



# LIBYA

## 2025 IFRC network country plan



Funding Requirement **CHF 5.5M**

1 April 2025

### In support of the Libyan Red Crescent



**38**

National Society  
branches



**41**

National Society  
local units



**655**

National Society  
staff



**3,000**

National Society  
volunteers

### People to be reached



**50,000**

Climate and  
environment



**100,000**

Disasters  
and crises



**300,000**

Health and  
wellbeing



**250,000**

Migration and  
displacement



**50,000**

Values, power  
and inclusion

### IFRC network multi-year focus

#### Longer-term needs

- Protection
- Basic needs
- Water, sanitation and hygiene
- Migration and displacement-related needs

#### Capacity development

- Communications and humanitarian diplomacy
- Financial sustainability and resource mobilization
  - Strengthening of internal systems
  - Volunteer management
  - Youth engagement

### Key country data links

**INFORM Severity rating** **High**

**INFORM Climate Change Risk Index** **High**

**Human Development Index rank** **92**

**World Bank Population figure** **7.3M**

## Funding requirements

2025

**Total 5.5M CHF**



## Participating National Societies

American Red Cross\*

Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)\*

British Red Cross

German Red Cross

Italian Red Cross\*

Liechtenstein Red Cross\*

New Zealand Red Cross\*

Norwegian Red Cross

Swiss Red Cross\*

The Red Cross Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina\*

*\*National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in the first half of 2024.*

## IFRC Appeal codes

Long-term needs:

**MAALY001**

*See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements*

## Participating National Societies bilateral support for 2025

National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
British Red Cross	1.6M						
German Red Cross							
Norwegian Red Cross							

Total Funding requirement **CHF 1.6M**

## Hazards



Floods



Population movement



Conflict



Drought



Heat waves / cold waves



Libyan Red Crescent volunteers evacuating people from flood-affected areas during the Storm Daniel hazard, 15th September 2023  
(Photo: Libyan Red Crescent)

# NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Libyan Red Crescent** was established in 1957 and was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1958. The Libyan Red Crescent is the main national humanitarian organization present in Libya, responding to emergencies and providing services to vulnerable populations across the country through its vast network of branches, volunteers, and staff.

Despite political divisions in the country, the Libyan Red Crescent has maintained its unity and continued to serve vulnerable people in Libya. The National Society has developed additional programmes to respond to the humanitarian needs resulting from armed conflict, while amending some of its programmes that were implemented before the crisis, such as first aid training, road safety, and children's hygiene. The Libyan Red Crescent's capacity to implement its humanitarian programmes has however been undermined by damage to its infrastructure, instances of looting, and the withdrawal of financial support from the State, which used to comprise the bulk of its funding.

The Libyan Red Crescent Strategic Plan 2019-2025 identifies five strategic objectives and empowerment mechanisms:

- A strong National Society capable of responding to the humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable groups in local communities
- Strengthening its role as an essential partner for local authorities in providing primary and emergency health care services effectively and using modern and advanced methods • Reducing the effects of risks by strengthening operational and institutional response capabilities that enable it to deal with crises and disasters by providing preparedness, prevention, protection, response and recovery activities
- Spreading the spirit of volunteer work, human values, and education towards changing behaviour to contribute to building a strong and sustainable volunteer system to support programs and projects
- Mobilizing resources and building sustainable partnerships.

In 2021, the National Society reached 54,200 people through long-term services and development programmes. It also reached 82,002 people through disaster response and early recovery programmes in the same year.



*Branches of the Libyan Red Crescent*

*The map does not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the IFRC or the National Society concerning the legal status of a territory or its authorities*

# IFRC NETWORK ACTION

## SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The end of the Ghaddafi regime and his ousting in 2011 created numerous legacies that continue to impede the political transition and the ability of the successive Libyan governments to maintain peace in the country. Over the years, the situation has been characterized by intermittent violence, shifting alliances, and the influence of external actors, all of which have hindered the development of state institutions and the rule of law. This tumultuous backdrop has not only affected governance but also created a challenging environment for humanitarian efforts and economic recovery. As of 2025, the political dynamics in Libya remain fluid, with ongoing attempts to unify the country under a single, representative government. Recent peace initiatives and negotiations have aimed to reconcile rival factions and establish a framework for elections, yet progress has often been undermined by deep-rooted divisions and the legacy of years of conflict.

More than ten years of conflict and widespread violence have resulted in severe humanitarian needs for the population, with exacerbated vulnerabilities for internally displaced people, returnees, affected host communities, refugees, and migrants in the country. The overall key humanitarian needs in Libya are linked to protection and migration, access to critical services such as healthcare and education, and access to basic household goods and commodities including food, safe drinking water, and sanitation facilities among others. While the number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) in Libya has decreased, challenges remain in ensuring that returnees and vulnerable populations have proper access to essential services. Planned and often forced evictions targeting IDPs

are of critical concern. Protection risks are most significant for refugees and migrants, compared to other groups.

In such circumstances, exposure to natural hazards can lead to severe disasters, such as seen with storm Daniel which hit north-eastern Libya in September 2023. Dams sustained heavy damage, provoking flooding that killed thousands of people and submerged entire neighbourhoods.

Libya's complex and protracted humanitarian situation has worsened due to the socio-economic consequences of the global COVID-19 pandemic and the population faces challenges in the form of soaring prices, water shortages, and electricity cuts. Economically vulnerable and low-income households are unable to cover their basic needs and gain access to services, leading to a growing trend of violence, abuse, and exploitation. The younger generation in Libya has been negatively affected by the current situation in the country. Young people affected by the crisis have few educational and employment opportunities which foster negative coping mechanisms.

On top of the crisis emerging from conflict, climate change poses a significant threat to Libya's economic development and sustainability. Climate variability is likely to increase the impacts of natural hazards on agricultural production in the country. Libya's agriculture relies heavily on irrigation, but limited renewable water resources, coupled with harsh climatic conditions and poor soil severely limit production. Libya also continues to suffer the harsh consequences of the long-term degradation of the environment.

# STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



## Climate and environment

With more than 95 per cent of the country's land area comprised of desert, Libya is one of the driest countries in the world. The country's climatic conditions are influenced by the Mediterranean Sea to the north and the Sahara Desert to the south, resulting in an abrupt transition from one kind of weather to another. Libya has three climactic variations: the Mediterranean coastal strip has dry summers and relatively wet winters; highlands experience a steppe climate with higher rainfall and humidity and low winter temperatures, and to the southwards of the interior, pre-desert and desert climatic conditions prevail, with torrid temperatures and large daily thermal variations.

The annual rainfall remains extremely low in Libya, with an average of 56mm and a maximum average of 250-300mm in Northern Tripoli and Northern Benghazi region. Due to climate change and conflict, there is a growing concern about water availability and reduced water quality in Libya. Libya's demand for water is far greater than its renewable supply, and the Great Man-Made River project uses water from non-renewable aquifers that cannot be recharged by rain.

Only two per cent of Libya's land surface is sufficiently rain-fed to allow agricultural activities, and low agricultural yields force the country to import about 75 per cent of the food required to meet local needs. The drying up of the Wadi Kaam Dam due to global warming threatens the security of the entire country. The degradation of arable land and desertification exacerbated by climate change leads to reduced agricultural productivity.

In addition, with 86 per cent of the population living in coastal cities, most Libyans are vulnerable to even slight sea level rises, while water-borne illnesses, heat-related deaths (especially in cities) and food insecurity are increasing due to the impacts of climate change. In recent years, unexpected weather patterns have emerged, particularly in 2023 and 2024. The coastal strip experienced unprecedented humidity spikes, and the southern desert regions saw rare storms and heavy rainfall, overwhelming local capacities.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Libyan Red Crescent is part of the IFRC 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 people 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 Libyan Red Crescent is also a signatory of the global Climate and Environment Charter for humanitarian organisations.

The National Society seeks to build capacities of staff and volunteers to address climate and environmental crises at the community level and use tools such as the IFRC enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessment (eVCA) to take into account climate change and environmental risks. It will continue to increase its engagement with children and young people in climate change awareness and adaptation interventions, in coordination with the Ministries of Education and Youth and the High Commissioner for Children. The National Society also seeks to increase connections with the Government Ministries of Agriculture and the Environment, along with UN agencies WFP, FAO, UNICEF, and other international organizations implementing climate change adaptation actions.

The Libyan Red Crescent aims to reduce its carbon footprint and adopt greener practices in particular in the areas of logistics, supply chain, and energy consumption.

The National Society's two primary objectives include:

- Undertake urgent action to adapt to the rising and evolving risks from the climate and environmental crises
- Adopt environmentally sustainable practices and contribute to climate change mitigation

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### Planned activities in 2025

- Collaborate with relevant government agencies and international organizations to implement climate change adaptation projects
  - Engage with local communities to raise awareness of climate change risks and promote sustainable practices
  - Develop and disseminate educational materials on climate change and its impacts
  - Share best practices and knowledge on environmental sustainability with local partners and liaise with local actors on climate change initiatives
  - Guide branches in implementing environmentally friendly projects and initiatives
  - Advocate for integrating environmental sustainability considerations into national policies and development plans
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## Longer term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society in providing technical expertise and guidance on climate change adaptation



## Disasters and crises

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

Libya ranks high on the [INFORM Severity index](#). The risk of conflict and its immediate impacts, displacement, and social discord are still the main hazards in Libya. The country is still recovering from the impact of [Storm Daniel](#) as it is beginning to shift from emergency relief to early recovery and reconstruction. The impact of Storm Daniel continues to be felt in the region, with its damage extending across all sectors, including health, water, sanitation, and food security. In Libya, the storm left a lasting mark, affecting hundreds of thousands of people and creating widespread challenges that persisted months after the initial disaster.

Political division in the country impedes the adoption of a comprehensive disaster risk management approach to address the multiple hazards and risks. There is an [absence of effective coordination and cohesive governance](#) for disaster prevention and risk management, which prevents the provision of accurate forecasts and early warnings, and the development of sound response strategies. Getting communities involved in disaster risk reduction to empower them in building their own resilience is essential in such a fragile setting.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Libyan Red Crescent remains committed to addressing the urgent needs of the most vulnerable populations and providing timely assistance. A key focus is to continuously strengthen its own capacity for effective, high-quality response. The National Society seeks to strengthen its capacities for effective, timely, and quality response and plans to be better equipped and to enhance the overall capacity of the teams both at the central and branch levels. It conducted an IFRC Preparedness for Effective Response ([PER](#)) assessment in mid-2022 and followed up closely on the resulting plan of action.

The Libyan Red Crescent puts specific emphasis on expanding its capacities to manage effective cash and voucher assistance ([CVA](#)) at scale. As part of the response to Storm Daniel, it has appointed cash and voucher assistance focal points at its headquarters and in priority branches.

The National Society's multi-year objective moving forward further includes:

- Support communities to take action to increase their resilience to evolving and multiple shocks and hazards

and risk reduction. It will also support the Libyan Red Crescent in accessing climate-related funding opportunities and facilitate knowledge sharing and experience exchange with other National Societies facing similar challenges.

- Meet the [needs of people affected](#) by crises and disasters through access to in-kind assistance and support that is timely, adequate and flexible and strengthens their agency
- Provide [shelter assistance](#) to those affected by crises and disasters
- Support [food security and livelihoods](#) of people affected by crises and disasters
- Offer multi-purpose cash grants to those affected by crises and disasters
- Expand leadership in the field of [disaster law](#) and improve official/legal recognition of their auxiliary role

### Planned activities in 2025

- Provide technical expertise and guidance on enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessment ([eVCA](#)) methodology and community-based disaster preparedness through awareness
- Develop and implement [community-based disaster risk reduction](#) projects and relief distribution
- Provide technical expertise and support in shelter needs assessment, design, and construction
- Provide technical expertise and support in food security assessment and programme design
- Offer support in disaster preparedness and response, including training, simulation exercises, and equipment provision in addition to keeping volunteers and branches oriented and prepared for local risks
- Provide technical expertise and support on disaster law and policy
- Liaise with local partners and government bodies and maintain awareness sessions on auxiliary role

## Longer term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC mechanisms such as the [Disaster Response Emergency Fund](#) (IFRC-DREF) and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises. In 2024, IFRC provided allocations to support efforts during [Storm Daniel](#).

To facilitate optimal performance during emergencies, the IFRC will support the Libyan Red Crescent with the provision of response teams with the necessary tools and equipment. It will work towards equipping emergency responders with enhanced efficiency and effectiveness in crisis situations, ultimately leading to better outcomes for affected communities.

The IFRC will also assist the National Society by providing technical guidance and training on disaster risk reduction and community resilience. It will further provide technical guidance on disaster law and policy advocacy, support the National Society during engagements with government and other stakeholders, and facilitate knowledge sharing and experience exchange with other National Societies.



## Health and wellbeing

Libya continues to suffer from a weak health sector faces a shortage of technical expertise in health and is deprived of adequate health facilities due to the prolonged conflict. A staggering 2.47 million people in the country are affected by the lack of a strong health system, and 1.2 million need critical health support.

According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), 50 per cent of surveyed households in Libya reported facing issues in accessing health services. Challenges in accessing health services are higher in the southern region compared to other parts of the country. Migrants and refugees are particularly vulnerable. The majority of the healthcare facilities in the country lack essential medicines. Services for postnatal care, family planning, and management of sexually transmitted infections are insufficient. According to the latest assessments only 40 per cent of communities have child health and emergency services, 35 per cent have access to general clinical services, and 15 to 20 per cent have access to services for reproductive health care and noncommunicable and communicable diseases.

Mental health and psychosocial needs remain high in Libya, mainly due to exposure to conflict and violence, socio-economic challenges, and compounded in 2023 by the devastation brought by storm Daniel. There is a widespread cultural stigma around mental health needs.

Water and sanitation infrastructure in Libya is also affected by the conflict, worsening the already existing problem of limited water resources in the country. While 31 per cent of the Libyan

population currently receives water through public networks, more than 45 per cent of the population rely solely on bottled water for their needs.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Libyan Red Crescent carries out a wide range of activities in the health and water, sanitation and hygiene sector. It is the main provider of first aid services and first aid training to local communities and carries out community health awareness. It runs six hospitals and 29 healthcare centres; however, the buildings, equipment and medical devices have been damaged during the conflict. Primary health care services and medical examinations are provided to people in underserved areas through mobile clinics, comprising doctors of different specialisations. The National Society volunteer doctors also provide medical examinations in migration centres.

Provision of mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) has been strengthened through the Emergency Appeal for Storm Daniel response, with a building renovated and equipped to house a community centre, as a safe place for community members to participate in dedicated activities. The Libyan Red Crescent will continue to strengthen its role as the primary first aid provider and trainer in Libya, expand community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) activities, provide increased access to basic health services for vulnerable communities through mobile clinics, improve its MHPSS capacities, and extend its MHPSS services to reach more people in need.



*The Libyan Red Crescent volunteers distributed food baskets and cleaning materials to foreign workers who lost work during Covid-19, 13 April 2021. (Photo: The Libyan Red Crescent)*



Other objectives of the National Society include:

- Protect and improve the health and well-being of communities through access to sustainable, affordable, appropriate, and quality health services across the life course
- Maintain the health and dignity of communities in emergencies and disease outbreaks by providing access to appropriate health services
- Work towards increasing communities' access to affordable, appropriate, and environmentally sustainable water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services, especially during emergency settings
- Capitalise on its auxiliary role to ensure its position on relevant country-level public health strategy, advocacy and policy platforms and mechanisms

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### Planned activities in 2025

- Conduct health and hygiene promotion and risk communication activities on the priority health topics



## Migration and displacement

As of May 2024, more than 106,556 people remain internally displaced in Libya, mainly due to a lack of security or persistent conflict, damaged infrastructure, and unavailability of basic services in their place of origin. Many of the people who are still displaced face similar challenges in the form of damaged housing, lack of public services, and concerns about personal security and social cohesion.

The number of returning internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the country has increased, reaching over 726,396. With the closure of a number of settlements for IDPs, eviction notices have increased. Forced evictions mainly affect individuals and families living in collective and informal sites, leading to a heightened risk of secondary displacement and insecurity over housing, land, and property rights.

Libya has long served as a major transit and destination country for mixed migration patterns, interlinked with regional migration movements. This includes migrant workers, refugees, victims of trafficking, stateless persons, unaccompanied minors and separated children, and other vulnerable groups migrating as a result of conflict and climate change, the majority from Sub-Saharan and North African countries. The protection risks for refugees and migrants include unlawful killings, torture, abuse, gender-based violence, arbitrary detention, forced labour, and extortion. In terms of opportunities and access to basic needs, women and girls are more likely to have poorer nutrition, less access to shelter, and fewer opportunities for work than male refugees and migrants. Overall, it is estimated that the country hosts about 803,000 people in need of

identified by the branches – through seminars, household visits, social media, and other media channels

- Develop a referral mechanism based on identified primary health care centres, including those that are affiliated with the National Society, enabling it to provide an additional layer of support
- Carry out first aid training for community members
- Provide the communities with access to basic health services
- Distribute hygiene kits to vulnerable households to complement hygiene promotion efforts

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### Longer term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Libyan Red Crescent by building the capacity of the National Society staff and volunteers on community-based health and first aid, risk communication, and community engagement. It will further assist with the capacity of the first aid services through the procurement of first aid bags and first aid manikins in addition to the deployment of mobile clinics during conflict or health emergencies.

assistance, of which 79,019 are refugees and asylum seekers registered by UNHCR.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Libyan Red Crescent is part of the IFRC three-year Global Route Based Migration Programme, which aims to improve the safety and dignity of people on the move along deadly and dangerous land and sea-based migration routes across Africa, the Americas, Europe, and the Middle East and North Africa. The programme aims to support 4.7 million people on the move and people in host communities annually through three operational pillars: (1) improving access to assistance and protection, including through humanitarian service points; (2) strengthening National Society capacities; and (3) local to global humanitarian diplomacy.

The Libyan Red Crescent provides a wide range of services to vulnerable migrants and displaced people. This includes distribution of food and non-food items, hygiene kits and medical supplies, and free medical examination in migration centres. It also includes responding to urgent needs when population movement occurs, with delivery of health, WASH and shelter services, addressing basic needs and restoring family links. The National Society also raises awareness of protection concerns and is involved in the dignified management of the dead.

Other objectives of the National Society include:

- Work towards ensuring that migrants and displaced persons have access to humanitarian assistance and

protection at key points along migratory routes as well as access to durable solutions when appropriate

- Engage with migrants, displaced persons, and host communities to more effectively assess, understand, and respond to their priority needs

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### Planned activities in 2025

- Establish four Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) outside of the detention centres using a community-based modality and in detention centres for life-saving activities
- Re-establish migration focal points in the branches across Libya
- Respond to increased needs for assistance to migrants delivering first aid and protection/migration training for the National Society branches
- Integrate quality assurance mechanisms in the implementation of migration activities with training on Minimum Standards on Humanitarian Emergency Response for Migrants to staff and focal points

- Conduct a gender and diversity assessment with the referral pathways for migrants and IDPs and mainstream and standardize child safeguarding

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### Longer term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to support the Libyan Red Crescent in the design of a strategic approach to population movement, and the provision of services and humanitarian assistance to vulnerable migrants and displaced people. This includes access to IFRC Emergency Appeals and DREF to respond to population movement, such as for the influx of refugees from Sudan (see ongoing emergency section).

The IFRC will also strengthen the delivery of HSPs by facilitating peer-to-peer knowledge sharing with other National Societies and implementing them in similar contexts. It will further support the National Society by providing technical guidance on international migration legal frameworks and conventions, protection standards for migrants, modalities of assistance to migrants, and humanitarian diplomacy for migration issues in order to support the Libyan Red Crescent's role as a permanent member of the Higher Committee of Migration under the Libyan Government.



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## Values, power and inclusion

Protracted crises tend to produce longer-term pervasive effects that expose affected communities to a wide range of individual and structural vulnerabilities, often undermining their coping mechanisms and resilience. Protection challenges are the gravest humanitarian concern in Libya. Among vulnerable groups, migrants and internally displaced communities, especially women and girls need protection services. A recent trafficking assessment states that because there is no national asylum legislation, the refugees, migrants, and asylum-seekers (considered 'illegal' immigrants) have little or no access to protection mechanisms. Libya criminalizes irregular migration and makes no distinction between migrants, refugees, and victims of trafficking.

### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

Over recent years, the Libyan Red Crescent has invested significantly in its capacity for protection, gender and inclusion (PGI). Based on National Society capacity building activities, protection, child protection, gender and inclusion, family development, prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and anti-trafficking components are all built into its programmes and operations.

The National Society has also been strengthening its capacity for community engagement and accountability (CEA) through community-based programmes, and a feedback mechanism

(a telephone hotline) has been set up. CEA is mainstreamed throughout the response to Storm Daniel, and the feedback management policy was reviewed to ensure an institutional framework for feedback and complaints mechanisms.

The Libyan Red Crescent also focuses on promoting a positive change in Libyan society, based on humanitarian values and principles. To achieve this, it leverages the youth and engages with the education community. The National Society's objectives for the coming year include:

- Serve as a safe and inclusive, ensuring dignity, access, participation, and safety for people of all identities
- Empower people and communities, vulnerable to and affected by crises, to influence decisions affecting them and trust the IFRC Network to serve their best interest
- Contribute to a positive change in communities through wider understanding, ownership, dissemination and application of Fundamental Principles and humanitarian values, focusing especially on young people's knowledge, skills, and behaviour
- Promote and support safe, equitable, and continuous access to quality education for all, especially boys and girls affected by disaster, crisis or displacement

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## Planned activities in 2025

- Ensure tailor-made and gender-specific support to women in emergencies and the implementation of the [PGI minimum standards in emergencies](#)
- Ensure an inclusive approach in all activities using the [PGI toolkit](#) in the planning phase of the activities
- Maintain an up-to-date referral system and map of related services, and effective response to gender-based violence
- Capitalize and nourish the youth volunteers' capital through the launch of the [Youth as Agents of Behavioural Change](#) (YABC) initiative in two branches
- Strengthen the frameworks adopted in the child protection programming via the adoption of the Child Safeguarding Policy
- Ensure programmes and projects include people with disabilities in the targeted population, accounting for their specific needs

- Establish an anonymous and confidential community-based feedback mechanism to ensure the identification of gaps when needed

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## Longer term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Libyan Red Crescent with PGI core concepts and minimum standards through conducting foundational online training for headquarters and up to six trainings on PGI core training and orientation to PGI Minimum Standards for branches. To support the National Society's efforts to promote youth rights, the IFRC will tender documents that have a clause for a "zero-tolerance policy" for child labour as well as provide technical assistance to scale up youth engagement within Libya. It will further assist the Libyan Red Crescent with scaling up the capacity of branches to conduct gender-based violence activities and mainstream CEA activities in the programmes implemented.

## ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Libyan Red Crescent is committed to pursuing institutional strengthening and carried out the self-assessment part of the [Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification \(OCAC\)](#) process in 2017. The self-assessment is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of National Societies as a whole in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities. The process identified human resources, planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER), finance development, volunteering, and branch development as priorities for improvement. This guided the Libyan Red Crescent development plan, which is supported by various IFRC network partners.

The Libyan Red Crescent is also committed to the [Preparedness for Effective Response](#) process and is at the action and accountability phase. The PER approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyse the strengths and gaps of its preparedness and response mechanism and ultimately take necessary action to improve it. The main priority areas identified under the PER exercise were scenario planning, emergency response and planning (including hazard risk analysis), standard operating procedures, information management, IT, logistics and supply chain, monitoring and reporting, as well as staff and volunteer management.



## Strategic and operational coordination

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### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Increase cooperation and coordination with external partners to address major challenges facing communities
- Enhance efficiency and effectiveness in humanitarian actions through membership coordination, and shift its mindset towards a Federation-wide leads to increased trust within the network
- Fulfil its priorities for Movement Coordination and Cooperation, as outlined in the Council of Delegates meeting in 2019

- Ensure effective shelter cluster coordination with partners inside and outside the network
- Effectively increase its financial resources, both through domestic fundraising and providing greater international support to National Societies

## Longer term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Libyan Red Crescent in improving its technical capacity on several key themes including climate, first aid, cash and voucher assistance, mental health and psychosocial services, emergency health, preparedness, and others. It will also engage with the National Society to enhance its planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting capacity based on relevant assessments targeted community's needs.



## National Society development

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### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Continue to work as a network of relevant local organisations which are the trusted partners of choice for local humanitarian action with the capabilities to act in the global network
- Prioritise volunteering development and youth action as critical catalysts of behavioural change and local action, ensuring access, and nurturing trust in all contexts

### Longer term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society in developing its National Society Development plan and assist in the translation of the National Society Development framework into an action

plan. In addition, it will support the Libyan Red Crescent in enhancing its data collection and analysis capacity in the short term and setting up a unified Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER) system and process where all branches are trained and engaged. It will also assist the National Society in improving the quality of material shared to include documentaries on good practices and community feedback and participation. The IFRC will support the Libyan Red Crescent in revising and adopting its Volunteer Policy in line with the IFRC Volunteer policy, ensuring that it highlights and strengthens the role of women volunteers and volunteers from minorities and marginalized groups. The IFRC will then provide the required support to implement and institutionalize this Volunteer Policy.



## Humanitarian diplomacy

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### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Promote its image and advocate for change, affecting public behaviour, policies, and decisions on a domestic, regional, and global scale and Movement, and auxiliary role of the National Society

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Libyan Red Crescent by facilitating leadership development paths aiming at guaranteeing a deeper understanding of Red Cross Red Crescent mechanics, including modalities for greater integrity and accountability of the National Society, resource mobilization, and longer-term financial sustainability. The IFRC will also assist the National Society in developing a risk analysis on Child Safeguarding in one of its programmes as a regional pilot.



## Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

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### Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Work as a global accountable network
- Undergo a digital transformation
- Use innovative and transformative approaches to better anticipate, adapt to, and change for complex challenges and opportunities

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society in finalizing an assessment of the National Society's mainstreaming prevention of gender-based violence in all stages of its programme management cycle. In addition, the IFRC will support the National Society in identifying effective and efficient transfer modalities to ensure a timely, secure, and efficient manner, allowing the implementation of its programmes and operations in an effective, transparent, and accountable fashion.



# THE IFRC NETWORK

## The IFRC

The IFRC delegation in Libya has been working from Tunis since 2011, and in 2022 it opened an office in Benghazi to support the Libyan Red Crescent. The IFRC has benefited from a status agreement in Libya since mid-2023. The IFRC assists the National Society with strategic coordination, as well as high-level programmatic and operational coordination – especially in the areas of National Society development, health, mental health and psychosocial support, protection and migration. The IFRC promotes accountability as a cross-cutting theme, provides technical assistance in financial reporting and monitoring, and supports training.

In recent years, the IFRC assisted the Libyan Red Crescent to access various IFRC funding mechanisms. For the first time in the National Society's history, it received an allocation from the [Empress Shoken Fund](#) for a climate change project, and the [IFRC Capacity Building Fund](#) for an initiative concerning the construction and rehabilitation of its headquarters. The Libyan Red Crescent has also applied to the [National Society Investment Alliance](#) fund, jointly managed by IFRC and ICRC. In recent years, the IFRC has supported the Libyan Red Crescent through numerous [Emergency Appeals](#) and [Disaster Response Emergency Fund](#) (DREF) operations in relation to population movement, storms, and floods.

## IFRC membership coordination

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

assistance and contribute to reinforcing National Societies in their respective countries, including through their auxiliary role.

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



*The Libyan Red Crescent distributed humanitarian assistance in coordination with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to families under quarantine in their homes, 13 April 2021. (Photo: The Libyan Red Crescent)*



## 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](#).

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**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.

## Coordination with other actors

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 Center 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.



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 16 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.

## About the plan

This plan reflects the priorities of the Libyan Red Crescent, and the support it is receiving from the IFRC Network, comprising the IFRC and participating National Societies. It is the result of a unified planning process involving the Libyan Red Crescent, the IFRC and participating National Societies. It also unifies the emergency response of the National Society with its long-term programming. The plan which is aligned with [IFRC's Strategy 2030](#), will serve as a reference for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

## Explanatory note on funding requirements and definitions

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks 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
- Figures for the years beyond 2025 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-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

- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Response and Anticipatory pillars](#)
- [Evaluations and research databank](#)
- [Donor response reports](#)

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