



IN SUPPORT OF THE LIBYAN RED CRESCENT



National Society
branches

38



National Society
local units

41



National Society
volunteers

4,000



National Society
staff

655

PEOPLE REACHED

Climate and
environment



206

Disasters
and crises



8,000

Health and
wellbeing



5,000

Migration and
displacement



14,000

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Libyan Red Crescent

Overview

Funding *Not reported*
Expenditure *Not reported*

Funding Sources

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

IFRC network

Country		Funding requirement		4.4M	
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding requirement		1.2M	
		Funding		1.1M	
		Expenditure		106,000	
	Emergency Operations	Funding requirement	Not reported		
		Funding		4.4M	
		Expenditure		441,000	
Participating National Societies		Funding requirement		2.2M	
		Funding		1.7M	
		Expenditure		52,000	
HNS other funding sources		Funding requirement		900,000	
		Funding	Not reported		

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment

Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks  206

Disasters and crises

Number of people reached with shelter support  8,000

Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction  844

Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services  5,000

Number of people trained in first aid  1,000

Number of people donating blood  450

Migration and displacement

Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection  14,000

Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes  16

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

National Society development

National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role **Yes**

The National Society has an official branch development framework, model or guidance that defines the expected role and standards of branches **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**

Accountability and agility

National Society has a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors **Yes**

National Society has a safe and accessible mechanism (such as the IFRC Integrity Line) in place to report integrity concerns, misconduct and breaches of rules and policies **Yes**

National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy **Yes**

IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
British Red Cross	1.3M						
Norwegian Red Cross	410,000						
Total	CHF 1.7M						

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

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

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

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

Key achievements

Climate and environment

The Libyan Red Crescent Society planted 34,308 trees across four branches and reached 206 men through climate risk awareness sessions in Ajdabiya, advancing environmental initiatives and community awareness of climate-related risks.

Disasters and crises

The Libyan Red Crescent Society delivered large-scale relief, reaching 31,844 people with food assistance, 8,346 with non-food items and 10,371 households with multipurpose cash assistance. A further 857 children over two years and 419 infants under two received supplementary food rations. Preparedness capacity was strengthened through training in disaster risk reduction, disaster management, first aid, relief programming, and market and financial assessment.

Health and wellbeing

The National Society reached 2,396 people through general health awareness and 1,317 through targeted health sessions. Psychosocial support reached 4,575 people, while staff and volunteer wellbeing services reached a further 1,537 volunteers. Health services included four equipped mobile clinics, 114 blood donation campaigns and WASH assistance, including safe drinking water for 456 households.

Migration and displacement

The Libyan Red Crescent Society maintained humanitarian access to 11 official and five unofficial detention facilities, providing medical screenings to 226 people and food and non-food assistance to 420. Restoring Family Links services facilitated 187 telephone calls, while branches recorded 11,801 service contacts with non-Libyan beneficiaries across sectors.

Values, power and inclusion

The National Society introduced sex and age disaggregation across its branch reporting system for the first time, making it standard for all people-reached indicators. Safeguarding capacity was strengthened through Code of Conduct training for 729 staff and volunteers across nine branches. The volunteer base included 77 non-Libyan volunteers across eight branches, supporting assistance to migrant and displaced populations. Gaps remain in women's participation in preparedness and protection training, volunteer accident insurance and systematic community feedback reporting.

Enabling local actors

The Libyan Red Crescent Society advanced organisational development through its 2026–2030 Strategic Plan, branch development initiatives, financial management reforms and leadership development. Its active volunteer base reached 4,741, including 944 newly recruited volunteers, with 51 training courses organised for staff and volunteers. Priorities include strengthening volunteer retention and insurance, digital systems, accountability, risk management, monitoring and reporting, and resource mobilisation.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

Nothing to report.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

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

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

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

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

Till [December 2024](#), the Libyan Red Crescent provided targeted assistance to 400,000 people in:

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

Healthcare and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH): This will include addressing the urgent health needs of the affected communities by providing essential healthcare services including emergency medical services (EMS), Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE), [First Aid](#), as well as other health-related services to be available at both mobile and stationary health facilities operated by Libyan Red Crescent Society. Offering mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)) to those who have lost loved ones or who are displaced and enduring stress, anxiety or sleep disorders. Providing comprehensive WASH services, including targeted efforts to ensure access to clean and safe water, the provision of sanitation facilities and the restoration of infrastructure where necessary. This also includes hygiene promotion services and distribution of essential hygiene-related materials, with special consideration given to culturally appropriate feminine hygiene products for women and girls.

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

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

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

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Libya Red Crescent Society advanced climate change adaptation and mitigation through environmental initiatives, planting 34,308 trees across four branches: Ajdabiya (30,000), Nalut (3,500), Yefren (800) and Al-Bayda (8). The Ajdabiya branch also conducted climate risk awareness sessions, reaching 206 men and strengthening community awareness of climate-related risks.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical guidance to Libyan Red Crescent to align interventions with the Climate and Environment Charter commitments.



Disasters and crises

For more information on emergencies, please visit the IFRC Go page [Libya](#).

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Libyan Red Crescent Society prioritised relief assistance, reaching 31,844 people with food assistance, including residents, internally displaced people and migrants, and 8,346 people with non-food items. Supplementary food rations were provided to 857 children over two years and 419 infants under two. Multipurpose cash assistance reached 10,371 households, particularly in Al-Bayda, Suluq, Yefren and Ajdabiya, while 37 households received rental assistance. Emergency health services included first aid treatment for 279 cases and ambulance transport for 55 patients to health facilities. Explosive ordnance risk education reached 844 people through 17 sessions, supported by 994 printed information materials.

The National Society also strengthened preparedness through training for 319 staff and volunteers in disaster risk reduction, 98 volunteers in disaster management, 309 volunteers in first aid and 773 community members in first aid. A further 177 volunteers received relief programming training and 103 were trained in market and financial assessment. However, women remained underrepresented in preparedness training, accounting for 36 of the 319 people trained in disaster risk reduction and none of the 98 volunteers trained in disaster management.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Libyan Red Crescent Society through technical and financial assistance to strengthen relief delivery, emergency response and disaster preparedness.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Libyan Red Crescent Society prioritised health promotion, reaching 2,396 people through general health awareness and a further 1,317 through targeted sessions on non-communicable diseases, smoking, maternal health, personal hygiene and malnutrition. A total of 777 awareness materials were distributed. Curative services included 209 medical consultations, three referrals and the operation of four equipped mobile clinics. The National Society also coordinated 114 blood donation campaigns across six branches, mobilising 450 donors.

Psychosocial support reached 4,575 people through 43 programmes, including 3,056 host community members and 1,519 non-Libyan beneficiaries. Children and adolescents accounted for 2,452 beneficiaries, including 1,656 girls and 796 boys. Staff and volunteer wellbeing services reached a further 1,537 volunteers. Service capacity was strengthened through training for 238 volunteers in psychosocial support, 41 in psychological first aid and 100 in community health services.

WASH interventions provided 456 households with access to safe drinking water through seven reverse osmosis treatment units. A further 231 households received personal hygiene items, while 15 households received sanitation and waste management services. The National Society also supported water and sanitation services at 17 facilities and trained 63 staff and volunteers.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Libyan Red Crescent Society through technical and financial assistance to strengthen health promotion, psychosocial support, blood donation services and water, sanitation and hygiene interventions.



Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Libyan Red Crescent Society maintained humanitarian access to 11 official and five unofficial detention facilities across Ajdabiya, Zliten, Murzuq, Benghazi and Derna. Within these facilities, 226 people received medical screenings and 420 received food and non-food assistance. Restoring Family Links services facilitated 187 telephone calls and received two tracing requests, while humanitarian forensic activities recovered 45 bodies across Ajdabiya, Misrata, Murzuq and Derna.

The National Society also provided food assistance to 1,829 migrants and non-food items to 1,333 migrants. Across all sectors, branches recorded 11,801 service contacts with non-Libyan beneficiaries, including 9,121 relief contacts and 1,519 psychosocial support contacts. These figures represent service contacts rather than unique individuals. In addition, 101 staff and volunteers received protection training, including seven women. No protection referrals were recorded during the reporting period; this is under review with the relevant branches, with verification underway ahead of the second-half reporting cycle.

IFRC network joint support

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

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



The Libyan Red Crescent airlifted essential supplies from Benghazi to support flood-affected families and replenish stocks at its Ghat Branch (Libyan Red Crescent)



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Libyan Red Crescent Society introduced sex and age disaggregation across its branch reporting system for the first time during the reporting period, making it standard for all people-reached indicators. However, data completeness and internal consistency remain uneven. Available data show that girls accounted for 1,656 beneficiaries receiving psychosocial support, compared with 796 boys under 18. Safeguarding was strengthened through Code of Conduct training for 729 staff and volunteers across nine branches. The volunteer base also included 77 non-Libyan volunteers across eight branches, supporting culturally and linguistically appropriate assistance to migrant and displaced populations.

Several gaps remain in inclusion and accountability. Women represented only seven of the 101 people trained in protection and 36 of the 319 trained in disaster risk reduction. No volunteers were reported as covered by accident insurance, against a base of 4,741 active volunteers. In addition, community engagement and accountability are not yet captured in the branch reporting framework, limiting systematic evidence on community feedback, consultation and complaints handling.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Libyan Red Crescent Society through technical and financial assistance to strengthen safeguarding, inclusion and accountability across its humanitarian programmes.

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 Libyan Red Crescent has bilateral cooperation agreements with other participating National Societies present in the country the **Norwegian Red Cross**.

Movement coordination

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

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

External coordination

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

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



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Libyan Red Crescent Society advanced organisational development by consolidating its National Society Development Roadmap linked to the PER assessment and gap analysis. The 2026–2030 Strategic Plan was developed through branch consultations, environmental analysis and alignment with IFRC Strategy 2030, with adoption and implementation planning identified as next steps. Branch development focused on a Branch Management Manual, standard operating procedures, training five staff as Branch Organisational Capacity Assessment facilitators, technical support to branches and a Branch Development Fund. However, disparities in branch capacity remain a key constraint on consistent service delivery.

Financial sustainability efforts covered tax and legal compliance, monthly financial reporting and variance analysis, a budget manual, an annual budget calendar and tiered approval thresholds. Leadership development advanced through succession planning, a Leadership Development Fund, principles-based decision-making training for 50 leaders annually and the establishment of the Libyan Red Crescent Leadership Academy, targeting 200 participants per year and 40 per cent women on boards.

Volunteering was a key area of progress, with 4,741 active volunteers, including 944 newly recruited, and 51 training courses organised for staff and volunteers. Sector-specific training covered psychosocial support, first aid, disaster risk reduction, relief, protection, market and financial assessment, community health, and water and sanitation. Priorities for the next cycle include a Volunteering Policy with accountability mechanisms, a digital volunteer platform and mobile app, full insurance coverage, incident reporting to the IFRC within 24 hours, leadership pathways for volunteers and a Volunteer Advisory Council with branch board representation. Targets include 70 per cent volunteer retention, 50 per cent women and 40 per cent youth.

IFRC network joint support

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



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Libyan Red Crescent Society delivered public awareness activities primarily through printed materials, distributing 777 items under health programming and 994 items for explosive ordnance risk education. The latter included 453 adult leaflets, 284 children's leaflets and 257 illustrated stories. The National Society also coordinated 114 blood donation campaigns, representing a key community mobilisation activity during the reporting period.

Humanitarian diplomacy follows a phased approach, beginning with internal sensitisation and the designation of a focal point, followed by agreement on priorities and development of a comprehensive plan supported by a legislative advocacy strategy. Advocacy priorities include emblem protection, recognition of the National Society's auxiliary role in disaster risk management legislation, and safe access for first responders following attacks on ambulance personnel, health service points and National Society property.

IFRC network joint support

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



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Libyan Red Crescent Society's roadmap sets human resource targets covering staff retention, induction, professional development, performance and wellbeing. Priorities include turnover below 15%, "Marhaba" induction for all new staff, an updated Human Resources Manual, 40% women overall and in leadership, five learning days per staff member annually, SMART-based performance management, annual anonymous satisfaction surveys, full medical insurance and safety training, including HEAT.

Integrity and risk management priorities include a 2026 Code of Conduct with full signatures and mandatory training, a Protection and Integrity Package covering PSEA, child safeguarding, whistleblowing and anti-corruption, and reporting through the "Safety Line" hotline, encrypted email and app. Targets include closing 90% of investigations within 60 days, an average closure time of 45 days, and Integrity and Ethics Committee investigations within 30 days. The 2026 Risk Management Policy introduces a register of 50 key risks with traffic-light escalation. Security measures build on the 2023 Safe Access assessment and include a Violation Reporting System, a Compliance Officer and awareness activities.

Supply chain reforms aligned the Supply Chain Policy Package with IFRC standards, delivered annual logistics training and trained 24 warehouse officers. Targets include fully barcoded inventory, Safe Fleet coverage for all vehicles and 80% competitive procurement using at least three quotations, supported by transparent tender evaluation, supplier conduct clauses and preparedness framework agreements.

Results-based management progress included linking National Society Development to the PER assessment, conducting gap analysis and preparing evidence-based operational plans. Planned systems include KPIs and dashboards, branch-level monitoring, evaluation and reporting, integrated monthly and quarterly reporting, quality assurance and a PMER framework with training. Baseline data from 2019–2025 requires full revalidation before reuse.

Digital transformation priorities include an integrated system for finance, HR, logistics, programmes and information management, an 80% digital competency target, an ICT health check, website redesign and five digital platforms. Cybersecurity measures include secure backups, digital archiving, data protection training and a privacy policy. Innovation and learning commitments include a safe learning environment, 50 annual Red Crescent Training Programme opportunities, 100 annual IFRC e-Learning users, learning linked to appraisals, coaching for 20 managers, an electronic lessons-learned system, three annual research studies and ten innovations annually through the "Innovation for Humanity" and "Idea" funds.

IFRC network joint support

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

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

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

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

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Mid-year Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

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

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

Volunteer capacity is growing faster than institutional systems can support: The National Society recorded 4,741 active volunteers, including 944 new recruits, and delivered 51 training courses, with over 1,400 volunteers trained across key sectors. The main constraint is no longer recruitment or training, but retention, insurance, incident reporting and volunteer data management. Future investment will prioritise the 2026 Volunteering Policy, a digital volunteer platform and full insurance coverage before further large-scale recruitment, with retention tracked alongside recruitment.

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 demonstrates 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 2026. 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 2026 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [LY Libya MYR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRLY005](#))
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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