training to more than 2,000 officers nationwide. These sessions reinforced compliance with humanitarian principles and promoted adherence to international standards within the security sector, further positioning the National Society as a custodian of humanitarian values.

At the strategic level, the Office of the Secretary General convened 7 high level meetings with key government stakeholders, including the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Internal Affairs, and Defence, the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of Liberia, and County Superintendents. These engagements strengthened recognition of the National Society's auxiliary role in the humanitarian sector, enhanced institutional visibility, and facilitated the dissemination of critical documents such as the NS Act, Constitution, and institutional newsletters.

In parallel, the National Society expanded public outreach and stakeholder engagement through consistent media interactions. Notably, the launch of a weekly radio program on leading national stations, Truth FM and OK FM, provided

timely updates on National Society activities and reinforced public awareness of its humanitarian mandate. This initiative ensured that communities across Liberia remained informed and engaged, further consolidating the National Society's credibility and trust.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the Liberian Red Cross Society in enhancing its humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy efforts to influence decision-makers and stakeholders in Liberia. The support involves leveraging digitalization, branding and innovative approaches for increased visibility and competitiveness. To achieve these goals, the IFRC provides financial and technical support to the National Society to increase its visibility as the primary response in Liberia in emergencies and to strengthen its auxiliary role to the public authorities.

Supported by partners such as the **ICRC**, **Swedish Red Cross**, and **Swiss Red Cross**, the department pursued three strategic priorities: Strengthening public communication and profiling, improving visibility through publications and branding, and disseminating humanitarian principles and International Humanitarian Law (IHL). These priorities were complemented by investments in digital transformation and staff capacity building, ensuring communication became a driver of organizational credibility and resilience.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Liberian Red Cross Society advanced its institutional systems in 2025 with a strong focus on human resource management. Safeguarding, staff safety, gender diversity, and inclusion were prioritized through the introduction of a digital staff sign-in system, enhancing accountability and workplace security. A comprehensive staff development needs assessment was launched across all 15 chapters and headquarters, providing evidence-based insights into capacity gaps and guiding future training investments.

In the area of financial management, the National Society strengthened transparency and donor accountability by improving its use of quick books for financial reporting and resource tracking. Peer support from the Swedish Red Cross, African Development Bank/Environmental Protection Agency, and the IFRC Cluster Office further enhanced financial systems, ensuring compliance with international standards. These improvements bolstered confidence among partners and donors, positioning National Society as a reliable steward of humanitarian resources.

Commitment to integrity and risk management was demonstrated through robust internal audit mechanisms that addressed integrity cases, fraud, and corruption with strict compliance measures. Two risk management sessions were conducted with key staff, laying the groundwork for a comprehensive risk management system currently under development. Security management was also strengthened through a five-day training program for volunteers, focusing on safety, security, care, and well-being.

Fifteen PMER volunteers were trained, and a regional PMER assistant was recruited to support South Eastern chapters, ensuring stronger planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. Digital maturity was enhanced through the launch of the Volunteer Database Management System, improving data-driven decision-making and enabling digitally enabled humanitarian services. These advancements in digital literacy and infrastructure positioned the National Society to deliver more efficient, transparent, and community-focused actions, consolidating its role as a modern and adaptive institution.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the Liberian Red Cross Society in meeting its objectives under accountability and agility by providing targeted technical and financial support in conducting activities and coordination efforts. Wherever needed, the IFRC provides technical guidance in areas such as dissemination of fraud and corruption, increasing the National Society's participation in accountability initiatives and ensuring that the National Society develops strategies and plans to effectively achieve its objectives towards meaningful inclusion and prevention of exploitation and abuse.

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

- Early stakeholder engagement enhances flexibility. Proactive engagement with partners—especially during project design and transition phases proved critical in managing shifting priorities and expectations. This was evident in the successful launch of SUCEC following SNSRC, where early consultations enabled smoother handover and alignment
- Integrated programming drives community ownership. Projects like GIRL demonstrated that combining DRR, climate-smart agriculture, health, and WASH interventions fosters stronger community engagement and sustainability. Communities that participated in CAPs development, CBATs, and Mothers' Clubs activities showed resilience through observable actions such as actively implementing risk-reduction measures, adopting improved agricultural and hygiene practices, and organizing local initiatives independently. These behaviours indicated increased self-reliance, proactive problem-solving, and sustained engagement in community-led projects
- Volunteer investment yields operational gains. Training and debrief sessions across 11 branches enhanced volunteer retention and motivation. Volunteers played a pivotal role in bridging resource gaps, particularly in emergency response and environmental campaigns
- Adaptive planning mitigates external disruptions. The ability to shift WASH interventions in Montserrado due to land disputes and to reallocate resources during funding delays highlighted

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Mpox Response Project

Mpox Response Project demonstrated the National Society's ability to deliver inclusive, multi-sectoral interventions during a public health emergency. Implemented across five counties—Montserrado, Nimba, Lofa, Bassa, and River Cess, the project successfully reached 60,381 people, representing 75 per cent of its target of 80,000. A total of 150 volunteers (92 females, 58 males) were trained in Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE), enabling them to lead prevention efforts and strengthen community awareness.

Through integrated approaches, the project reached 34,000 people with health awareness activities, 12,000 with WASH interventions, and 1,200 individuals through PGI engagement meetings focusing on vulnerable groups and gender equality. Additionally, 41,860 people were engaged through community dialogues and health talks under CEA, while Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) materials were distributed to five referral clinics, reinforcing health system capacity.

This initiative stands out as a success because it combined technical rigor with community-driven approaches, ensuring that health, protection, and inclusion were addressed simultaneously. By embedding PGI principles and leveraging CEA mechanisms, the project not only improved knowledge and practices around Mpox prevention but also strengthened trust between communities and the National Society.

The ability to mobilize volunteers, deliver targeted WASH improvements, and integrate gender-sensitive programming demonstrated National Society's growing institutional capacity to respond to complex emergencies. Most importantly, the project showcased how anticipatory planning, inclusive engagement, and cross-sectoral collaboration can translate into measurable resilience gains, positioning the National Society as a credible and trusted humanitarian actor in Liberia's evolving health landscape.

2

Green Inclusive Resilient Liberia Communities (GIRL) Project

The Green Inclusive Resilient Liberia Communities project significantly advanced climate-smart community development. Implemented across 45 communities in Sinoe, Grand Kru, and River Gee, the project trained 530 Community-Based Action Team (CBAT) members, with women representing 59 per cent of participants, thereby strengthening grassroots disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation capacity. Communities operationalized 33 contingency plans and conducted four full-scale simulation exercises, boosting confidence in responding to floods, fires, and other hazards.

Environmental actions included planting 520 trees, organizing five clean-up campaigns, and conducting large-scale plastic waste collection during World Environment Day. Additionally, climate-smart agriculture interventions trained 245 farmers, formed 33 farmer groups, and established 45 demonstration plots, benefiting over 1,100 farmers through peer learning. These achievements not only improved food security and household incomes but also embedded resilience and sustainability into local governance structures.

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

- [LR_Liberia AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: The financial report link will be fed when the report is available.)
- [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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