



LIBERIA

2025 IFRC network country plan



Funding Requirement **CHF 2.4M**

1 April 2025

In support of the Liberian Red Cross



15

National Society
branches



91

National Society
local units



42

National Society
staff



3,693

National Society
volunteers

People to be reached



250,000

Climate and
environment



160,000

Disasters
and crises



220,000

Health and
wellbeing



40,000

Migration and
displacement



36,000

Values, power
and inclusion

IFRC network multi-year focus

Longer-term needs

- Epidemic preparedness and response
 - Disaster risk reduction
 - Food security

Capacity development

- Institutional capacity building
- Resource mobilization and sustainability

Key country data links

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index **High**

Human Development Index rank **177**

World Bank Population figure **5.5M**

World Bank Population below poverty line **50.9%**

IFRC Country Cluster Delegation for Sierra Leone,
Liberia, Guinea & Guinea Bissau, based in Freetown

Funding requirements

2025

Total 2.4M CHF

Through the Host National Society

1.3M CHF

Through Participating National Societies

600,000 CHF

Through the IFRC

560,000 CHF

HNS Breakdown

Longer term needs

250,000 CHF

Climate & environment

325,000 CHF

Disasters & crises

500,000 CHF

Health & wellbeing

60,000 CHF

Migration & displacement

75,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

75,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

IFRC Breakdown

Longer term needs

100,000 CHF

Climate & environment

100,000 CHF

Disasters & crises

250,000 CHF

Health & wellbeing

50,000 CHF

Values, power & inclusion

60,000 CHF

Enabling local actors

Participating National Societies

Swedish Red Cross

IFRC Appeal codes

Longer-term needs:

MAALR002

Hazards



Tropical storms



cyclones



Floods







Disease outbreaks



Food insecurity

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
Swedish Red Cross	600,000						

Total Funding requirement **CHF 600,000**



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

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

The **Liberian Red Cross Society** was created in 1922 when the National Legislature of Liberia passed a joint resolution to give the Voluntary Relief Committee a legal status. It was admitted to the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1959. An amended Recognition Act passed in 2008 recognized it as an auxiliary to the public authorities.

Through its wide coverage across all 15 political subdivisions of the country and through the presence of its more than 3,000 volunteers, the Liberian Red Cross Society is one of the primary humanitarian responders in the country. The National Society has proven to be a dependable and reliable partner to the Government, and it works with the most socially excluded groups to improve their preparedness and response to disasters, crises, and emergencies. In these communities, the National Society also promotes positive social, mental and physical health, enhancing sustainable community safety, resilience and livelihoods

The National Society's Strategic Plan 2022-2025 emphasizes global humanitarian threats and challenges as a key focus for its operations and objectives and plans to align its priorities to address crises and disasters in a comprehensive manner. The Liberian Red Cross Society's priorities mainly consists of two strategic directions:

Humanitarian service delivery

- Health and well-being interventions, including actions to address gaps in health and well-being; water, sanitation

and hygiene; community-based health; maternal, new-born and child health; public health emergency preparedness and response; and health-based rights

- Disaster risk management and disaster operations, including actions to address the climate and environmental crises; disaster risk reduction; food security and livelihoods; and emergency preparedness and response
- Values and protection interventions, including actions to address gender and inclusion; the promotion of Red Cross values; women's empowerment; issues related to migration and identity; and the restoration of family links

National Society development and sustainability

- Institutional capacity building, including actions to develop human resources and finance management; youth and volunteer management; governance support; strengthened management policies; communications and humanitarian diplomacy; and chapter and branch development
- Resource mobilization and sustainability, including actions to implement asset management; fundraising; and strengthening partnerships and membership

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

Liberia is located in the Upper Guinea rainforest region on West Africa's coast, known for its high biodiversity and dense tropical rainforest. The country has an equatorial climate and features three topographical zones: the low coastal belt, forested hills, and low mountains and plateaus. Liberia's 4.7 million residents face natural hazards such as floods, coastal erosion, and windstorms, which are expected to increase due to climate change. Since the end of the [Second Civil War in 2003](#), Liberia has enjoyed nearly 20 years of peace. In a historic event, power was peacefully transferred between opposing parties on January 28, 2018, when George Weah succeeded Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf. However, women's representation in national politics remains low, with few holding leadership positions.

Despite the existence of institutions like the [Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission](#) (established in 2008), corruption remains widespread due to inadequate resources and capacity. The Commission managed only two prosecutions between 2008 and 2017.

The UN [estimates](#) Liberia's population at 5.5 million, growing at 2.4 per cent annually. Currently, 51.6 per cent of Liberians live in urban areas, projected to rise to 57.3 per cent by 2030 and 68.2 per cent by 2050. Agriculture, including fishing and forestry, dominates the economy, contributing 42.6 per cent to GDP. The industrial sector, covering mining, construction, electricity, water, and gas, accounts for 11.7 per cent of GDP.

Despite global fuel and food price increases, inflation was contained in 2021 and early 2022. Economic growth is expected to slow to 3.7 per cent in 2022 due to global uncertainties and commodity price shocks but should average 5.2 per cent over 2023–2024. However, the [war in Ukraine](#) and the 2023 elections pose significant risks.

Poverty is widespread, with 35 per cent of the population living below the international extreme poverty line (US\$2.15 per day) in 2022, up from 31 per cent in 2019 and 28 per cent in 2016. Social security spending is 1.6 per cent of GDP, largely funded by external donors focusing on short-term projects like food for work, cash transfers, and youth empowerment.

The Government of Liberia's [2018–2023 Pro-Poor Agenda for Prosperity and Development](#) aims to establish a national social protection floor with four guarantees: access to essential healthcare, basic income security for children, income security for working-age individuals unable to earn enough, and income security for the elderly. Major barriers include the high number of people living in poverty and the severity of issues such as 16 per cent living with disabilities, 7.2 per cent of children orphaned, over 100,000 demobilized former soldiers, and more than 12,000 demobilized children. The number of trafficking victims remains unknown.

Liberia held presidential and legislative elections that brought Ambassador Joseph Nyuma Boakai to power along with 103 legislators (73 representatives and 30 senators). Since the new government's inauguration in January 2024, several national governance issues have emerged, including the appointment of officials, public sector audits, and the implementation of previous audit recommendations by the General Auditing Commission. With support from international partners, the government has begun drafting a new National Development Plan (NDP), while actively implementing its ARREST Agenda—focused on Agriculture, Roads, Rule of Law, Education, Sanitation, and Tourism. As part of this agenda, the government launched the National Agriculture Development Plan (NADP) in July 2024, which runs through 2030 and aims to achieve national food self-sufficiency and generate indigenous wealth by strengthening agricultural value chains. The NADP aligns with existing national strategies such as the National Agriculture Development Agenda 2024–2029, the Liberia National Rice Development Strategy II 2018–2030, and the Liberia National Climate Adaptation Plan 2020–2030.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Liberia faces climate vulnerabilities, as highlighted in its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and the Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). High reliance on climate-sensitive sectors, coupled with poverty and inadequate infrastructure, heightens Liberia's vulnerability. Climate change impacts, such as extreme weather events, sea-level rise, and coastal erosion, pose threats to urban and rural areas, affecting infrastructure, agriculture, and human health. Projections under high-emission scenarios suggest substantial temperature increases, particularly in northern inland regions. The country's weak capacity to handle climate changes exacerbates vulnerabilities.

Climate change is projected to increase temperatures and impact water availability across Liberia; some areas may also experience flooding due to increased intensity of rainfall, coastal erosion, and sea-level rise. Liberia as well as the West African Region are at high risk to projected climate trends of increased temperatures, high variability of precipitation with potential for increased heavy rainfall events. Increased heat and extreme heat conditions will result in significant implications for human and animal health, agriculture, and ecosystems.

Liberia's susceptibility to natural hazards is compounded by factors like maladapted agricultural practices, unsustainable logging, coastal sand mining, and deforestation. Climate-induced environmental degradation, coupled with poor water quality and sanitation, impedes development and poverty reduction efforts, increasing risks. Urbanization, primarily in Greater Monrovia, exacerbates the vulnerability of densely populated coastal areas to waterlogging, erosion, and economic losses. The severity and frequency of natural disasters are expected to rise, demanding urgent attention to strengthen resilience and sustainable development.

The country's low carbon development strategy aligns with its [long-term sustainable development vision](#) by 2030, emphasizing agriculture, fisheries, and forestry for inclusive economic growth.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

By 2027, the National Society seeks to mainstream and promote adaptation to climate and environmental and climate crises through locally led adaptation actions. It will develop and implement food security and livelihood interventions for community resilience and adaptation.

The National Society will require long-term technical and capacity-building support from the IFRC Network. This will include building competencies and capability for localization

and resource mobilization for sustainability and National Society Development (NSD). It will also require the IFRC to build capacity in climate and environment programming using the best and basic tools in climate resilience and disaster risk management programming. The Liberian Red Cross 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.

Planned activities in 2025

- Develop NS climate and environmental mainstreaming strategy.
- Establish Community-Based Action Teams (CBATS) and train them in climate resilience.
- Establish climate and environment friendly clubs in schools.
- Conduct environmental community cleaning-up campaigns through volunteers' actions
- Sharing lesson-learned feedback with the program manager at chapter level.
- Green energy plan/investment (solar) for chapter/branch offices, through project and operations.
- NS mainstreams green response into all systems and practices.
- Engage in Nature-based Solutions (NBS) initiatives (Tree Planting and Care) in vulnerable communities
- Conduct cleaning up campaigns and promotion of sustainable solid waste management
- Develop new projects to include Food Security and Livelihood activities.

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Liberian Red Cross Society in building capacity in climate and environment programming using tools on climate resilience and disaster risk management programming. The IFRC provides both financial and technical support to the National Society in conducting its activities under climate and environment and in bolstering the capacity of the National Society in responding to increasing community awareness about climate change impact and increasing their resilience.

The **Swedish Red Cross** supports the National Society in implementing a three-year climate change adaptation and

disaster risk reduction project, targeting three counties in the southeast of the country.



Disasters and crises

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

There are a large number of rivers, catchments, and aquifers in Liberia, as well as low-lying coastal zones, meaning changes in precipitation are likely to cause high-risk flooding in both coastal and urban areas. Climate change is also expected to increase the risks and severity of multi-hazard disasters in Liberia, through more intense temperatures and changing rainfall patterns.

Liberia's INFORM Risk Index for 2022 highlights the country's significant disaster risk, driven primarily by high vulnerability and a critical lack of coping capacity. Compared to global peers such as Mexico, Tanzania, Palestine, Guinea, Djibouti, and Zimbabwe, Liberia is particularly at risk from humanitarian crises and natural disasters that could easily exceed national response capabilities. This heightened risk is largely due to the country's limited ability to manage and respond to emergencies, coupled with the susceptibility of its population to potential hazards. Liberia ranks among the 12 countries worldwide with the lowest capacity to cope with disasters, underscoring the urgent need for improved disaster preparedness and resilience measures.

The most common hazards in Liberia include epidemics, floods, tropical storms, fire, tidal abnormalities, erosion, and possibility of droughts in the future. Meteorological hazards such as floods and droughts are likely to increase due to global warming. Industrial development might further lead to oil spills and other toxic waste disasters.

Liberia has developed and adopted key disaster management and risk reduction frameworks, including the National Disaster Management Policy, the National Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction, the National Disaster Preparedness and Response Plan, and the National Multi-hazard Contingency Plan. These legal and operational frameworks guide the preparedness and response strategies of the Government.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

By 2025, the National Society will improve its community-based disaster risk reduction programming. The NS will work with key national actors and stakeholders to support and

strengthen disaster risk management at all levels thereby strengthening its response capacity and mechanisms across time and scale. Implementing the PER Plan of Action in 2025 will strengthen the National society's capacity to prepare for and respond to disasters and crises.

Planned activities in 2025

- Establish a community-based early warning system and conduct hazard mapping exercises in 15 chapters
- Update or develop disaster risk reduction (DRR) action plans in communities and conduct regular simulation exercises
- Carry out micro-disaster risk reduction projects such as tree planting and school safety, in seven chapters
- Mainstream cash and voucher assistance, community engagement and accountability, and protection, gender and inclusion in response actions
- Train staff to deliver cash and voucher assistance, and build knowledge around food security and livelihoods
- Procure and pre-position basic emergency response equipment at headquarters and chapter level
- Establish an international disaster relief law network, focused on advocacy, with the National Disaster Management Agency

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will work with the Liberian Red Cross Society to increase staff and volunteers' understanding of the IFRC Agenda for Renewal, and the objectives of the Pan African Conference; the IFRC will support the National society to better work in accordance with its mandate as auxiliaries to the local authorities.



Liberia grapples with major healthcare challenges due to disease outbreaks, unhealthy lifestyles, resource shortages, and poverty. The [Ebola outbreak](#) and recent COVID-19 pandemic highlight the necessity for a stronger and more responsive healthcare system. Participation in the Global Health and Safety initiative for Universal Health Coverage (UHC) is crucial for Liberia's resilience. The 2021 Vulnerability Risk Assessment identified 26 hazards, with human health accounting for 38 per cent and animal and environmental health sectors at 31 per cent.

A key challenge in health care is the growing demand for accessible quality healthcare. In the last decade, Liberia has seen an improvement in its health system with support from development partners, resulting in modest gains in the health status of Liberians. The country's National Health Policy and Strategic Plan define essential health services across a three-tier delivery system. The country's health staff has seen an increase in its strength and so has the health facilities in the country.

Despite the improvements in healthcare and child survival rates, Liberia still has one of the world's highest [maternal mortality ratios](#), exceeding 1,072 deaths per 100,000 live births. Neonatal, infant, and under-five mortality rates remain high. Furthermore, a [measles outbreak in July 2022](#), affecting 14 out of 15 countries, demonstrated the need to increase and enhance the vaccination rates of children under five years of age.

Due to climate change affecting water availability in Liberia, only 30 per cent of the Liberian population have access to safely managed water, followed by 65 per cent access to basic water, and 21 per cent to safely managed sanitation. Projected increases in rainfall and floods, combined with poor access to health facilities, poor hygiene practices, and a lack of access to safe drinking water, makes communities—particularly those in rural areas—more vulnerable to outbreaks of malaria, cholera, and diarrheal diseases.

Liberia continues to face recurring disease outbreaks, compounded by limited health resources, poor hygiene practices, and gaps in community awareness. Strengthening emergency preparedness, surveillance, and community health promotion remains essential to reducing vulnerability to both communicable and non-communicable diseases. Improving access to water, sanitation, and hygiene services will further support resilient and healthier communities.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Liberian Red Cross Society plays an active role in incident management system meetings, hosted by the Ministry of Health at the National Public Health Institute's Emergency Operation Centre. The National Society is also a permanent

key member of the Risk Communication and Community Engagement Taskforce for [epidemic preparedness and response](#). It has provided technical assistance to the revision of the measles information, education and communications resources used by the Government in its response to the outbreak.

The Liberian Red Cross Society will capitalize on its auxiliary role to ensure it is effectively positioned to contribute to country-level public health strategy, advocacy, policy platforms and mechanisms. The National Society's health programmes aim to contribute to national efforts to build healthier, safer and more resilient communities, while reducing vulnerabilities. In order to mitigate the impact of disease outbreaks, it seeks to empower communities to address their health needs, reduce injuries and improve safety nets.

The National Society is also working to strengthen [community-based surveillance](#), health promotion and disease prevention in both communicable and non-communicable diseases. The health and care approach in operations focuses on the provision, availability and maintenance of safe and potable water. It also prioritizes the development of public health awareness and addressing sexual reproductive health and rights, including maternal and child health.

Planned activities in 2025

- Build the capacity of health team in epidemic preparedness and response, and community-based health and first aid ([CBFHA](#))
 - Support communities to have access to affordable, appropriate, and environmentally sustainable water, sanitation, and hygiene ([WASH](#)) services
 - Work with national stakeholders and advocate for equal access to new vaccines
 - Develop community health action plans for epidemic preparedness
 - Conduct social mobilization on immunization as part of emergency preparedness and response
 - Integrate mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPPS](#)) assessments in disaster management and emergency health assessment tools
 - Train community volunteers in risk communication for communicable diseases
 - Establish voluntary counselling and testing (VCT) procedures at existing health facilities
 - Establish and train Mother Clubs to increase access to maternal and child health services
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Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Liberian Red Cross Society with technical and financial assistance to achieve programme objectives under health and wellbeing. In interventions such

as conducting assessments on the state of water, sanitation, and hygiene in the country, assessing the mental health needs of vulnerable people, increasing the capacity of the staff and volunteers on first aid, the National Society is supported in its effort by the IFRC.



Migration and displacement

Approximately 53.1 per cent of Liberia's population resides in urban areas, particularly in Greater Monrovia, encompassing Monrovia, Paynesville, Congo Town, Westpoint, Garwolin, Gardersville, Barnersville, and Borough of New Kru Town. In 2019, Liberia had 94,448 immigrants, with Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Sierra Leone, Ghana, and Nigeria being the top source countries. There were also 219,338 Liberian emigrants, with the United States, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone as the primary destinations.

In 2021, Liberia experienced a [net migration rate](#) of -0.978 per 1,000 population, marking a 2.3 per cent decrease from 2020. The rural production sector, mainly focused on iron ore, diamonds, gold, and agriculture, sustains the country. However, rural areas lack development projects, leading to an increase in rural-urban migration. Poverty in rural areas is notably higher at 71.6 per cent compared to urban areas at 31.5 per cent. Employment and livelihood opportunities drive internal migration.

High unemployment, delayed payments, and relatively low salaries drive the emigration of skilled professionals. Liberia faces a shortage of skilled workers, with more than 50 per cent of trained professionals migrating abroad. The healthcare sector is especially affected with shortage of qualified medical doctors.

Refugees reside in three camps (Bahn, PTP and Little Weibo), in host communities and the urban location of Monrovia. The UN [recommends](#) a general cessation of the Ivorian refugee status from 30 June 2022, and this will increase the number of returnees over the coming years.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

The Liberian Red Cross Society will work to strengthen its institutional capacity to collaborate and coordinate with civil society groups, government ministries and agencies, to provide durable and sustained solutions to the needs of migrants. The National Society will seek to work with these partners to map out the key challenges and needs of migrants, sharing its high level of knowledge and experience

in [restoring family links](#). All categories of migrants will be included in work undertaken to establish identities and links to family members. Public awareness messages and media engagements will be carried out to sensitize local communities to the situation faced by migrants.

Planned activities in 2025

- Establish information centres along migration routes in 15 Chapters
- Establish one humanitarian service point (HSP) at the headquarter in eight major counties with migration routes
- Establish identities of migrants who have died along migration routes through data collection
- Procure and distribute household, food, hygiene, [shelter](#), and other essential supplies to migrants
- Provide cash assistance to migrants and people on the move
- Implement diversity projects in migrant-hosting communities to tackle anti-migrant sentiments and promote social inclusion
- Conduct training of trainers for Chapter protection focal points in the field of migrant and displacement
- Conduct restoring family links (RFL) activities

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Society in strengthening its networks and in exploring new sources of support for migration and restoring family links services. The support involves building the capacity of the National Society staff and volunteers and enhancing the National Society's ownership of its initiatives. Wherever needed, the IFRC provides both technical and financial support to the National Society to carry out its activities under migration and displacement.



Values, power and inclusion

In Liberia, like many other countries, a patriarchal culture is entrenched and reflected in all forms of discrimination against women. Unequal power dynamics are apparent in the marginalization of women in decision-making processes. Women are the most uneducated, unemployed, and consequently most violated, due to the normalization of discriminatory traditional practices.

Liberia has a [Gender Inequality Index](#) value of 0.656, ranking it 154 out of 160 countries in the 2017 index. Just 9.9 per cent of parliamentary seats are held by women, and 18.5 per cent of adult women have reached at least a secondary level of [education](#) compared with 39.6 per cent of men. Female participation in the labour market is 53.9 per cent, compared with 57.4 per cent for men.

[More than four in ten women](#) have experienced sexual and gender-based violence. Rape is commonplace, and most victims are children. Reporting rape has become less shameful than it was in the past, and awareness about violence against women has increased, but the systems and structures that exist to give justice to victims function poorly. The situation for adults and children living with disabilities in Liberia is particularly difficult. The 2008 National Census found 24,878 children living with a disability, and 57 per cent of them were not in school. The Government of Liberia is taking steps to improve the lives of people living with disabilities since ratifying the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2012. It has signed [the UN Convention on the Rights of Children](#), [the African Charter on Human and People's Rights](#), and the [Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women](#). It also formed a national commission on disability and is reviewing its constitution to address the rights of people living with disabilities.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

In 2025, the Liberian Red Cross Society will promote youth programming with focus on mental health psychosocial support services targeting disadvantaged youth. The Liberian Red Cross Society will ensure it is a safe and inclusive organization with dignity, participation, and safeguarding as key pillars of its operations.

Planned activities in 2025

- Conduct an assessment on education-related needs in disaster and use the findings to respond to the educational needs of children in disasters
- Develop a PGI strategy for emergencies
- Conduct capacity building activities for staff and volunteers in protection, gender, and inclusion and conduct sensitization awareness on PGI, [PSEA](#), and [child safeguarding](#) policies
- Support capacity building of young people on reproductive health and rights
- Develop youth engagement strategy and organize youth jamboree on human rights and inclusion of people with special needs
- Review the National Society's youth policy and hold annual youth summit
- Conduct training for women leadership structures in disaster and emergency response
- Conduct Human Rights training
- Conduct peer-education training

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the Liberian Red Cross Society in promoting the participation of people of all gender identities with diverse backgrounds in disaster and emergency response teams. It supports the National Society's efforts in engaging community members, in particular women and gender minorities, in decision-making processes about disaster risk management. Other components of IFRC support includes ensuring that people living with disabilities are included in National Society programmes and services, establishing feedback and complaint mechanisms in all National Society projects, adopting PGI across all operations, technical and financial support for youth-led education and action, among many others.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

The Liberian Red Cross Society is committed to pursue its institutional strengthening and has carried out the self-assessment part of the Organizational Capacity Assessment and Certification (OCAC) process in 2014 and 2018. The self-

assessment part of the OCAC process is intended to capture the strengths and weaknesses of National Societies as a whole in relation to a wide range of organizational capacities.



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Systematically map interagency coordinating structures, such as technical working groups, development country teams, humanitarian country teams, and ensure membership participation in all relevant structures
- Conduct mapping and engage key institutions jointly and individually in the donor community
- Engage with the Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning and the National Assembly with a view to mobilize sustainable resources

- Enhance partnerships with individuals and private corporate organizations

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC supports the National Society by providing technical support, representing the Liberian Red Cross Society at international platforms, and supporting the efforts of the National Society's resource mobilization. It supports the National Society in strengthening existing relationships with both Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners. This includes government ministries, agencies, and departments for effective implementation of the National Society's humanitarian services.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society:

- Revise the National Society's legal base and amend its statutes
- Conduct training on key policies and manuals, and develop tools for monitoring their implementation
- Develop an effective management framework with transparent and inclusive processes that are understood by all stakeholders
- Support capacity assessment in 15 Chapters of the National Society
- Share and discuss Branch Organizational Capacity Assessments (BOCA) with Chapters and branches, followed by action plans to implement the findings and recommendations

- Conduct care training for volunteers with their focal points and management, and conduct quarterly youth and volunteer debrief sessions

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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

The **Swedish Red Cross** provides support to the National Society in its National Society development activities.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Profile the National Society's auxiliary role to secure greater support from the Government of Liberia through engagement meetings
- Conduct humanitarian diplomacy and advocacy training for headquarter, Chapter staff, volunteers, and governance members
- Facilitate Red Cross Red Crescent knowledge dissemination sessions with civil society organization at the county level
- Engage in media and public communication meetings regularly to update the public on National Society activities

- Conduct advocacy with key actors, international organizations, diplomatic missions, donors, UN agencies, and media through visitations

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Implement digital transformation of the National Society
- Ensure that web-based systems are accessible at all levels and that a new web-based system supports globally integrated processes for finance, planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER), human resources, logistics, and pledge management
- Digitalize the volunteer database
- Create a strategy and plan of action to mitigate the risk of fraud, corruption, sexual harassment, exploitation and abuse within the National Society
- Disseminate fraud and corruption control policy at the national and Chapter levels
- Establish and maintain an internal audit unit at the headquarter

- Conduct a National Society risk assessment (financial, programmatic, organization development)
- Ensure that all staff and leadership participate in anti-corruption training
- Develop and disseminate National Society asset management policy

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

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

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

The IFRC delegation in Freetown provides technical assistance to the National society with humanitarian operations related to disasters and crises caused by natural hazards, health services in hard-to-reach areas, longer-term resilience-building programmes. It also coordinates support by IFRC membership to National society, enhances National society organizational development, and represents Liberian Red Cross Society in different platforms. Through representation and coordination, the IFRC country delegation disaster and emergency situations engage the Liberian Red Cross Society leadership and supports the identification of National society's areas of intervention, its roles, and responsibilities in its coordination with Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) Movement partners, UN agencies, national and international NGOs, and donors through networking and collaboration.

The IFRC cluster delegation coordinates the activities of IFRC network partners, represents the National Society internationally, and supports its organizational development. It also supports accountability as a cross-cutting theme. In recent years IFRC supported the National society through several Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) operations concerning floods, fire, Civil Unrest, and Oil Tanker explosions.

The IFRC supports the National Society in joint advocacy, humanitarian diplomacy, and coordination with the authorities and other humanitarian actors – to ensure that responses to different disasters in Liberia are profiled. Collaboratively, they will also seek to influence policy and investment decisions, to ensure they address.

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 **Swedish Red Cross** is the only participating National Society present in Liberia. A three-year National Society

development project, funded by the Embassy of Sweden through the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), was due to begin at the end of 2022. The Swedish Red Cross also supports the National Society to implement many of its organizational development priorities, including finance development, strengthening PMER, resource mobilization, safeguarding, volunteer management, policy development and core costs, including salaries.

The Green, Inclusive, and Resilient Liberian Communities project is a prospective three-year climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction project, targeting three counties in the southeast of Liberia. This would be achieved with the support of the Swedish Embassy in Liberia.



The Liberian Red Cross Society concludes a 3-day training on Community Early Warning Systems, training 40 dedicated participants from Flewroken, Sarbo Geeken, Matuaken, and Podroken (Photo: IFRC)

Movement coordination

The coordination and cooperation mechanisms in Liberia are established through a Movement Cooperation Agreement, which includes the National society, IFRC, and International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) leadership. The Movement platform meeting focuses on strategic-level engagement, while the Movement operational coordination meeting brings together the National society, IFRC, ICRC, and Partner National Societies working in Liberia. Technical working groups concentrate on specific technical areas of common interest and involve specialists from each organization. These efforts

align with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation ([SMCC](#)) principles and the newly adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

In Liberia, **the ICRC** promotes detainee welfare, provides water and sanitation, supports the Liberian National Red Cross Society, and promotes international humanitarian law. In addition, it supports Ivorians who have fled violence in their own country and the Liberians who are hosting them.

Coordination with other actors

The Liberian Red Cross Society works in close collaboration and coordination with the National Disaster Management Agency, to ensure its relevance as a key national preparedness and response actor. At county and district level, the National Society is represented strongly in the disaster management structures through its chapters and branches. All preparedness and response actions conducted by the National Society focus on supporting the Government's strategies and actions on disaster and crisis preparedness and response.

The Liberian Red Cross Society works closely with the Ministry of Health to address disease outbreaks, including the 2022 measles outbreak. The National Public Health Institute of Liberia has been coordinating technical aspects of the response, whereas the Ministry of Health oversees the coordination, monitoring, detection, and referral of cases to

health facilities, and conducts testing in various laboratories within the country. Other actors involved in the measles response include the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, and the United States Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, all of which support the Government's efforts. Médecins Sans Frontières, Plan International, and Breakthrough Action have also contributed to the response.

The National Society aligned its measles campaign and outreach activities with the Government's strategy and scheduled countywide campaign. The Liberian Red Cross Society was the Ministry of Health's only partner to carry out social mobilization and community-level outreach and awareness during the measles vaccination campaign, to support routine uptake.



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 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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