



# LEBANON

## 2025 IFRC network country plan



16 July 2025

### In support of the Lebanese Red Cross



**32**

National Society  
branches



**221**

National Society  
local units



**406**

National Society  
staff



**12,902**

National Society  
volunteers

### People to be reached



**716,000**

Ongoing  
emergency  
operations



**262,680**

Climate and  
environment



**2,826,810**

Disasters  
and crises



**878,645**

Health and  
wellbeing



**4,445**

Values, power  
and inclusion

### IFRC network multi-year focus

#### Emergency response

- Multi-layered humanitarian needs

#### Longer-term needs

- Health
- Community resilience

#### Capacity development

- Financial Sustainability
- Volunteering culture
- Systems and capacities enhancements
- Community engagement and accountability
- Mental health and psychosocial support
  - Protection, gender and inclusion
- Environmental protection and sustainability

### Key country data links

**INFORM Severity rating**

**High**

**INFORM Climate Change Risk Index**

**Medium**

**Human Development Index rank**

**109**

**World Bank Population figure**

**5.4M**

**World Bank Population below poverty line** **27.4%**

IFRC Country Delegation for Lebanon, Beirut

# Funding requirements

2025




















































# Participating National Societies

American Red Cross*
Australian Red Cross*
Austrian Red Cross
British Red Cross
Bulgarian Red Cross*
Danish Red Cross
French Red Cross
German Red Cross
Japanese Red Cross Society
Norwegian Red Cross
Qatar Red Crescent Society
Red Cross of Monaco*
Spanish Red Cross
Swedish Red Cross
Swiss Red Cross
The Canadian Red Cross Society
The Netherlands Red Cross

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

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
Austrian Red Cross	1.9M						
British Red Cross	1.8M						
Canadian Red Cross Society	3M						
Danish Red Cross	4M						
French Red Cross	3M						
German Red Cross	2.9M						
Japanese Red Cross Society	257,000						
Netherlands Red Cross	2.5M						
Norwegian Red Cross	1.6M						
Qatar Red Crescent Society	1.3M						
Spanish Red Cross	1.3M						
Swedish Red Cross	2.5M						
Swiss Red Cross	1.9M						

Total Funding requirement **CHF 28.0M**

## Hazards



Economic hardship



Conflict



Food insecurity



Fires



Population movement



Storms

## IFRC Appeal codes

Emergency Appeals:

**MDRLB017** Lebanon Complex Emergency

Longer-term needs:

**MAALB001**

### Disclaimer

The narrative and data in this plan refer to the Lebanese Red Cross unless otherwise specified

# NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Lebanese Red Cross** was established in 1945 as an auxiliary to public authorities, providing effective and efficient humanitarian assistance to vulnerable communities in Lebanon. It was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1948. The National Society is the primary provider of ambulance care and blood transfusion services in the country, which are delivered free of charge to those in need. The National Society is also a major actor in the areas of disaster risk management and medico-social services. During the civil war in Lebanon, the National Society built a reputation providing neutral and impartial services to communities in the country and has continued to provide critical services during periods of unrest following the 2019 protest movement.

The Lebanese Red Cross has been responding to many crises in recent years and has made significant achievements. Since 2018, the National Society has provided services and humanitarian assistance to more than 475,000 people through its long-term services and development programmes. Through its disaster response and early recovery programmes, it has assisted more than 142,000 people in need of support in 2022. In 2023 alone, the Lebanese Red Cross responded to multiple needs linked to complex national and regional crises, and climate and health related hazards.

According to its Strategic Plan 2025–2029, the Lebanese Red Cross has outlined a renewed strategic framework built around three pillars: Operational Priorities, Priority Investments, and Active Engagement. The five overarching operational goals under the health and resilience priorities are:

- Save lives by enhancing and expanding the availability of high-quality, effective, pre-hospital care services, ensuring that every individual in Lebanon has timely access to medical support

- Provide safe blood products while developing a sustainable, self-sufficient blood service system that meets the needs of all patients, supported by a robust voluntary donor base
- Contribute to reducing mortality and morbidity of populations in Lebanon by improving access to quality chronic, acute, and preventive health services
- Ensure the safety and well-being of all communities through effective mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery strategies while implementing a resilient disaster management system
- Empower community members as active participants in the promotion of social cohesion, environmental sustainability, and resilience-building through inclusive programmes

These operational priorities are supported by strategic priority investments in financial sustainability, volunteer culture and systems and capacities enhancement, while ensuring active engagement towards people and environment in community engagement and accountability, mental health and psychosocial support, protection gender and inclusion and environmental protection and sustainability across all operations.

The chief strength of the National Society consists in its excellent reputation which always provides the National Society with access to all parts of the country. The Lebanese Red Cross' provisioning of vital national service such as ambulance and blood transfusion give the National Society high visibility and makes it a key partner to authorities and other organizations. The National Society has a wide-ranging response capacity throughout the country which enables it to respond rapidly to disasters and crises.

The Palestine Red Crescent Society's Lebanon branch remains active in Lebanon, in view of the specific needs of Palestinian refugees (see *IFRC membership coordination section*).



Lebanese Red Cross volunteers carrying out blanket distribution. (Photo: IFRC)

## JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Lebanon has been grappling with a multifaceted humanitarian crisis since late 2019. [Two powerful explosions](#) at the port of Beirut on 4 August 2020 caused the destabilization of a nation already contending with economic and financial downturns, political instability, the repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the responsibility of hosting the world's highest refugee population per capita. As of the beginning of 2025, Lebanon remains gripped by a prolonged and multifaceted economic, political, and social crisis that began in 2019. According to the [World Bank](#), the economy has contracted by more than 38 per cent since the onset of the crisis, with a 6.6 per cent decline recorded in 2024 alone, driven by mass displacement, infrastructure damage, and weakened consumption—further aggravated by the 2023/4 escalations. After a prolonged presidential vacancy following the end of the presidential term in October 2022, Lebanon elected a new president in January 2025.

Lebanon is currently enduring one of the most devastating periods in its history, with hostilities severely affecting the country, particularly in the South, the southern suburbs of Beirut, and the Bekaa region. Over 4,000 residential buildings have been destroyed. As of October 9, 2024, Lebanese authorities have reported 2,141 deaths and 10,099 wounded. The humanitarian impact is staggering, with internal displacement increasing dramatically. As reported in the joint IOM, DRM, and the Lebanese Red Cross report 689,715 internally displaced persons (IDPs) have been recorded as of October 9, marking a 13 per cent increase since October 6. This figure continues to rise as the registration process continues.

Almost half of the IDPs are living in host settings, for instance with relatives in other parts of the country. According to the [Ministry of Public Health \(MoHP\)](#) as of October 9, 185,400 people (around 27 per cent) have been registered in around 1,000 shelters, though 807 of these shelters have already reached full capacity. UNRWA also operates 11 emergency shelters specifically for displaced Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, 3 of which have already reached maximum capacity. However, a significant number of displaced individuals remain unregistered, with government estimates indicating that the total number of IDPs could reach up to 1.2 million. This also includes displaced people who are currently living in unfinished buildings, tents, parks and on the streets, highlighting the immense protection risks of this mass displacement crisis.

Moreover, the ongoing violence has severely impacted humanitarian efforts, with repeated attacks on healthcare personnel. As of October 7, 97 health workers have been killed and 198 injured, and at least 98 primary healthcare centres have been forced to close, further hindering the already limited access to critical medical services for those affected by the conflict. Healthcare personnel and facilities continue to be exposed to severe risks, with 48 healthcare centres and 128 vehicles affected by the devastation. These alarming numbers underscore the urgent need for adherence to International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and the protection of medical personnel and infrastructure in conflict zones.

Lebanon's socioeconomic collapse ranks among the top three most severe global economic crises. More than [80 percent](#) of the population now lives in multidimensional poverty, a rate that has doubled since 2019. This poverty encompasses deprivations in healthcare, electricity, water, sanitation, transportation, connectivity, and income sources. The country's health care system, already strained by the COVID-19 pandemic, is now also grappling with the aftermath of a cholera outbreak. The system is ill-equipped to handle these challenges, especially given the ongoing economic downturn. Essential medicines, once subsidized, have become scarce. Healthcare providers face operational cutbacks due to dwindling fuel, supplies, and human resources. A staggering [40 percent](#) of doctors have left the country, as estimated by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 2021. Recent assessments indicate that a significant portion of Lebanese and Palestinian households could not afford medical treatments in the past three months. The health care system's challenges extend to blood services, which are insufficient to meet the annual demand for blood units. The country's reliance on replacement donors further exacerbates the situation.

Food security is another pressing concern. [Integrated Food Security Phase Classification \(IPC\)](#) analysis on Lebanon, developed by FAO, WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture, shows that some 1.65 million people in Lebanon are now facing crisis or emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC phase 3 or above), up from 1.26 million before the escalation. Meanwhile, 201,000 people are grappling with emergency levels (IPC phase 4), twice the number before. The situation is especially severe among refugee populations, with emergency hunger levels doubling, and recovery expected to be slow without sustained humanitarian aid, support for farmers, and strong collaboration among government, international agencies, and local partners.



# ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

For real-time information on emergencies, see IFRC GO [Lebanon](#)

<b>Emergency Operation</b>	Lebanon Complex Emergency
<b>Appeal No</b>	MDRLB017
<b>Duration</b>	5 November 2024 to 31 December 2026
<b>People to be assisted</b>	716,000
<b>Funding requirement</b>	Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 100 million IFRC Secretariat funding requirements: CHF 80 million (2025: CHF 34.2 million)
<b>Revised Emergency Appeal</b>	<a href="#">Lebanon Complex Emergency Appeal</a>
<b>Revised Operational strategy</b>	<a href="#">Lebanon Complex Emergency Operational Strategy</a>
<b>Latest Operational Update</b>	<a href="#">Operations Update</a>

Lebanon is facing a severe crisis following escalating hostilities along its southern border, with a significant surge in violence since September 2024. The explosion of thousands of pagers and subsequent military operations have devastated the South, Bekaa Valley, and Beirut suburbs, leading to over 3,900 deaths and more than 16,500 injuries, including many women and children. As of late November, 1.3 million people have been displaced, with many crossing into Syria. This crisis compounds Lebanon's pre-existing challenges, including hosting 1.5 million Syrian refugees and 200,000 Palestinian refugees, all of whom have been heavily impacted by the conflict and ongoing socio-economic instability. The country's financial crisis, infrastructure breakdowns, and the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the 2020 Beirut Port explosion have further increased vulnerabilities. Migrant workers are also trapped in dire conditions, without shelter, food, or means of communication.

## Short description of the emergency operational strategy

This operational strategy aims to prepare for and respond to the humanitarian needs of the people affected. Since the crisis began in 2023, the Lebanese Red Cross has led the humanitarian response, providing pre-hospital care, ambulance services, blood transfusion, primary healthcare, urban search and rescue and distributing essential relief items. In response to the escalating conflict in September 2024, the Lebanese Red Cross scaled up its services, building on prior preparedness efforts, while its Disaster Risk Reduction unit supported the activation of Emergency Operations Rooms across Lebanon. The Lebanese Red Cross' integrated approach focuses on immediate response and long-term recovery. The highlights of the assistance are as follows:

### Shelter, Housing and Settlements

Distributed emergency shelter items, including blankets, mattresses, and other household essentials. Shelter kits

and kitchen sets were distributed to affected families, and housing units were retrofitted and rehabilitated. Cash for housing rehabilitation was provided. In-kind goods and fuel e-vouchers were distributed to displaced people to support winterization efforts.

### Food Security and Livelihoods

Provided food parcels for sustained support to conflict-affected populations. It distributed ready-to-eat meals, bread, and canned food to meet immediate needs. Livelihood activities, based on thorough assessments, were conducted to support recovery and enhance self-sufficiency among affected communities.

### Multi-purpose cash assistance

Provided [cash and voucher assistance](#) to support conflict-affected households. Quality of all cash programming was strengthened through comprehensive monitoring and evaluation, including regular post-distribution monitoring. A top-up for the programme was launched to address additional needs and costs during the winter months, based on emerging requirements.

### Mental health and psychosocial support

Collected and distributed blood units to hospitals, providing direct blood transfusions to those in need, while recruiting blood donors through the blood donor call centre. Mobile Medical Units responded to primary healthcare needs, offering medical consultations, pharmacy services, and health promotion sessions. [Mental health and psychosocial support](#) sessions were conducted for patients and their families and dignity kits were distributed to women and children.

### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Provided drinking water to the affected population and ensured availability of water sources. Safe sanitation solutions were provided for affected communities and rehabilitated sanitation

infrastructure in institutions, including schools and healthcare centres. Distributed hygiene kits, disinfection kits and household cleaning kits to support the affected population.

### Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI)

Established child-friendly spaces in collective shelters, set up referral pathways to protection services and provided referrals as needed, while raising awareness among affected populations about protection risks. Educated staff and volunteers on safe referral pathways for child protection and sexual and gender-based violence cases. Disseminated the code of conduct and PGI policies to staff and volunteers and conducted safe identification and referral training. Actively searched for

missing individuals and issued reports on those captured, deceased, or held hostage.

### Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA)

Mainstreamed community engagement and accountability approaches throughout its response. Prioritized, timely, accurate and trusted information to communities based on their needs and preferred channels. Built on the well-functioning 1760 hotline and established mechanisms to collect, respond to and use community feedback. Set up a multi-channel complaints and feedback mechanism, including digital feedback forms and community feedback sessions. Conducted post-distribution monitoring and surveys.

## STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



### Climate and environment

In Lebanon, climate change is casting a profound impact on both the health and livelihoods of its citizens. In the years ahead, it is anticipated that nearly 65 per cent of days in Lebanon could be swelteringly hot, posing severe heat-related health risks to the population. Coupled with the escalating heat, the increasing frequency of sand and dust storms due to drought and desertification is intensifying health risks from air pollution. The Environment Committee in the Lebanese parliament has voiced concerns about the human role in these environmental challenges. The committee highlighted that a staggering 80 per cent of fires in Lebanon are manmade, suggesting that Lebanon is on a trajectory towards desertification.

The air quality in Beirut has significantly deteriorated, with thick brownish smog resulting from the widespread use of diesel generators and the combustion of low-quality fuel. The collapse of the electricity sector has further intensified the problem, leading to a 300 per cent increase in pollution from diesel generators according to research by the American University of Beirut. This heightened pollution level poses severe health risks, including respiratory issues among the population. This is compounded by a lack of proper waste management system in place. With collection of waste management inconsistent, open dumping and burning of wastes have become prevalent, leading to environmental and

health hazards in the long run. Growing risks from climate change require continued investments in adaptation and preparedness to meet future humanitarian needs resulting from its effects.

Water shortage in Lebanon has reached a critical level. Despite the relative abundance of water resources in the country, mismanagement, contamination, and excessive runoff have exacerbated the water shortage situation in the country. More than 92 percent of Lebanon's wastewater is disposed of without treatment. Most of the river water contains harmful bacteria, making it unsafe for consumption and daily use. Reduced precipitation and the salination of aquifers are diminishing the availability of clean water, a vital resource for any nation.

The repercussions of these environmental changes are not limited to health but extend to the very livelihoods that sustain the Lebanese people. The country's tourism sector, responsible for 38 per cent of the workforce, is in a vulnerable situation. The combined effects of rising heat, dwindling precipitation, and the threat of sea-level rise could severely impact this industry. Similarly, the agricultural and livestock sectors face daunting challenges in the form of drought, extreme heat, and water shortages, which jeopardizes food security and economic stability. Climate-driven impacts are poised to create substantial protection challenges. The most vulnerable, including those in informal settlements and refugee communities, will endure the maximum impact of these catastrophic changes.

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

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 Lebanese Red Cross seeks to:

- Implement climate change adaptation approaches, including awareness building, training and capacity building for communities, youth and volunteers
- Implement sustainable energy solutions, expand its use of renewable, clean energy in its facilities, ensure business continuity in the face of energy shortages, and reduce carbon emissions
- Integrate climate programming into the National Society's activities, and increase education and awareness-raising among the Lebanese Red Cross's youth sector

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### Planned activities in 2025

- Empower community participation in promoting social cohesion and resilience-building
  - Implement inclusive programmes focused on environmental sustainability
  - Prioritize environmental protection through targeted initiatives
  - Strengthen community empowerment in climate change adaptation efforts
  - Foster environmental stewardship as part of the National Society's climate change strategy
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## Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will continue to support the Lebanese Red Cross in promoting climate change initiatives through regional meetings and provide technical expertise through its dedicated officer in the regional office.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** is collaborating with the Lebanese Red Cross through a public-private partnership to implement a [community-based surveillance \(CBS\)](#) system in Lebanon. Key activities include conducting door-to-door visits, organizing sessions at elderly centres, schools and nurseries to disseminate important information, providing training in body management and first aid and supporting Community Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) with capacity-building and equipment.

The **Swedish Red Cross** will provide support to the National Society in integrating environmentally sustainable initiatives into its programmes, including the adoption of renewable energy sources, use of sustainable materials and the promotion of solarization. Additionally, it will also build the capacity of the Lebanese Red Cross in green response and the latest tools through regular training and workshops. It is also supporting a project with the Lebanese Red Cross focused on community-informed green response during emergencies, which will extend into 2025.

The **Swedish Red Cross** is working closely with the Palestinian Red Crescent Society in Lebanon to build the National Society's capacity in green response, ensuring institutional and programmatic understanding and mainstreaming of these initiatives.

The **Spanish Red Cross** will provide support to the National Society in green response initiatives and reducing the environmental impact of its actions at both operational and organizational levels. Additionally, it would also support the Lebanese Red Cross in developing an Environmental Policy and implementing a footprint calculator.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** will support the Lebanese Red Cross in strengthening the sustainability of its services, response efforts and operations. It will continue to support the National Society in its green response and solarization initiatives, which have previously included the procurement of solar trailers and the solarization of water systems to ensure access to safe water.





## Disasters and crises

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

The complexity of the crisis in Lebanon has had severe impacts on people's access to necessities. As of 2021, over 80 per cent of the people in Lebanon live in multidimensional poverty, indicating deprivation across areas such as healthcare, electricity, water, sanitation, transportation, connectivity, and means of income. Since 2019, the rate of multidimensional poverty in the country has doubled. The country's socioeconomic collapse has spiralled into one of the top three most severe economic crises in the world.

Since October 2023, the hostilities in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank escalated to unprecedented levels, resulting in immense humanitarian needs in the occupied Palestinian territories. This has also impacted security and social-economic stability in neighbouring countries. Lebanon's southern border has been the scene of continued conflict this past year, evoking memories of the 2006 conflict and its profound impact on the region. The situation along the Blue Line is volatile, with nearly 150,000 people currently residing within 10 km of the border, facing daily shelling and airstrikes. As of October 9, 2024, Lebanese authorities have reported 2,141 deaths and 10,099 wounded. The humanitarian impact is staggering, with internal displacement increasing dramatically. As reported in the joint IOM, DRM, and LRC report 689,715 internally displaced persons (IDPs) have been recorded as of October 9, marking a 13% increase since October 6. This figure continues to rise as the registration process continues.

Almost half of the IDPs are living in host settings, for instance with relatives in other parts of the country. According to the [Ministry of Public Health](#) as of October 9, 185,400 people (around 27%) have been registered in around 1,000 shelters, though 807 of these shelters have already reached full capacity. UNRWA also operates 11 emergency shelters specifically for displaced Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, 3 of which have already reached maximum capacity. However, a significant number of displaced individuals remain unregistered, with government estimates indicating that the total number of IDPs could reach up to 1.2 million. This also includes displaced people who are currently living in unfinished buildings, tents, parks and on the streets, highlighting the immense protection risks of this mass displacement crisis.

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

As part of its auxiliary role, the Lebanese Red Cross Society will continue to provide first line response in all sudden onset disasters. The National Society is actively working on [anticipatory action](#) for disasters and crises, collaborating with the IFRC and the German Red Cross to develop comprehensive [early action protocol](#). Additionally, the Lebanese Red Cross is

enhancing its response and preparedness teams, ensuring it is well-equipped and trained to face evolving crises while maintaining a leadership role in emergency response efforts.

Investments will also be made in logistics and infrastructure, including fleet reinforcement, warehouse upgrades, and information management systems to support a faster and more coordinated Crisis response operations will be expanded through the activation and reinforcement of emergency operations rooms across all regions. Emergency teams will receive advanced training in mass casualty management, evacuation procedures, and logistical coordination. Urban Search and Rescue capacity will be scaled up with specialized equipment and team development to ensure rapid deployment in conflict-affected and disaster-prone areas.

Additionally, the Lebanese Red Cross has been actively providing essential relief, including food, hygiene items, mattresses, blankets, and other necessary supplies, along with emergency cash and longer-term cash assistance while also supporting the government through the deployment of volunteers in Emergency Operation Rooms at the government level to enhance coordination and registration of displaced households.

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### Planned activities in 2025

- Enhance response and preparedness teams through training and equipping for evolving crises
- Maintain a leadership role in emergency response efforts
- Implement activities based on priority 2 of National Society's 2025–2029 strategy, Resilience to ensure effective preparedness, timely responses and sustainable recovery
- Adopt a people-centered approach in disaster, emergency and crisis management

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society by updating the Country Response Plan to address the escalating scale and scope of the conflict, extending the timeline until the end of 2025. The updated plan emphasizes community resilience and recovery, focusing on the long-term impact of the conflict on a population already severely affected by the protracted economic crisis since 2019. Additionally, the targets and funding requirements have been adjusted as the Lebanese Red Cross transitions towards large-scale [cash and voucher assistance](#) programmes.

The **British Red Cross** will continue to support the Lebanese Red Cross EcoSec team with a livelihood project, extending the collaboration until the end of 2025.

The **Danish Red Cross** will provide financial support to the National Society by allocating emergency funds to strengthen community capacities in disaster management, while also initiating livelihood projects for small businesses and implementing resilience programmes for children and youth.

The **German Red Cross** will continue to support the Lebanese Red Cross in its efforts on anticipatory action for winter storms and heatwaves and sharing lessons learned and best practices at both national and regional levels. It will also provide technical assistance in disaster risk reduction through public-private partnerships and projects with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** is exploring the possibility of launching a Cash for Health initiative.

The **Spanish Red Cross** will continue to support the Lebanese Red Cross in disaster risk reduction and integrating a climate-smart approach. It will also channel emergency funds for disaster management and in-kind distribution.

The **Swiss Red Cross** will continue to allocate emergency funds to support emergency preparedness and response plans.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** will continue to support the Lebanese Red Cross in providing cash assistance and in-kind assistance to host communities and Syrian refugees through the Chronic Crisis project in North-Lebanon.



## Health and wellbeing

Lebanon's healthcare system, already strained by a severe economic crisis since 2019, is facing additional pressures due to the ongoing conflict. The displacement of a significant number of people and the widespread destruction of infrastructure have exacerbated existing challenges, particularly for those living near the southern border.

The conflict has had a devastating impact on healthcare access in Lebanon. Six health facilities in Bint Jbeil and Marjayoun have been forced to close, further limiting the availability of essential medical services. While mobile medical units have been deployed to address this shortfall, the overall healthcare system remains overwhelmed and unable to meet the growing needs of the population.

The Lebanese healthcare system is facing a storm of challenges. The conflict has exacerbated existing vulnerabilities, leading to the closure of health facilities and displacement of populations, which in turn has created significant gaps in access to care. Compounding the issues, the economic crisis has limited the government's ability to invest in healthcare infrastructure and support essential services.

The ongoing violence has severely impacted humanitarian efforts, with repeated attacks on healthcare personnel and facilities, further hindering access to critical medical services for those affected by the conflict. Healthcare workers and centers continue to face severe risks, emphasizing the urgent need for adherence to International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and the protection of medical personnel and infrastructure in conflict zones. With the closure of several health facilities and the displacement of populations, access to essential medical services has been severely restricted, particularly in conflict-affected areas. As a result, Lebanon's healthcare system is

overwhelmed, struggling to meet the increased demand for services caused by the ongoing conflict.

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

The strategic focus for health and wellbeing is centered on delivering equitable, accessible, and people-centered healthcare in the face of protracted crises, displacement, and system collapse. The Lebanese Red Cross prioritizes expanding emergency medical response, strengthening blood services, and scaling up primary healthcare to reach vulnerable and underserved communities.

Emergency services will be enhanced through improved training, expanded ambulance coverage, and integrated trauma response systems to ensure timely, high-quality pre-hospital care. Blood transfusion systems will be modernized, with centralized testing and strengthened voluntary donation networks to guarantee safety and reliability.

Primary healthcare services will be expanded and reinforced to cover acute, chronic, and preventive care. Mobile medical units and community health programs will extend services to displaced populations and informal settlements, ensuring no one is left behind. Additionally, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) will be fully embedded in all health services, with trained staff and volunteers supporting individuals, families, and frontline workers impacted by crisis.

### Planned activities in 2025

- Train community first responders to support local healthcare efforts
- Provide pre-hospital emergency care

- Expand emergency medical services (EMS) response capacities
- Expand EMS volunteer training programmes
- Expand primary healthcare services and strengthen referral systems
- Address chronic diseases and provide mental health support
- Engage communities in the design and delivery of health services

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will continue 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 **Canadian Red Cross** will provide financial support to the National Society and its Primary Healthcare Centres and mobile medical units. It will also promote community health awareness through outreach activities.

The **Danish Red Cross** will support the National Society by allocating emergency funds to enhance community capacities in disaster management and providing financial support for the PHC scale-up programme. Additionally, it will invest in strengthening capacity for providing non-communicable disease services during emergencies.

The **Italian Red Cross** will continue to provide technical and financial support to the Lebanese Red Cross' Emergency Medical Services and the Palestinian Red Crescent Society in Lebanon.

The **Japanese Red Cross** will continue to support the Lebanese Red Cross' PHC scale-up programme.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** will support the National Society by assisting its core health services, including Emergency Medical Services and Mobile Medical Services funding primary health centres, supporting volunteer training and health promotion activities, and implementing infection prevention and control measures through public-private partnerships.

The **Swedish Red Cross** will provide technical support to the Lebanese Red Cross through the Primary Healthcare scale-up programme. It will also promote community health awareness through outreach activities and support WASH interventions in Informal Tented Settlements.

The **Swiss Red Cross** will provide financial and technical support to the Lebanese Red Cross by contributing to its primary health care centres, Blood Transfusion Services and PHC scale-up programme. It will support WASH initiatives and promote sustainable and green responses.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** will support the National Society with a comprehensive plan for Syrian refugees and vulnerable Lebanese communities in North Lebanon, covering WASH, food parcels, emergency medical services, and continued support for its WASH activities, including the WASH in Schools project, as well as ongoing assistance to Palestinian Red Crescent Society in Lebanon health centers and hospitals.



## Migration and displacement

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Lebanon is currently grappling with one of the most severe economic crises recorded in recent history. The country's socioeconomic collapse is multifaceted, with its roots in years of accumulating public debt, a soaring fiscal deficit, political instability, and a series of shocks that have destabilized the nation's economic foundation.

The hostilities in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank have intensified to unprecedented levels since October 2023, leading to immense humanitarian needs in the occupied Palestinian territories. This has also impacted security and social-economic stability in neighbouring countries. Lebanon's southern border has been the scene of continued conflict this past year, evoking memories of the 2006 conflict and its profound impact on the region.

As of October 9, the joint [report](#) from IOM, DRM, and the Lebanese Red Cross records 689,715 internally displaced persons (IDPs). Of these, 185,400 people are registered in around 1,000 shelters, though 807 of these shelters are at full capacity. UNRWA operates 11 emergency shelters for displaced Palestinian refugees, with 3 already full. Many displaced individuals remain unregistered, and government estimates suggest the total number of IDPs could reach up to 1.2 million, including those living in unfinished buildings, tents, parks, and on the streets, exposing them to significant protection risks.

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

The Lebanese Red Cross will continue supporting government efforts in tracking displaced populations and collaborate with the IFRC and ICRC on restoring family link programme. Additionally, the Lebanese Red Cross will actively participate in Disaster Risk Management rooms during crises and disasters, providing essential support to displaced individuals, assisting collective shelters in challenging environments, creating child-friendly spaces, and upholding principles of gender, protection, inclusion (PGI), and community engagement and accountability (CEA).

The Lebanese Red Cross 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, 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: improving access to assistance and protection, including through humanitarian service points; strengthening National Society capacities; and local to global humanitarian diplomacy.



## Values, power and inclusion

Lebanon, facing numerous challenges including a deep economic crisis, political instability, and a significant refugee population, continues to navigate complex dynamics related to values, power, and inclusion. Sectarianism remains deeply ingrained in Lebanese society, influencing politics, economics, and social interactions. Despite efforts to promote national unity, sectarian divisions persist, hindering progress and the development of a shared national identity. The ongoing economic crisis and political instability have eroded trust in government institutions and the ruling elite, fueling social unrest and hampering efforts to address the country's pressing challenges.

Power in Lebanon remains concentrated in the hands of a small elite, often based on sectarian affiliation or family connections, limiting opportunities for marginalized groups and hindering democratic reforms. Lebanon's political system, built on sectarian power-sharing, frequently results in gridlock, preventing the country from addressing urgent issues. This political paralysis has only worsened the economic crisis and social instability. The weakening of state institutions has allowed non-state actors, including militant groups, to gain influence in certain regions, posing security challenges and undermining the government's authority.

Lebanon's marginalized groups, including refugees, women, and religious minorities, continue to face significant barriers

## Planned activities in 2025

- Support government efforts in tracking displaced populations
- Assist collective shelters in challenging environments
- Create child-friendly spaces in displaced communities
- Integrate and promote PGI and CEA into its initiatives

## Longer-term support from the IFRC network

**The IFRC** will continue to support the Lebanese Red Cross to build its capacity for migration activities. It will support the training of National Society staff and volunteers on how to assess, understand and respond to the needs of the migrants, displaced persons and host communities.

**The Netherlands Red Cross** will support the Lebanese Red Cross in assisting Syrian refugees and vulnerable Lebanese communities in North Lebanon with WASH, food parcels, and EMS until February 2026.

to inclusion and participation in society. Discrimination, limited access to resources, and social stigma prevent their full integration. Gender inequality, though seeing some progress, still limits women's opportunities in the workplace, education, and politics, while leaving them disproportionately affected by poverty and violence. The economic crisis has worsened existing economic disparities, with the most vulnerable populations bearing the brunt. This growing inequality has fuelled social unrest and undermined social cohesion.

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

The Lebanese Red Cross has integrated protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), and community engagement and accountability (CEA) as 'active engagement' in its strategy, in a people an environment centered approach.

It aims to standardize feedback mechanisms across all sectors to ensure communities can share suggestions or complaints. The National Society will also prioritize integrating CEA into all programmes and strengthen outreach through multiple communication channels to build trust.

It aims to embed mental health and protection considerations in all program design phases. The National Society will also

prioritize peer support programs as a core component of its psychosocial support for volunteers.

It aims to mainstream environmentally sustainable practices across all operations. The National Society will also prioritize energy-efficient solutions and sustainable procurement to reduce its carbon footprint..

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### Planned activities in 2025

- Foster a strong culture of volunteering
  - Invest in systems and capacity-building to improve service delivery
  - Prioritize mental health and psychosocial support for affected individuals
  - Focus on the protection of vulnerable population
  - Strengthen PGI initiatives to ensure equitable access to services
- 

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will continue 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 **Danish Red Cross** will support the Lebanese Red Cross in developing and improving mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and Protection Gender Inclusion (PGI) frameworks. It will also facilitate safe and unified referral systems for specialized MHPSS and PGI services.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** is supporting the non-emergency call centre (1760) through a public-private partnership.

Under Chronic Crisis in North-Lebanon, **the Netherlands Red Cross** is also providing technical support through its 510 data team on digitalization of CEA tools.

## ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

In 2013, to better address escalating needs in the country, the new Lebanese Red Cross governance and management leadership team launched a comprehensive organizational reform process. The process was accelerated through an organizational development programme after the National Society undertook the IFRC's Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process in 2014. 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. Over the past three years, this long-term transformational goal has evolved into an organization-wide strategy with a strong commitment to transform the organization's structures, services and local sustainable response capacities, and empower communities through localization of humanitarian action. The first

priorities focused on addressing self-identified organizational deficiencies across core support functions, including finance, HR, procurement, and communications and fundraising. After strengthening these core functions, the second phase focused on National Society branch development.

The Lebanese Red Cross also initiated its Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) process approach, including commitments, in July 2020. The IFRC 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. These commitments remain a priority for the National Society as a key preparedness and response organization in Lebanon.





## Strategic and operational coordination

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

The Lebanese Red Cross strives in fulfilling its auxiliary role by supporting public authorities and collaborating with both international and local organizations. This cooperation is instrumental in working towards the realization of global agendas, such as the Sustainable Development Goals, both on a local and global scale.

The Lebanese Red Cross coordinates humanitarian response with other actors through existing mechanisms and aims at taking a stronger role in interagency coordination. It engages within the broader humanitarian ecosystem and is building a network of partnerships, including UN agencies and the World Bank.

In parallel with increased demand for its health and disaster response services, the Lebanese Red Cross has suffered the loss of almost all its local funding. Since 2019, it has not had support from the Ministry of Public Health for ambulances, blood and primary health services. The fundraising strategy shifted in focus towards the Lebanese diaspora, which is more complex and costly to reach and

engage. The focus of the fundraising initiatives—supported by digital communications—over the next three years will be on the recruitment and retention of individual donations and repeat donations. There will also be a concentrated effort to encourage out-of-country corporate entities to enter long-term partnerships with the Lebanese Red Cross.

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

**The IFRC** will further promote the influence of the National Society through its engagement with coordination mechanisms and key external organizations such as UN agencies, international funders, the diplomatic community and academic institutions. The IFRC is also dedicated to enhancing the fundraising capacities of National Societies.

The IFRC is coordinating a health programme called GAVI with the Lebanese Red Cross to provide health services and immunization activities.

Additionally, the IFRC is continuing to support the last year of a three-year Pilot Programmatic Partnership project across the country. The coordinated support to the Lebanese Red Cross through PPP relies on a common framework that strengthens the National Society's role as the lead local actor. It also further enhances coordination between the Lebanese Red Cross, the German Red Cross and Norwegian Red Cross, and the IFRC.



## National Society development

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

The Lebanese Red Cross will strengthen its institutional foundation by advancing financial sustainability and cultivating a strong volunteering culture. It will implement cost recovery models across key service sectors, diversify fundraising streams, and optimize cost control through resource efficiency and shared services. At the same time, it will reinforce its volunteer-driven identity by developing recognition programs, improving volunteer management and retention systems, and investing in the wellbeing of its volunteer base to ensure their central role in all operations.

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

**The IFRC** will support the Lebanese Red Cross in applying for a new Capacity-Building Fund (CBF) project to boost its capacity and innovation.

The **Danish Red Cross** is supporting the mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) strategy and the peer support programme.

The **German Red Cross** will continue its support by committing to the peer support programme and focusing on capacity building for the logistics team to enhance their skills.

The **Swedish Red Cross** will support the Lebanese Red Cross by providing advanced financial training, funding licenses for financial software and covering salaries. Additionally, it will also support the planning department by funding the graphical design of the PMEAL Manual, including the engagement of graphic design experts, consultation processes and the overall design. For the Palestinian Red Crescent Society-Lebanon, the Swedish Red Cross will continue its support on seven key areas: PGI, CEA, PMER, volunteer management, financial sustainability and connectedness.

The **Swiss Red Cross** will continue to provide both financial and technical support for the development of the Lebanese Red Cross Fundraising Unit.

The **Spanish Red Cross** will support the National Society in long-term enhancement of its Volunteer Management System with a focus on improving the recruitment and retention of volunteers.



## Humanitarian diplomacy

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

The Lebanese Red Cross has been committed in positioning itself as an advocate on several humanitarian issues, including the provision of cash assistance in US dollars rather than the heavily devalued local currency, following the port of Beirut explosion. The National Society also seeks to improve communications with the public and strengthen its transparency and accountability through social media channels, its website, and direct communications.

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** continues to promote a stronger positioning of the Lebanese Red Cross in overall humanitarian response and recovery through strengthened advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy efforts. The IFRC will continue to engage in facilitating speaking engagements for the Lebanese Red Cross, in addition to advocacy and fundraising events in which the National Society's strategy documents are presented.



*Lebanese Red Cross volunteers distribute women's emergency kits in Katermaya, supported by the people and government of Japan (Photo: IFRC)*



## Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

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

The Lebanese Red Cross has pledged to publish both audited annual and emergency response financial statements to provide stakeholders with a clear view of the organization's financial activities and to ensure that resources are used efficiently and effectively. The National Society has outlined a comprehensive plan of action, encompassing various initiatives to enhance its operational effectiveness and the well-being of its volunteers and staff:

- Provide all volunteers and staff with access to a peer support system to enhance the overall well-being of its members
- Ensure that 20 per cent of volunteers leaving the Lebanese Red Cross participate in a formal exit interview to gather valuable feedback and insights from departing volunteers
- Roll out the MOTI (a leadership and motivation learning system) motivation survey in 70 per cent of its Youth and EMS centers
- Ensure that at least 50 per cent of local branches actively participate in the Individual Giving programme
- Implement robust policies and procedures related to Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), fraud, and whistleblower protection, aligning with best practices in these areas
- Develop and disseminate the Lebanese Red Cross community engagement and accountability (CEA) policy standardizing the implementation of the Red Cross Red Crescent CEA minimum actions for institutionalization, programmes and emergency

- Ensure that 95 per cent of Non-Emergency hotline callers receive relevant and updated information
- Operational sectors aim to disseminate and implement clear minimum training standards for volunteers and staff at all levels

As part of its [digital transformation](#) journey, the Lebanese Red Cross will establish a comprehensive and systematized Information Management (IM) framework to strengthen data-driven decision-making across all programs and operations. This includes conducting an organization-wide IM needs assessment and developing a strategic roadmap for implementation. The Lebanese Red Cross will enhance and scale its data management systems by designing robust databases, deploying interactive dashboards, and standardizing data processes to ensure quality, consistency, and accessibility of information. Clear data governance protocols will define roles, responsibilities, and ownership across the organization. To embed these changes institutionally, the Lebanese Red Cross will build the capacity of its personnel through tailored training, workshops, and the establishment of an internal IM working group. These efforts will enable the effective integration of procurement, finance, and logistics systems and support the development of a centralized warehousing solution to optimize resource management.

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to support the Lebanese Red Cross in maintaining security assessments and plans across all operational areas, upholding risk registers and business continuity plans, and conducting financial audits while implementing their recommendations.

# THE IFRC NETWORK

## The IFRC

The IFRC supports the Lebanese Red Cross to execute its auxiliary role in emergency and disaster response through networking and resource mobilization and strategic and operational coordination. In recent years, the IFRC has also supported the National Society through a number of

Emergency Appeals and Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) [operations](#) in relation to complex national and regional crises, election preparedness, cholera and COVID-19 response, severe weather mitigation, population movement, protests, and addressing the Ain al-Helwe clashes.

## IFRC membership coordination

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

The IFRC provides technical and financial support to the Lebanese Red Cross. This includes technical support through the IFRC regional office on cross-cutting themes such as protection, gender and inclusion, migration and displacement, and others. Through its COVID-19 global Appeal, the IFRC has supported the provision of personal protective equipment and infection protection control materials for staff and volunteers from the Lebanese Red Cross to mitigate pandemic and endemic risks in Lebanon. The IFRC supports the Lebanese Red Cross to prioritize its organizational development, coordinate with participating National Societies and nurture accountability through the planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting process and financial audits.

The Lebanese Red Cross is part of the global [Pilot Programmatic Partnership \(PPP\)](#) between the IFRC and the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG ECHO), benefitting from the support of the German Red Cross (lead EU National Society) and Norwegian Red Cross for the implementation of activities in the areas of disaster risk management, epidemic and pandemic preparedness and response, and risk communication, community engagement and accountability. The partnership meets the realities of extended crises with longer-term predictable funding, facilitating actions and processes with greater impact. It leverages the IFRC's global network and unique access to people and communities, and it helps to fulfil the ambitions of the European Union as the biggest donor for international aid in the world.

The Lebanese Red Cross has long-term partnerships with a significant number of sister National Societies, including:

The **British Red Cross** will continue supporting the Lebanese Red Cross EcoSec team on a livelihood project, extending the collaboration through the end of 2025.

The **Canadian Red Cross** will provide financial support to the Lebanese Red Cross, including its primary healthcare centres and mobile medical units and will promote community health awareness through outreach activities.

The **Danish Red Cross** will provide financial support to the Lebanese Red Cross by allocating emergency funds to strengthen disaster management capacities, launch livelihood projects for small businesses and implement resilience programmes for children and youth. It will also fund the primary health care scale-up programme and invest in enhancing non-communicable disease services during emergencies. Additionally, the Danish Red Cross is supporting the development of [mental health and psychosocial support](#) and [protection, gender, and inclusion](#) frameworks, including the establishment of safe and unified referral systems. It is also contributing to the MHPSS strategy and the peer support programme.

The **German Red Cross** will continue supporting the Lebanese Red Cross in [anticipatory action](#) for winter storms and heatwaves, while promoting knowledge-sharing at national and regional levels. It will also provide technical assistance in disaster risk reduction through public-private partnerships and collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Additionally, it will support the peer support programme and focus on building the logistics team's capacity.

The **Italian Red Cross** will continue providing technical and financial support to the Lebanese Red Cross Emergency Medical Services.

The **Japanese Red Cross** will maintain its support for the Lebanese Red Cross Primary Health Care scale-up programme.

The **Netherlands Red Cross** will continue to support the Lebanese Red Cross through its ongoing support for green



response and solarization initiatives such as solar trailers and solarized water systems to ensure access to safe water. Through the Chronic Crisis project in North Lebanon, it will also provide cash and in-kind assistance to host communities and Syrian refugees. Support will further extend to a comprehensive plan addressing the needs of Syrian refugees and vulnerable Lebanese communities in North Lebanon, covering [water, sanitation and hygiene](#), food parcels, emergency medical services and initiatives like the WASH in Schools project. This assistance will continue through February 2026. Additionally, the Netherlands Red Cross is providing technical support via its 510 data team to help digitalize [community engagement and accountability](#) tools under the Chronic Crisis project.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** is partnering with the Lebanese Red Cross through a public-private partnership to implement a [community-based surveillance](#) system in Lebanon. Activities include door-to-door outreach, awareness sessions at elderly centres, schools, and nurseries, as well as training in body management and first aid. It also supports Community Emergency Response Teams with capacity-building and equipment. It is exploring the launch of a Cash for Health initiative and continues to support core health services, including Emergency and Mobile Medical Services, funding for primary health centres, volunteer training, health promotion and infection prevention and control measures. Additionally, the Norwegian Red Cross supports the non-emergency call center (1760) through a public-private partnership.

The **Palestine Red Crescent Society's** Lebanon branch currently provides [community-based health and first aid](#) at eight refugee camps in Ain el Helwe, Mar Elias, Shatilla, Nahr el Bared, Baalbeck, Burj el Shamali, Albuss, and Tyr. The branch provides in-patient care across five hospitals, for internal medicine, intensive care, pediatric, gynecology, and obstetric services. The branch also provides emergency and other services in refugee camps and other Palestinian communities. Its aim is to support populations who have limited or no access to social and civil rights, public health social services.

The Palestine Red Crescent Society's Lebanon branch carries out targeted capacity strengthening activities in Lebanon, emphasizing branch development in the areas of resource mobilization and a financial policy, human resource strategy, strengthening of voluntary work, establishment of a logistics unit and of a planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting unit, and improved visibility. Wider National Society development approaches are conducted in Palestine, where the National Society is based.

The Palestine Red Crescent Society's Lebanon branch also engages in partnerships and coordination roles, particularly

with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) and various NGOs working with Palestinian groups and refugee camps. The UNRWA, a UN agency with a specific mandate to serve Palestinian refugees, has suffered declining levels of funding to support its health activities, leaving it unable to deliver services beyond primary health care. The Palestine Red Crescent Society's Lebanon branch is filling the gaps by delivering specialized medical treatment and hospital care to Palestinian refugees.

The **Swedish Red Cross** will support the Lebanese Red Cross in integrating environmentally sustainable practices into its programmes, including renewable energy use, sustainable materials and solarization. It will also strengthen the National Society's capacity in [green response](#) through regular trainings and workshops. A joint project on community-informed green emergency response will continue into 2025. Additionally, the Swedish Red Cross will provide technical support through the primary healthcare scale-up programme, promote community health awareness and support WASH interventions in informal tented settlements. It will also contribute to financial capacity-building by providing advanced financial training, funding software licenses and covering staff salaries.

The **Spanish Red Cross** will support the Lebanese Red Cross in advancing [green response](#) initiatives and reducing environmental impact at both operational and organizational levels. This includes developing an Environmental Policy and implementing a footprint calculator. It will also continue to support disaster risk reduction efforts and promote a climate-smart approach, while providing emergency funds and in-kind support for disaster management. Additionally, the Spanish Red Cross will contribute to the long-term enhancement of the volunteer management system, focusing on improving volunteer recruitment and retention.

The **Swiss Red Cross** will continue allocating emergency funds to support preparedness and response efforts. It will provide financial and technical support to the Lebanese Red Cross, contributing to primary health care centres, the blood transfusion service and the primary health care scale-up programme. Support will also extend to WASH initiatives and promoting sustainable, green responses. Additionally, it will assist in strengthening the Lebanese Red Cross fundraising unit through continued financial and technical support.



## Movement coordination

The Lebanese Red Cross ensures regular coordination meetings with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross ([ICRC](#)) and participating National Societies to share information on humanitarian, longer-term and National Society development programmes. This is carried out in line with the [Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation](#) principles and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

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**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.

## Coordination with other actors

Many international and national humanitarian organizations are actively involved in humanitarian operations in Lebanon, working to assist vulnerable populations. These organizations mainly consist of governmental disaster management bodies, the Lebanese military, UN agencies, INGOs and local NGOs.

The Lebanese Red Cross is mandated by the Government of Lebanon to be the leading emergency responder for ambulance services in the country, and on the Disaster Response Management Unit of the Lebanese Government, maintaining constant coordination of disasters, crises and emergencies. This includes work on disaster risk reduction, for which the National Society links established regional and local contingency plans to the national contingency plan.

The Lebanese Red Cross also links established community contingency plans to the Governorate-level, in addition to establishing efficient communications between the various

crisis operation rooms at all levels. The Lebanese Red Cross coordinates with the UN Humanitarian Country Team, led by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). During emergencies, the Lebanese Red Cross and the IFRC actively engage in inter-agency coordination mechanisms and cluster working groups that cover basic assistance, water, sanitation and hygiene, shelter, logistics, cash and others. The National Society took a leading role in the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment process in the aftermath of the Beirut port explosion, in coordination with UNHCR and OCHA, and with the participation of other shelter sector partners.

The National Society manages a number of partnerships with UN agencies, including United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).



## 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

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2025 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC Strategy 2030, representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve 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 Global Plan and IFRC network country plan](#) • [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](#)
- [IFRC Evaluation and Research Databank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

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