



LEBANON

2026 IFRC network mid-year report, January – June



26 October 2026

IN SUPPORT OF THE LEBANESE RED CROSS



National Society
branches

32



National Society
local units

203



National Society
volunteers

12,000



National Society
staff

370

PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency
Operations



88,000

Climate and
environment



145,000

Disasters
and crises



1,226,000

Health and
wellbeing



468,000

Values, power
and inclusion



30,000

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

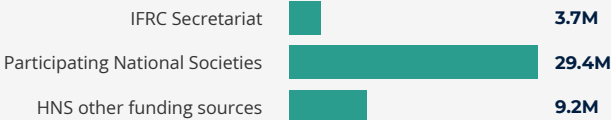
in Swiss francs (CHF)

Lebanese Red Cross

Overview



Funding Sources



IFRC network

Country		Funding requirement		165.8M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding requirement		6.9M
		Funding		5.5M
		Expenditure		2.1M
	Emergency Operations	Funding requirement		114M
		Funding		6.5M
		Expenditure		3.5M
Participating National Societies		Funding requirement		19.9M
		Funding		10.8M
		Expenditure		13.5M
HNS other funding sources		Funding requirement		25M
		Funding		9.2M

Appeal number **MAALB001**

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

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

Part of MDRS5002 / MDRLB015 Lebanon - Complex Emergency

Disasters and crises

Number of people provided with unconditional cash assistance  9,195

Health and wellbeing

Number of consultations through primary health care rooms / outreach services / mobile units / clinics operated by the National Society  223,652

Number of people reached with mental health and psychosocial services (MHPSS) from the National Society..  8,355

Number of people provided with hygiene facilities by the National Society  88,220

MDRLB017 / Lebanon - Complex Emergency

Disasters and crises

Number of people provided with unconditional cash assistance  1,250

Health and wellbeing

Number of ambulances operated by the National Society to provide medical transportation and pre-hospital care  239

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment

Number of people reached with heatwave risk reduction, preparedness or response activities  145,000

Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks  2,000

Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems  2,000

Disasters and crises

Number of people reached with livelihoods support  735,000

Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction  145,000

Number of people reached - Cash Transfer Programming  23,000

Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached with contextually appropriate health services  468,000

Number of people reached with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services  334,000

Number of people reached with immunization services	 27,000
Number of people donating blood	 22,000
Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	 18,000
Number of people trained in first aid	 4,000

Values, power and inclusion

Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	 30,000
Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	 28,000

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

National Society development

Number of staff and volunteers trained on the Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement	 12,000
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
National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes

Humanitarian diplomacy

National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
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 has a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes
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	No

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
Austrian Red Cross	2.3M						
British Red Cross	9.4M						
Danish Red Cross							
French Red Cross	2.3M						
German Red Cross							
Italian Red Cross	227,000						
Japanese Red Cross Society	120,000						
Netherlands Red Cross	1.1M						
Norwegian Red Cross	2.3M						
Spanish Red Cross	481,000						
Swedish Red Cross	1M						
Swiss Red Cross	886,000						
Total	CHF 20.2M						

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

Lebanon continued to face a complex humanitarian crisis in the first half of 2026, driven by prolonged economic challenges, the impacts of conflict and ongoing population movements. Although the November 2024 ceasefire initially remained in place, renewed hostilities from March 2026 led to significant civilian casualties, displacement and damage to critical infrastructure, particularly in conflict-affected areas.

The escalation further strained essential services, with damage to healthcare facilities, schools, water systems, roads and other public infrastructure restricting access to basic services and humanitarian assistance. Food insecurity, protection risks and socio-economic vulnerabilities increased, particularly among displaced people, refugees, returnees and vulnerable host communities. Women, children and other at-risk groups faced heightened protection concerns, while continued insecurity and repeated displacement affected community resilience and recovery efforts.

By mid-2026, humanitarian needs remained substantial across health, protection, shelter, food security, water and sanitation, and education sectors, with ongoing insecurity, economic fragility and limited resources constraining recovery and long-term solutions.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

The Lebanese Red Cross strengthened climate resilience and environmental sustainability through anticipatory action, climate adaptation, and environmentally sustainable programming. Key achievements included the development of a simplified Early Action Protocol for cold waves, progress towards a heatwave early action mechanism, the integration of green response approaches into emergency operations and investments in renewable energy solutions through the solarization of public schools and community water stations. The National Society also advanced youth-led climate action through the Y-Adapt programme and incorporated climate and environmental considerations into disaster risk reduction activities, including the promotion of nature-based solutions and climate-smart approaches.

Disasters and crises

The Lebanese Red Cross scaled up its humanitarian response to one of the most severe escalations of conflict experienced in Lebanon in recent years. The National Society provided life-saving assistance to displaced and conflict-affected populations through the distribution of food, water, hygiene items, menstrual hygiene kits, blankets, mattresses, kitchen sets, shelter kits and other essential household items. It also managed one of the country's largest collective shelters at Camille Chamoun Sports City Stadium, providing daily support and services to displaced residents while contributing to shelter operations nationwide. In addition, cash assistance programmes helped vulnerable households meet urgent needs and support their recovery amid widespread displacement and deteriorating humanitarian conditions.

Health and wellbeing

The Lebanese Red Cross remained a leading provider of emergency and primary healthcare services during the conflict, delivering ambulance and pre-hospital care, blood transfusion services, primary healthcare, psychosocial support and immunization services across the country. Emergency Medical Services responded to thousands of conflict-related incidents and evacuations, while Medico-Social Services expanded access to healthcare through mobile medical units operating in municipalities and collective shelters. Blood Transfusion Services maintained the supply of safe blood products despite challenging conditions, and the successful completion of the GAVI-supported immunization programme expanded access to routine vaccines and preventive health information for vulnerable communities. Complementing these efforts, the Palestine Red Crescent Society in Lebanon continued ensuring access to healthcare and community health awareness activities among Palestinian refugee communities.

Migration and displacement

During the reporting period, the Lebanese Red Cross responded to large-scale displacement caused by conflict, insecurity and population movements by providing emergency medical care, shelter support, relief assistance and humanitarian services to displaced populations and host communities. The National Society supported collective shelter management, conducted rapid needs assessments, coordinated with local authorities and humanitarian partners and maintained preparedness through trained volunteers and pre-positioned relief stocks. Attention was given to addressing the needs of displaced families living in shelters and vulnerable accommodation settings while adapting response activities to evolving humanitarian needs and displacement patterns.

Values, power and inclusion

Between January to June 2026, the Lebanese Red Cross continued to place Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) at the centre of its humanitarian response. The National Society strengthened feedback and complaint mechanisms, expanded community outreach through multiple communication channels, promoted mental health and psychosocial wellbeing and ensured that humanitarian assistance remained accessible, inclusive and people centred. Environmental sustainability was mainstreamed across programmes, while youth engagement and social cohesion were promoted through initiatives such as the Renovate for Peace project, which strengthened volunteerism, dialogue, inclusion and community resilience among young people.

Enabling local actors

The Lebanese Red Cross strengthened its institutional resilience, operational readiness and humanitarian leadership through investments in branch sustainability, volunteer management, digital fundraising, organizational planning, accountability systems and humanitarian diplomacy. Support functions such as finance, procurement, logistics, planning and PMER played a critical role in sustaining effective operations during the conflict by ensuring the continuity of services, supply chains, financial oversight and evidence-based decision-making. The National Society also maintained strong engagement with public authorities, donors, diplomatic missions and humanitarian stakeholders to advocate for humanitarian access, protection of the medical mission, adherence to International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and sustained support for humanitarian operations. Despite significant security challenges, the Lebanese Red Cross successfully adapted its operations to maintain nationwide service delivery, coordination and preparedness in a highly volatile environment.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

The Lebanese Red Cross promoted unified planning with participating National Societies and membership partners, and to support this process, surveys were shared with partners to streamline data collection, improve reporting efficiency and strengthen coordinated planning and impact measurement.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

Emergency Appeal Name	Middle East Crisis MENA
Emergency Appeal number	MDRS5002
People to be assisted	1,363,821
Duration	38 months (18/10/2023 – 31/12/2025, extended to 31/12/2027)
Funding requirements	Total: CHF 200 million (Federation-wide); CHF 185 million (IFRC)
Link to Emergency Appeal	Middle East Crisis MENA
Link to revised Emergency Appeal	Revised Emergency Appeal No.2
Link to Operational Strategy	Revised operational strategy
Latest Operations Update	Operations Update No. 6

Since the escalation of hostilities along Lebanon’s southern border in October 2023, Lebanon has faced a deepening humanitarian crisis characterized by repeated displacement, civilian casualties, destruction of critical infrastructure and worsening socio-economic conditions. Major escalations between September and November 2024 and again in March 2026 significantly increased humanitarian needs, particularly in southern Lebanon, the Bekaa Valley, Beirut’s southern suburbs, Baalbek-Hermel and parts of Mount Lebanon. Large-scale displacement, continued insecurity, damage to healthcare, education, water and electricity infrastructure, and additional population movements from neighbouring Syria placed considerable pressure on vulnerable communities and already strained public services. Despite successive ceasefire agreements, continued hostilities and airstrikes have prolonged displacement, restricted humanitarian access and hampered recovery efforts, leaving Lebanon facing a complex and multidimensional humanitarian crisis across protection, health, shelter, food security, water and sanitation and education sectors.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

In response to the evolving crisis, the Lebanese Red Cross adopted a comprehensive humanitarian approach focused on emergency response, life-saving health services, humanitarian relief and community resilience. As the country's primary provider of pre-hospital emergency medical services, the National Society scaled up ambulance operations, blood transfusion services, primary healthcare, psychosocial support and relief assistance for displaced and conflict-affected populations during the reporting period. The Lebanese Red Cross also strengthened preparedness through contingency planning, pre-positioning of relief supplies, volunteer mobilization, community awareness activities and the establishment of 21 Community Emergency Response Teams in high-risk areas. Working in close coordination with public authorities, humanitarian partners and local communities, the National Society continued supporting displaced populations, maintaining essential services and enhancing community preparedness while adapting its response to evolving humanitarian needs and access constraints.

Emergency Appeal Name	Lebanon Complex Emergency
Emergency Appeal number	MDRLB017
People to be assisted	1,200,000
Duration	38 months (05 November 2024 to 31 December 2027)
Funding requirements	Total: CHF 100 M (Federation-wide); CHF 80 M (IFRC)
Link to Emergency Appeal	Lebanon complex emergency appeal
Link to revised Emergency Appeal	Revised Emergency Appeal
Link to Operational Strategy	Operational Strategy
Last Operation Update	Operations Update No.3

Since the renewed escalation of hostilities on 2 March 2026, Lebanon has faced a rapidly deteriorating humanitarian situation and the most severe surge in violence since the November 2024 ceasefire. The conflict expanded beyond southern Lebanon to affect Beirut's southern suburbs, the Bekaa Valley, Baalbek-Hermel and parts of Mount Lebanon, resulting in widespread civilian casualties, large-scale displacement and damage to critical infrastructure. By the end of March, more than one million people had been forced to flee their homes, while overcrowded collective shelters, repeated displacement and ongoing insecurity placed immense pressure on affected communities, host families and already overstretched public services. The crisis further disrupted healthcare, water, electricity, education and other essential services, increasing humanitarian needs across health, shelter, protection, food security and psychosocial support sectors, particularly for women, children, older people and persons with disabilities.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

As the country's primary provider of pre-hospital emergency medical services and an auxiliary to the public authorities in the humanitarian field, the Lebanese Red Cross rapidly scaled up its nationwide response following the March 2026 escalation. The National Society activated its emergency coordination mechanisms, including its Gold Cell, to ensure centralized operational management and nationwide coordination. Through its network of branches, volunteers, emergency medical teams, health centres and blood services, the Lebanese Red Cross prioritized life-saving ambulance services, emergency medical care, blood transfusion services, primary healthcare, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) and humanitarian relief assistance for displaced and conflict-affected populations. The National Society also strengthened operational preparedness through pre-positioning of supplies, volunteer mobilization, coordination with national authorities and support to collective shelters and host communities. Complementing the emergency health response, relief operations focused on providing food, water, hygiene items, blankets, mattresses and other essential household items while maintaining community outreach and psychosocial support services for people affected by the crisis.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In this reporting period, the Lebanese Red Cross issued a simplified Early Action Protocol (EAP) for anticipating cold waves to enhance the readiness of the National Society in the coming two years. It is also in the process of activating another early action protocol for heatwaves in the country. The Lebanese Red Cross also worked on solarization of public schools and host community water stations to reduce dependency on fossil fuels and lower negative environmental and climate outcomes.

The Lebanese Red Cross also implemented community-driven [green response](#) approach within its emergency operations, with a specific focus on integrating environmental and climate considerations from preparedness and the earliest stages of emergency response.

The Lebanese Red Cross strengthened its climate resilience and environmental sustainability efforts at both community and institutional levels. This includes the implementation of the [Y-Adapt](#) programme, which empowers young people to understand climate change and take locally led adaptation actions that help reduce the impacts of climate-related hazards within their communities.

The National Society is also integrating climate and environmental considerations into disaster risk reduction activities, including the promotion of [nature-based solutions](#) and the initiation of its climate journey. These efforts contribute to strengthening climate resilience while aligning the Lebanese Red Cross interventions with national climate priorities.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** provided support to the Lebanese Red Cross in the activation of the simplified Early Action Protocol (sEAP) for cold waves. On a broader scale, the IFRC is actively involved in preparing a multi-year proposal for climate change initiatives.

The Lebanese Red Cross Society is part of the [IFRC's Global Climate Resilience Programme](#), which aims to foster an unprecedented scale-up in locally led climate-smart disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts to prevent and reduce climate-related disaster impacts and build community-level climate resilience. The programme aims to support 500 million in 100 of the most climate-vulnerable countries, focusing on the least supported and marginalized communities. This holistic, multi-year programmatic approach consists of four operational pillars: (1) scaling up climate-smart disaster risk reduction, anticipatory action and preparedness; (2) reducing the public health impacts of climate change; (3) addressing climate displacement; and (4) enabling climate-resilient livelihoods and ecosystem services.

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

The **Danish Red Cross** is supporting the Lebanese Red Cross in strengthening its climate resilience and environmental sustainability efforts at both community and institutional levels, including the implementation of the Y-Adapt programme. The Danish Red Cross is also supporting a Climate Resilience Consultancy for the Lebanese Red Cross to strengthen the National Society's capacity to anticipate, prepare for, respond to and recover from climate-related risks, while embedding climate resilience considerations across its programmes and operations and further enabling the National Society to integrate climate and environmental considerations into disaster risk reduction activities.

The Danish Red Cross is also supporting the Lebanese Red Cross in the initiation its Climate Journey in collaboration with the [IFRC Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre](#).

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



Disasters and crises

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

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Lebanese Red Cross is a major responder to disasters and crises that occur in Lebanon and conducts operations related to complex humanitarian crises, severe weather, civil unrest and conflict preparedness. The situation in Lebanon deteriorated significantly following the renewed escalation of hostilities on 2 March 2026, marking the most severe outbreak of violence since the November 2024 ceasefire. The conflict resulted in widespread civilian casualties, repeated displacement and extensive destruction of critical civilian infrastructure across several parts of the country. By 18 June 2026, according to the Ministry of Public Health, the escalation had resulted in 3,912 deaths and 11,873 injuries, while more than 1.2 million people had been displaced at the peak of hostilities. Damage to roads, bridges, healthcare facilities, schools, water systems and other essential infrastructure severely disrupted access to basic services, restricted humanitarian access and further exacerbated the vulnerabilities of affected populations.

In response to the escalation, relief operations were expanded to support displaced families across Beirut, South Lebanon, Bekaa, Baalbek-Hermel and North Lebanon. Since the escalation, Disaster Management teams have distributed essential household items including hygiene kits and menstrual hygiene management kits, food relief items including bottled water, ready meals, bread bundles and food parcels, and shelter items including blankets, mattresses, pillows, kitchen sets, shelter kits and insulation mats to address immediate needs in collective shelters and host communities.

In addition, the Disaster Management Sector is leading the management of the collective shelter at Camille Chamoun Sports City Stadium in Beirut, a critical site that hosted up to more than 1,500 individuals. In coordination with the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Disaster Management Sector volunteers along with other volunteers ensured the provision of daily assistance and essential services to residents, while also supporting relief efforts across other temporary shelters.

During the reporting period, the Lebanese Red Cross provided cash assistance to conflict-affected households, enabling vulnerable families to meet their immediate needs and support their recovery.

IFRC network joint support

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

In the reporting period, the IFRC activated one DREF for population movement in Lebanon, the details of which are mentioned under 'Migration and displacement'.

The **Austrian Red Cross** supported the Lebanese Red Cross in implementing multipurpose cash assistance (MPCA) for conflict-affected families, helping vulnerable households meet immediate needs and support their recovery.

The **British Red Cross** contributed to the Lebanese Red Cross [cash assistance](#) programme for displaced and conflict-affected households. It also supported disaster management and Urban Search and Rescue (USAR) capacities through equipment procurement, volunteer training, operational readiness improvements and community-based disaster risk reduction and resilience activities.

The **Danish Red Cross** supported the National Society to provide emergency MPCA through one-off cash grants for displaced people and provided regular cash assistance to vulnerable Lebanese households and Syrian refugees. It also supported disaster risk reduction interventions in communities and schools, including risk assessments, awareness activities, school safety initiatives, CERT strengthening and operational support to Emergency Operations Rooms.

The **French Red Cross** and the German Red Cross supported the strengthening of the Lebanese Red Cross Disaster Risk Reduction Unit through technical assistance, peer exchange and capacity building focused on [community-based disaster risk management](#), CERTs, Emergency Operations Rooms, [anticipatory action](#), [early warning systems](#) and risk communication.

the **Norwegian Red Cross** supported Phase IV of the conflict cash assistance programme and contributed to strengthening disaster preparedness and the readiness of the Lebanese Red Cross health services.

The **Swedish Red Cross** supported vulnerable households through the Rapid Response Mechanism, providing timely cash assistance to meet urgent needs.

The **Swiss Red Cross** supported Phase III of the cash assistance programme, contributing to assistance for conflict-affected households.



Progress by the National Society against objectives

Lebanon's healthcare system, already weakened by a prolonged economic crisis, is under immense strain due to the ongoing conflict and renewed escalation of hostilities. Displacement and infrastructure damage have further limited access to medical services, particularly in the south. Several health facilities have closed, and while mobile medical units have been deployed, the system remains overwhelmed.

The Lebanese Red Cross Emergency Medical Services are committed to preserving lives by providing free, effective pre-hospital care and transportation. Emergency Medical Services handle most ambulance services in Lebanon, operating through the nationwide toll-free emergency hotline '140'. Blood Transfusion Services, under the Ministry of Public Health, ensure the availability of safe blood products across the country. With 13 centres, Blood Transfusion Services collect, test, prepare and distribute blood components to hospitals free of charge. The Medico-Social Services provide primary healthcare through a network of fixed and mobile units, focusing on non-communicable diseases, reproductive health and Mental Health and Psychosocial Support ([MHPSS](#)) services, including awareness and social welfare programmes.

The conflict has intensified existing vulnerabilities, further limiting access to care and investment in essential services. Attacks on medical staff and facilities have obstructed humanitarian efforts and underscore the urgent need to uphold International Humanitarian Law and protect healthcare infrastructure and personnel.

In response, the Lebanese Red Cross scaled up emergency medical response, modernizing blood services and expanding primary healthcare to reach vulnerable and underserved populations. Since March, the National Society Emergency Medical Service teams responded to conflict-related missions and patients including conflict-related injuries and fatalities were served, while conflict-affected individuals were evacuated from high-risk locations.

Medico-Social Services continued to provide essential health care services with mobile medical units deployed across several municipalities and collective shelters to ensure continued access to health services for affected communities. During the reporting period, more than 100,000 individuals accessed health services, while medical services were delivered through consultations, medication distribution and diagnostic support. Psychosocial support services also continued through individual sessions and community-based interventions targeting displaced populations and vulnerable groups.

By the end of June, Blood Transfusion Service teams were able to distribute blood components to conflict-affected individuals, while 15,747 components were provided to non-conflict patients, reflecting the continued need to sustain essential health services alongside emergency response efforts. In parallel, 14,241 blood units were successfully collected despite the challenging operational environment.

The GAVI-supported immunization project, implemented by the Lebanese Red Cross, concluded in June 2026 after successfully expanding access to routine vaccination services despite insecurity and economic challenges. Between January and June, the project reached more than 30,000 children, administered over 60,000 vaccine doses and delivered immunization and preventive health messages to community members. During the reporting period, seven Mobile Vaccination Units operated across multiple governorates to reach vulnerable communities, while alternative data collection and outreach methods were used to overcome access and operational challenges.

Throughout implementation, the project faced several operational challenges, including connectivity issues, GPS errors, digital tool malfunctions and access restrictions in areas affected by insecurity, particularly in southern Lebanon. To mitigate these challenges, teams adopted practical measures such as offline data collection, manual GPS reporting and alternative community outreach approaches through social media platforms and local institutions.

Following the successful completion of the project in June 2026, discussions are ongoing between the Lebanese Red Cross and GAVI regarding a potential renewal of support to sustain and further expand immunization services and community engagement efforts, ensuring that vulnerable children and communities across Lebanon continue to have access to life-saving vaccines and accurate health information.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** continues to support the National Society by providing life-saving assistance through the sustained delivery of emergency medical services, blood transfusions, primary healthcare and mental health support. In response to the escalating crisis, the IFRC has been actively supporting the Lebanese Red Cross with the mobilization of further resources to sustain the scaled-up operation.

The **Austrian Red Cross** supported the Lebanese Red Cross in strengthening Blood Transfusion Services through measures aimed at ensuring safe and sustainable access to blood products. It also supported the rehabilitation and improvement of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities in public schools, complemented by child-friendly hygiene promotion activities.

The **British Red Cross** supported the overall conflict response operation, contributing to the continuity of Emergency Medical Services, Blood Transfusion Services, Medico-Social Services, logistics and other critical operational components.

The **Danish Red Cross** supported primary healthcare services through Mobile Medical Units and the Bablieh Primary Health Care Centre, including medicines, staffing and operational costs. It also strengthened non-communicable disease services, Emergency Medical Service systems, pre-hospital emergency care, Urban Search and Rescue capacities, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support ([MHPSS](#)) and community-based NCD prevention and health awareness activities implemented through the **Palestine Red Crescent Society** in Lebanon.

The **French Red Cross** provide support in Medico-Social Services, Emergency Medical Services, Blood Transfusion Services and Urban Search and Rescue through technical and operational assistance, medical supplies, capacity strengthening and staff support. It also provided technical support in infection prevention and control, [first aid](#), medical logistics and International First Aid Accreditation efforts, while contributing to the continuity of health services delivered by the Palestine Red Crescent Society in Lebanon.

The **German Red Cross** supported capacity development through the provision of medical equipment, medicines, consumables, capacity building initiatives and operational support, including technical and operational personnel.

The **Japanese Red Cross** Society supported primary healthcare development initiatives in Batroun and Tripoli and contributed to health-related interventions and healthcare service delivery implemented by the Palestine Red Crescent Society in Lebanon.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** supported improvements to water and sanitation infrastructure and hygiene practices in schools through environmentally sustainable approaches.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** supported the Primary Health Care Scale-Up Programme, Medico-Social Services, Emergency Medical Services, disaster preparedness for health programming, Blood Transfusion Services and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene ([WASH](#)) activities as part of the conflict response operation.

The **Swedish Red Cross** supported the scale-up of services at the Byblos and Msetibeh Primary Health Care Centres and implemented WASH interventions in informal tented settlements, primary healthcare centres, host communities, and public schools to improve access to safe water and sanitation services.

The **Swiss Red Cross** supported the Primary Health Care Scale-Up Programme, including quality improvement and accreditation processes aligned with Ministry of Public Health standards and strengthened Blood Transfusion Services through operational and quality enhancement measures.



Migration and displacement

In the first half of 2026, an IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was approved for population movement in Lebanon.

Name of Operation	Response to Evacuated Families in Tripoli, Lebanon
MDR-Code	MDRLB020
Duration	6 months (17 March 2026 to 31 August 2026)
Funding Allocation	CHF 492,946
People Targeted	8,200

In February 2025, a residential building collapse in the Bab al Tabbaneh neighbourhood of Tripoli, Lebanon, highlighted a growing urban hazard linked to the severe structural deterioration of ageing buildings. The incident triggered emergency evacuations and response operations, while subsequent assessments identified additional at-risk structures across Tripoli, particularly in older, densely populated areas, leading to further evacuations and displacement concerns. The Lebanese Red Cross supported search and rescue, emergency medical assistance, relief distributions and evacuation efforts in coordination with local authorities.

The DREF allocation of CHF 492,946 in March 2026 supported the Lebanese Red Cross in helping 8,200 people displaced or at risk of displacement due to building collapses and evacuation orders by providing emergency medical care, search and rescue support, relief items, food assistance, hygiene supplies and evacuation support for affected families. The National Society also supported collective [shelter](#) management, conducted rapid needs assessments, coordinated with local authorities and partners and maintained preparedness measures, including pre-positioned relief stocks and trained volunteers, to address ongoing displacement and humanitarian needs.

The Lebanese Red Cross also adjusted the operation later by replacing planned shelter rehabilitation activities with additional relief item distributions, as assessments found that the level of structural damage required more extensive rehabilitation than could be addressed within the scope of the DREF. To maintain critical assistance and respond to emerging needs, the operation was extended by two months at no additional cost, while coordination with municipal authorities, the High Relief Committee and relevant government institutions continued throughout the response.

A Lessons Learned Workshop for the Population Movement DREF operation is planned to be conducted in August 2026 to review the implementation of the operation, identify key achievements and challenges and document lessons and recommendations to inform future emergency operations and strengthen operational preparedness.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Lebanon entered 2026 facing continued displacement challenges resulting from the 2024 conflict, ongoing economic deterioration and broader regional instability. During the first two months of the year, while the November 2024 ceasefire formally remained in place, many conflict-affected families continued to experience protracted displacement, limited access to basic services and challenges in returning to their areas of origin due to damaged infrastructure, insecurity in southern governorates and insufficient recovery opportunities. Humanitarian needs remained significant among displaced Lebanese, Syrian refugees, Palestinian refugees, returnees and vulnerable host communities.

The situation changed drastically following the re-escalation of hostilities on 2 March 2026, which triggered a new wave of large-scale displacement across the country. Intensified airstrikes, shelling and insecurity forced hundreds of thousands of people to flee affected areas, particularly in southern Lebanon and other conflict-affected regions. Population movements occurred rapidly as families sought safety in less affected areas, placing considerable pressure on host communities, collective shelters and public services. At the peak of the crisis, more than 1.2 million people were displaced, making it one of the largest displacement events experienced in Lebanon in recent years.

Repeated displacement became a defining characteristic of the humanitarian situation during the reporting period. Many families were forced to move multiple times as hostilities spread to new locations or security conditions deteriorated. The destruction of homes, roads, bridges and other critical infrastructure further complicated movement patterns and limited the ability of displaced populations to safely return to their communities. At the same time, humanitarian

access to some affected areas remained constrained by insecurity and damaged transport routes, reducing access to assistance and essential services.

The prolonged displacement had significant social and protection implications. Overcrowded shelters and informal accommodation arrangements increased vulnerabilities, particularly among women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, refugees and other at-risk groups. Displaced populations faced challenges accessing healthcare, education, livelihoods and social services, while host communities experienced growing pressure on already strained resources and infrastructure.

By June 2026, despite ceasefire efforts and some localized returns, displacement remained a major humanitarian concern, with internally displaced persons residing in 303 collective shelters across the country. Among these, the Lebanese Red Cross Disaster Management Sector continue to manage the collective shelter at Camille Chamoun Sports City Stadium in Beirut. At the peak of the crisis, the shelter hosted displaced individuals and, as of June 2026 continues to accommodate residents. In coordination with the Ministry of Social Affairs, Disaster Management Sector volunteers, alongside other sector volunteers, provide daily support and essential services to internally displaced people while also contributing to relief efforts in other temporary shelters across the country.

IFRC network joint support

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

The **Austrian Red Cross** supported improvements to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) facilities in informal tented settlements hosting Syrian refugees.

The **French Red Cross** and the **German Red Cross** contributed to maintaining the Lebanese Red Cross emergency response capacities during the conflict, supporting readiness through operational support and in-kind contributions, enabling the continuation of timely humanitarian assistance to affected and displaced populations.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** continued to support the National Society's integrated approach in North Lebanon, combining community-based WASH interventions, food assistance, cash support and life-saving emergency medical services and pre-hospital care for Syrian refugees and vulnerable Lebanese communities.

The **Swedish Red Cross** supported the development and implementation of a project targeting migrants and vulnerable populations, including the deployment of Mobile Medical Units to Akkar to provide essential health services to migrants.



Lebanese Red Cross ambulance teams provide emergency medical assistance and safe transportation of patients during public demonstrations and periods of civil unrest. (Photo: Lebanese Red Cross)



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Lebanon continues to face interconnected economic, political and social challenges, compounded by the presence of large refugee and displaced populations. Persistent political divisions, weakened institutions and ongoing insecurity continue to affect governance, social cohesion and recovery efforts. Vulnerable groups, particularly refugees, women and religious minorities, face barriers to inclusion and access to services, while the prolonged economic crisis has deepened inequalities and increased humanitarian needs across the country.

In response, the Lebanese Red Cross has embedded Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) alongside Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) at the core of its strategy, adopting a people and environment-centred approach. The Lebanese Red Cross is standardizing feedback mechanisms across all sectors to ensure communities have safe and accessible channels for suggestions and complaints. CEA is fully integrated into the National Society programmes to promote transparency, trust and open communication. Outreach has expanded through multiple platforms, including media channels and the non-emergency hotline (1760), which serves both as an information source and a tool to collect community feedback. Volunteers actively promote the hotline and gather input during response operations. Diverse communication methods help overcome barriers such as limited access due to conflict or low literacy.

Mental health and protection are also prioritized in programme design, with peer support programmes becoming central to the National Society's psychosocial support for volunteers. Additionally, the Lebanese Red Cross mainstreams environmentally sustainable practices across its activities, focusing on energy-efficient solutions and sustainable procurement to reduce its environmental footprint. Through these efforts, the Lebanese Red Cross continues to adapt its humanitarian response to Lebanon's evolving context, striving to serve communities with dignity, inclusion and resilience at the forefront.

During the reporting period, the Lebanese Red Cross also implemented the 'Renovate for Peace' youth-led initiative, which promotes social cohesion, community engagement and a culture of peace among young people in Lebanon. Through the rehabilitation of community spaces and volunteer-led activities, the initiative strengthens youth participation, inclusion, dialogue and community resilience.

IFRC network joint support

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

The **Austrian Red Cross** supported the integration of gender and inclusion considerations across interventions, ensuring that the needs of marginalized groups, including refugees, children, women and persons with disabilities, are considered. Support contributed to improving accessibility, privacy, safety and child-friendly environments, including through measures such as barrier-free facilities in selected schools and promoting menstrual hygiene management for women and girls.

The **British Red Cross** supported the Lebanese Red Cross' Planning and Development Section through capacity-building support and contributed to Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) activities, strengthening the National Society's ability to engage communities, integrate feedback mechanisms and ensuring more accountable and inclusive humanitarian programming.

The **Italian Red Cross** supported the 'Renovate for Peace' youth-led initiative.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

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

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

Movement coordination

The Lebanese Red Cross ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. The Lebanese Red Cross and the Palestine Red Cross Society Lebanon Branch organize a monthly movement coordination meetings to present situational updates, challenges and new initiatives to partners. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) principles, and the [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

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

External coordination

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

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

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



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Between January to June 2026, the Lebanese Red Cross continued to prioritize strengthening branch sustainability and organizational resilience by promoting the integration of branches into a digital fundraising system, supporting volunteer management at branch level to expand local volunteer engagement and building on district-level community assessments to help branches identify and address the most pressing needs of the communities they serve.

Throughout the conflict and subsequent re-escalations, the Lebanese Red Cross support functions played a critical role in sustaining the National Society's rapid, transparent and effective humanitarian response. These functions ensured the continuity of essential operations in a complex and evolving humanitarian environment by maintaining financial discipline, securing critical goods and services, facilitating the movement of humanitarian assistance and strengthening strategic planning, accountability and institutional learning. Their collective efforts contributed to more resilient, community-centred responses and enhanced the National Society's long-term preparedness and operational readiness.

The Finance Section continued to safeguard financial integrity and operational agility by ensuring compliance with regulations while adapting processes to meet urgent operational demands. Despite sustained funding pressures and high operational requirements, the section introduced weekly expenditure tracking and accelerated payment procedures without compromising audit and control standards.

The Procurement Section maintained the uninterrupted flow of essential supplies through adaptive sourcing approaches, continuous market monitoring and close coordination with logistics functions. These efforts helped manage supply shortages and market fluctuations while ensuring the availability of critical commodities required for humanitarian operations.

The Logistics Section continued to oversee fleet management, warehousing and distribution activities, supporting the clearance and movement of shipments and maintaining fuel supplies and operational equipment in high-risk areas despite resource constraints and operational challenges.

The Planning and Development Section coordinated organizational planning and preparedness efforts, promoting data-driven and participatory approaches across the National Society. Through the finalization and follow-up of the 2026 Plan of Action, the development of monitoring systems, and the strengthening of community engagement mechanisms, the section enhanced accountability and supported the Lebanese Red Cross in balancing immediate emergency response requirements with longer-term recovery, preparedness and organizational development priorities.

Together, these support functions strengthened the institutional resilience of the Lebanese Red Cross.

IFRC network joint support

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

The **Austrian Red Cross** supported the National Society's sustainability through cost-recovery efforts related to Blood Transfusion Services, contributing to the strengthening of financial mechanisms for essential services.

The **British Red Cross** contributed to institutional strengthening through support to the Cash Centre of Excellence, Community Volunteer Action Plans (CVAP), communications and fundraising, and Disaster Management learning and development initiatives.

The **Danish Red Cross** supported the institutional development and capacity strengthening of the Lebanese Red Cross branches by delivering training for branch staff, facilitating capacity-building workshops and enhancing branch-level organizational and operational capabilities.

The **French Red Cross** supported National Society development through strengthening the Lebanese Red Cross procurement and logistics functions, including support to human resources capacity through a dedicated National Society development Regional Advisor.

The **German Red Cross** supported Disaster Risk Reduction capacity development through technical assistance, capacity building and operational support, strengthening staff and volunteer capacities and enhancing institutional readiness.

The **Swiss Red Cross** supported the Lebanese Red Cross' fundraising capacity by working closely with finance and fundraising teams to strengthen donor communication, develop fundraising materials, identify funding opportunities and improve engagement with institutional and private donors, contributing to increased resource mobilization and longer-term sustainability.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Lebanese Red Cross, as an auxiliary to the public authorities, continues to lead humanitarian diplomacy efforts to support a principled and effective response. Engagements with authorities, diplomatic missions, donors and humanitarian stakeholders are ongoing to advocate for the protection of its volunteers, humanitarian workers and the medical mission, in line with International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and humanitarian principles. Communications activities complement humanitarian diplomacy by highlighting the central role of the Lebanese Red Cross as a trusted and nationwide responder. Regular engagement with the diplomatic community, including embassies, donors and multilateral partners, takes place through briefings, field visits and bilateral exchanges to strengthen understanding of operational priorities, resource gaps and access constraints.

In a rapidly evolving and increasingly complex context, these efforts also emphasize the need for flexible, timely and sustained support to enable the National Society to adapt to shifting humanitarian needs and maintain continuity of essential services nationwide.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supports the National Society's humanitarian diplomacy efforts by facilitating coordinated outreach across its global network, equipping partners with timely analysis, evidence and clear operational priorities. Humanitarian diplomacy activities are carried out in coordination with the IFRC, **the ICRC** and participating National Societies.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Lebanese Red Cross continued to coordinate closely with national authorities and humanitarian partners to support response activities across sectors. Engagement with the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Social Affairs, and the National Disaster Risk Management Unit remained essential to ensuring alignment with national coordination mechanisms and facilitating the delivery of humanitarian assistance to affected populations.

The Lebanon Complex Emergency Appeal continued to serve as the primary funding framework supporting the Lebanese Red Cross response to the evolving crisis. Originally established to address the protracted humanitarian impacts of the broader Middle East crisis, the appeal has been periodically adjusted to reflect emerging operational needs and developments in the region. The current escalation and its potential spillover effects remain consistent with the risk scenarios and response priorities reflected in the appeal, enabling continuity in preparedness and response activities while providing a flexible platform for resource mobilization and operational scale-up.

Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) mechanisms remained active across the response to support information management and operational coordination. The Planning and Development Section continued producing daily and weekly operational reports consolidating information from multiple sectors, providing situational analysis, operational updates and key indicators to support leadership decision-making and coordination. Data collection and monitoring were carried out across Emergency Medical Services, Blood Transfusion Services, Medico-Social Services, the Disaster Management Sector and Disaster Risk Reduction units, enabling the tracking of operational performance and response activities. PMER functions continued to support sectoral reporting, operational data consolidation, information sharing, transparency and accountability.

Despite these efforts, challenges persisted in ensuring data accuracy and timeliness due to rapidly changing displacement figures, multiple reporting channels and technical issues affecting digital reporting systems in some districts. Continued coordination and technical support to field teams remained necessary to strengthen data consistency and reporting reliability.

The ongoing escalation of hostilities also continued to present significant safety and security challenges for staff, volunteers and operational teams working in conflict-affected areas. Airstrikes and security incidents required response teams to operate under heightened alert conditions and led to operational adaptations aimed at safeguarding personnel and maintaining service continuity. These measures included the relocation of an Emergency Medical Services station

in southern Lebanon to a safer hospital facility and the evacuation of a centre in the Beirut suburbs to a safer location within the city due to the proximity of hostilities. Through these adaptations, the Lebanese Red Cross maintained its operational presence and continued delivering humanitarian assistance in a complex and volatile environment.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** provides both technical and financial assistance to the National Society in its efforts under accountability and agility. The IFRC supported operational coordination, security risk management, preparedness, information management and implementation of the Lebanon Complex Emergency Appeal. IFRC support also included security analysis, risk assessment, contingency planning, operational guidance, compliance with Minimum Security Requirements and measures to strengthen the safety of personnel and the continuity of humanitarian operations.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** supported the implementation of the One WASH Programme Approach, with a focus on strengthening systems and innovation, while also contributing to the National Society's digital transformation through ICT capacity strengthening and support to digital Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) approaches.

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

Nothing to report.

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

- [LB_Lebanon MYR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: For emergency operation, see [MDRLB020](#))
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

Contact information

Lebanese Red Cross

www.redcross.org.lb

Ruben Romero

Head of Iraq and Lebanon
Cluster Delegation
Lebanon, Beirut
ruben.romero@ifrc.org

Yara Yassine

Head of Strategic Partnerships
& Resource Mobilization
IFRC Regional Delegation for Middle
East & North Africa, Beirut
T +96179300562
yara.yassine@ifrc.org

Sumitha Martin

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