



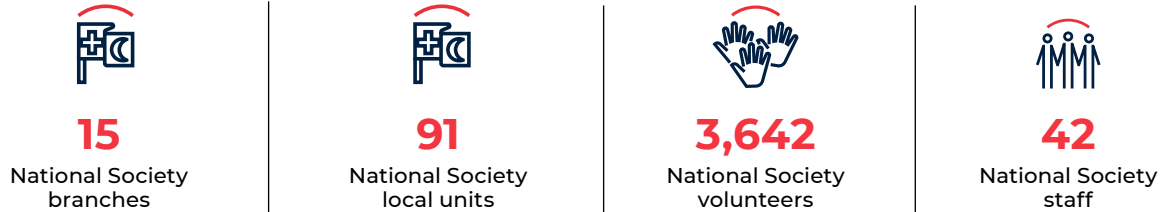
LIBERIA

2024 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec

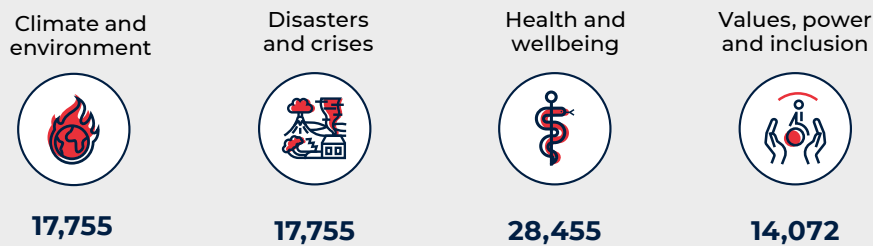


2 September 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE LIBERIAN RED CROSS

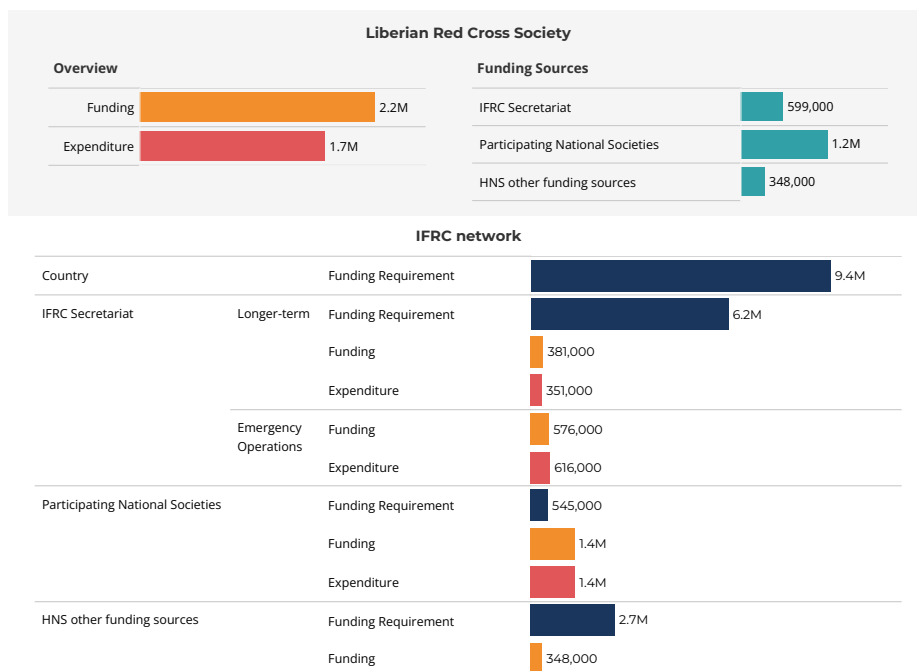


PEOPLE REACHED



FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)



Appeal number **MAALR002**

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

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	Number of people reached with activities to address environmental problems	18,000
	Number of people reached with activities to address rising climate risks	10,000
	National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)	Yes
	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with disaster risk reduction	18,000
	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	8,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	3,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	2,000
	Percentage of assistance delivered using cash and vouchers	100%
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	28,000
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	20,000
	Number of people trained by the National Society in first aid	527
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	257
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by the National Society's educational programmes	14,000
	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	275
	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of	1
National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
Accountability and agility	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes

IFRC NETWORK SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

	Bilateral Support						Enabling Functions
	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	
National Society							
Swedish Red Cross	1.3M						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 1.3M**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

In January 2024, Liberia established a new government following a tense 2023 presidential and legislative election. Ambassador Joseph Nyumah Boakai was inaugurated as president, succeeding George Manneh Weah. As the administration took shape, President Boakai appointed key officials, and the legislature saw new leadership. However, by late 2024, the House of Representatives faced an internal power struggle, culminating in the ousting of the House Speaker.

The government prioritized economic recovery, tackling corruption, inflation, and external debt. Notable initiatives included establishing a War and Economic Crimes Court and an Assets Recovery Taskforce. The Liberia Anti-Corruption Commission reported a 51 per cent compliance rate in asset declaration among government officials. Despite strides in governance, challenges remained, including legal system weaknesses and political favouritism. Liberia maintained stability amid political tensions, with ongoing efforts toward national reconciliation. However, opposition parties, citing unfulfilled campaign promises, criticized the government and threatened protests.

Infrastructure development was a key focus, particularly the rehabilitation of major laterite highways, improving trade and commerce in rural counties. Economic recovery efforts continued amidst inflation and fluctuating commodity prices, with the government striving to balance growth, social development, and environmental sustainability.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2024, the Liberian Red Cross made integrated greening initiatives into activities and facilities to minimise the environmental footprint of the National Society's operations. It also planted a total of 2,149 assorted trees, contributing to reforestation efforts and the enhancement of local ecosystems. As part of its Early Warning for All (EW4ALL) project, a Climate Risk Assessment and a Road Map for Early Warning and Early Action (EWEA) were completed. Flood risk awareness was a priority, with volunteers in 41 flood-prone communities conducting early warning campaigns. The National Society further conducted community clean-ups and established the Green Response Technical Working Group, alongside supporting youth environmental clubs and Community-Based Action Teams.

Disasters and crises

During the reporting period, the National Society responded to multiple floods with support from the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) to carry out activities in shelter, water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH) and multipurpose cash. In 2024, the National Society successfully established six Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRTs) across Cape Mount, Bomi, and Margibi, equipping them with first aid kits and providing comprehensive training in disaster risk reduction. Throughout the year, the National Society provided shelter assistance through cash transfers, helping families affected by disasters rebuild and restore their homes. Households also received cash assistance to assist them in regaining financial stability and rebuilding livelihoods after crises. Key assessments included a comprehensive early warning and early action (EWEA) gap analysis and National Climate Risk Assessment. To further strengthen the National Society's impact, volunteers were trained in Kobo Toolbox, participatory approach for safe shelter awareness (PASSA), and emergency vulnerability and capacity assessments (EVCA).

Health and wellbeing

In 2024, the Liberian Red Cross ran a 24-hour clinic at its headquarters in Monrovia, providing inpatient and outpatient services to the public. In efforts to further maternal health, the National Society established 24 Mothers' Clubs, helping to conduct sensitisation sessions on crucial topics such as malaria prevention, diarrhoea management, handwashing, and breastfeeding. Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) was a critical priority, which included the rehabilitation of 12 wells and 25 hand pumps, the construction of 2 new wells, and the chlorination of 37 wells, ensuring safe drinking water and improving hygiene in high-risk areas.

Values, power and inclusion

In 2024, the Liberian Red Cross strengthened its commitment to Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) by conducting key assessments, which helped identify areas for improvement and are a key tool for guiding PGI-related activities in the coming years. The National Society staff received valuable coaching and mentorship on Sex and Age Disaggregated Data (SADD) reporting, ensuring that data collected and reported reflected the needs of different groups in a disaggregated manner. Under the GIRL project, a Gender Plan of Action was also developed, and the inclusion of Persons Living with Disabilities (PLWDs) ensured they received the necessary support and opportunities to benefit from the project.

Enabling local actors

The Liberia Red Cross has begun to digitalise its programming approaches, particularly in conducting assessments and surveys. Additionally, the National Society conducted a Branch Organization Capacity Assessment (BOCA) focusing on 13 key standards to ensure the safety, security, and well-being of volunteers. With regard to humanitarian diplomacy, the National Society successfully advocated for its inclusion in the national fiscal framework. Additionally, the National Society strengthened efforts to promote the fundamental principles of the Red Cross and International Humanitarian Law (IHL) among the military and joint security forces. As part of its institutional capacity strengthening, the National Society embarked on developing its risk management framework. The Risk Management Policy, Risk Management Strategy, and Risk Management Operation Plan are all in draft stages.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

In this reporting period, no changes or amendments were made to the plan

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Liberian Red Cross made significant strides in advancing climate action and environmental sustainability. Across its branches, efforts were made to integrate greening initiatives into activities and facilities to minimize the environmental footprint of the National Society's operations.

As a part of these efforts, the National Society established the Green Response Technical Working Group and became an active member of the Global Movement Green Response team, aligning its operations with global best practices for environmental sustainability in humanitarian work. The Liberian Red Cross equipped some of its members with knowledge on managing the environmental impacts of humanitarian operations.

The Liberian Red Cross undertook reforestation efforts, planting a total of 2,149 assorted trees across 24 communities in Cape Mount, Bomi, Margibi, Sinoe, Grand Kru, and River Gee, contributing to enhancing local ecosystems.

Additionally, 47 environmental and community clean-up campaigns were organized by Community-Based Action Teams (CBATs), engaging local communities to promote cleanliness, waste reduction, and environmental awareness. As part of World Environment Day, volunteers from River Cess, Bassa, Bong, and River Gee participated in community-wide clean-up exercises. Activities included cleaning schools, markets, hospitals, and public buildings, drainage cleaning, community facility maintenance, and tree planting.

In 2024, the Liberian Red Cross concluded its participation in the African Development Bank and United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction-backed Climate Information Systems (CIS) and Early Warning for All ([EW4ALL](#)) projects. The EW4ALL initiative included the completion of a Climate Risk Assessment, conducting a national simulation exercise on flood readiness, and developing a Road Map for Early Warning and Early Action ([EWEA](#)) in Liberia. Flood risk awareness was a priority, with volunteers in 41 flood-prone communities conducting early warning campaigns.

Volunteering and youth involvement were focused on through youth environmental clubs established in schools across Bomi, Margibi, Sinoe, Grand Kru, River Gee, and Cape Mount. The clubs promoted environmental stewardship and youth participation in sustainability initiatives. Additionally, 24 Community-Based Action Teams (CBATs) received training in core areas such as Red Cross Knowledge (RCK), [Psychosocial Support](#) (PSS), [Disaster Risk Reduction](#) (DRR), and [First Aid](#), equipping them with the skills needed to respond to climate and environmental challenges.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** continued to support the efforts of the National Society under strategic climate and environment projects. It provided technical assistance to the Liberian Red Cross with the Climate Information Systems (CIS) and Early Warning for All (EW4ALL) projects.



Disasters and crises

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

1.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Liberia Floods
MDR-CODE	MDRLR007
DURATION	4 months (13 September 2023 to 31 January 2024)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 395,575
PEOPLE TARGETED	8,751 people

Through this DREF allocation of CHF 395,575 in September 2023, the Liberian Red Cross provided immediate relief to 1,250 households (8,751 people) affected by the floods through shelter and multipurpose cash to alleviate their livelihoods, basic needs, community health promotion and safe water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services. Intervention will be covered in the 3 counties for the next 4 months: Grand Cape Mount, Bong and Montserrado, focusing on affected areas Kru Town, Gbarnga City, and Monrovia.

2.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Liberia Floods 2024
MDR-CODE	MDRLR008
DURATION	4 months (12 July 2024 to 30 November 2024)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 484,052
PEOPLE TARGETED	13,100 people

Through this DREF allocation of CHF 484,052 in July 2024, the Liberian Red Cross provided immediate basic assistance to address the needs of 1,500 households (7,500 people) affected by floods across three counties. The interventions included shelter assistance and Multi-Purpose Cash grants provided in two instalments. These grants supported

beneficiaries in meeting their livelihood needs and basic necessities, while also improving community health through enhanced water, sanitation, and hygiene services for four months.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Liberian Red Cross made significant advancements in its disaster preparedness and risk reduction efforts in 2024. By strengthening response capacities, conducting key assessments, and enhancing community resilience, the National Society took proactive steps toward reducing disaster risks and improving readiness in the face of emergencies. Community volunteers played a key role in mobilizing actions for disaster risk reduction, engaging local populations in initiatives that reduce vulnerability and increase preparedness.

The National Society successfully established six Branch Disaster Response Teams (BDRTs) across Cape Mount, Bomi, and Margibi, equipping them with first aid kits and providing comprehensive training. This initiative significantly bolstered the response capacities of these chapters, ensuring a rapid and effective response to disasters. A national simulation exercise on flood readiness and response was conducted with national actors and stakeholders, enabling the Liberian Red Cross and key partners to test response strategies and enhance coordination during flood emergencies.

Throughout the year, the National Society provided shelter assistance through cash transfers, helping families affected by disasters rebuild and restore their homes. Over 6,000 households also received livelihood support cash assistance through multipurpose cash assistance, helping them regain financial stability and rebuild livelihoods after crises.

Key assessments included a comprehensive early warning and early action (EWEA) gap analysis conducted to lead to the development of a Road Map aligning with Pillar 4 of the EW4ALL Initiative, improving the Liberian Red Cross's ability to respond to early warnings and take preemptive action in times of crisis. Additionally, a National Climate Risk Assessment was completed with national stakeholder consultations, resulting in a validated report that informs future climate resilience strategies and adaptation measures.

In 24 communities, Community Action Plans were developed, reviewed, and updated, empowering local communities with structured plans to respond to potential emergencies and strengthen community-based resilience. Additionally, post-emergency response assessment was successfully completed, and a detailed 5-year Plan of Action was developed to guide the organization's emergency response efforts in the coming years.

Training of the volunteers was also undertaken to further strengthen the National Society's impact. The trainings included Kobo Toolbox Training which equipped the volunteers with the skills to validate and register data on crisis and disaster-affected populations, participatory approach for safe shelter awareness (PASSA) training to facilitate shelter assessments and monitor shelter cash transfer activities, and emergency vulnerability and capacity assessments (EVCA) training to better understand community vulnerabilities and capacities in emergency contexts.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial assistance to the Liberian Red Cross for emergency response mechanisms. It supported the National Society through IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) and the IFRC Emergency Appeal, which were utilized by the National Society in times of disasters and crises to effectively support those who face immediate needs during times of emergency.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Liberian Red Cross reached people with essential health messages, covering topics such as malaria prevention, hygiene, and healthy practices, contributing to better awareness and improved community health outcomes. The volunteers were trained in epidemic control volunteer (ECV) skills, equipping them with the tools to respond effectively to epidemic and pandemic health emergencies, educate their communities on nutrition, and promote health awareness.

The National Society also ran a 24-hour clinic at its headquarters in Monrovia, providing inpatient and outpatient services to the public. Over the course of the reporting period, the clinic served 1,008 women and 318 men, demonstrating a continued commitment to providing accessible healthcare to underserved populations.

In efforts to further support maternal health, the National Society established 24 Mothers' Clubs across River Gee, Grand Kru, Sinoe, Bomi, Cape Mount, and Margibi. These clubs were trained and supported as part of the community health resilience programme, helping to address key health challenges faced by mothers and children. The Mothers' Clubs also conducted 137 community sensitization sessions on crucial topics such as malaria prevention, diarrhoea management, handwashing, and breastfeeding. This initiative empowered communities with the knowledge to prevent and manage common health issues. People also received and benefited from Insecticide-Treated Nets (ITNs), enhancing protection against malaria and improving overall health in malaria-endemic areas.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) were a critical priority for the Liberian Red Cross. It conducted a comprehensive technical WASH assessment, which revealed the need to rehabilitate 12 wells and construct 2 new wells, ensuring improved water access for affected communities. Additionally, the National Society successfully chlorinated 37 wells across 14 communities, ensuring safe drinking water and improving hygiene in high-risk areas. The National Society also completed the rehabilitation of 25 hand pumps, including the installation of 3 new pumps in Bomi, Bong, Grand Kru, River Gee, and Sinoe. These efforts improved access to clean and safe water in rural areas. Volunteers were also trained in pump repairs, maintenance, and hygiene promotion, enhancing local capacity to maintain water infrastructure and promote hygiene practices within communities.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial support to the National Society.



Liberian Red Cross conducted training on Community Early Warning Systems, training people across Flewroken, Sarbo Geeken, Matuaken, and Podroken. (Photo: IFRC)



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Liberian Red Cross strengthened its commitment to Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) by conducting key assessments, developing strategic plans, and ensuring the inclusion of marginalized groups in all aspects of its programmes. These efforts were complemented by extensive capacity-building for staff and volunteers, which enhanced the organization's ability to deliver inclusive services to vulnerable populations.

The National Society conducted a PGI landscape review, providing a comprehensive analysis of the current state of protection, gender, and inclusion across its operations. The assessment was completed, examining the internal systems, structures, and practices of the National Society. This assessment helped identify areas for improvement and is a key tool for guiding the organization's PGI-related activities in the coming years.

The Liberian Red Cross also developed a PGI plan of action through a workshop, which outlined concrete steps for integrating PGI into the activities and ensuring the organization's operations are aligned with global standards. Additionally, a Gender Plan of Action was also developed for the GIRL project, emphasizing gender equality, empowering women, and ensuring that the needs and priorities of both men and women were addressed throughout the project implementation process. The GIRL project prioritized the inclusion of Persons Living with Disabilities (PLWDs), providing targeted assistance to 9 PLWDs, ensuring that they received the necessary support and opportunities to benefit from the project.

The volunteers participated in a 5-day integrated training focused on PGI, community engagement and accountability (CEA), and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). This training not only enhanced their skills but also highlighted the intersectionality of these areas, reinforcing their importance in humanitarian response. The PGI focal points continued to provide valuable coaching and mentorship to reporting staff on Sex and Age Disaggregated Data (SADD) reporting, ensuring that data collected and reported reflected the needs of different groups in a disaggregated manner.

It was ensured that minority groups, including PLWDs, were actively included in training, awareness campaigns, and volunteer recruitment processes. This inclusive approach guarantees that all community members are represented and have an equal opportunity to participate in activities.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical assistance to the National Society with the development and facilitation of a PGI plan of action through a workshop it facilitated.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

Progress by the National Society against objectives

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.

Movement coordination

The coordination and cooperation mechanisms in Liberia are established through a Movement Cooperation Agreement, which includes the National Society, the IFRC, and the 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, the IFRC, the 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.

External coordination

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 the 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 a 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.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Liberia Red Cross has begun to digitalize its programming approaches, particularly in conducting assessments and surveys. For instance, the Kobo Collect tool was used for data collection in projects such as the Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) responses, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) project, and COVID-19 vaccine hesitancy surveys. The National Society's website serves as a central hub for disseminating information about its activities and volunteer opportunities. This digital drive has been enhanced through partnerships with the Ministry of Health and the National Public Health Institute of Liberia.

To further strengthen its organizational capacity and systems, the Liberian Red Cross ensured accuracy in financial reporting, accounting software, QuickBooks, and that it properly configured. Additionally, various projects, including National Society Development support initiatives, were audited, and the reports were shared with partners. Additionally, the National Society conducted a Branch Organization Capacity Assessment ([BOCA](#)) focusing on 13 key standards to ensure the safety, security, and well-being of volunteers.

The Liberian Red Cross undertook a strategic initiative to enhance its humanitarian efforts by strengthening the operational capacity of its Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER) Unit. Under this initiative, the National Society integrated training for volunteers, organized workshops, focused on project cycle management, and introduced a standardized reporting template to improve data collection and submission processes.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continues to provide support to the National Society with technical and financial assistance.

The **Swedish Red Cross** supported the Liberian Red Cross in developing a Volunteer Development and Management System (VDMS). Additionally, it also aided the National Society in addressing critical capacity gaps identified through

a self-assessment using the IFRC PMER Capacity Self-Assessment tool. Based on the findings, a targeted capacity development plan was implemented throughout 2024.

The **Swiss Red Cross** supported the National Society in participating in a three-day Anti-Corruption and Humanitarian Diplomacy training. With its support, the Liberian Red Cross also conducted a Branch Organization Capacity Assessment (BOCA) focusing on 13 key standards to ensure the safety, security, and well-being of volunteers



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Liberia Red Cross made significant strides in humanitarian diplomacy to influence public stakeholders and drive increased humanitarian actions. A key milestone in this endeavour has been successful advocacy, which resulted in the National Society's recognition within the national fiscal framework. However, it is yet to receive any allotment since 2023, highlighting the need for continued dialogue and commitment from government authorities. Beyond financial advocacy, the Liberian Red Cross actively expanded national partnerships with multilateral and regional organizations, such as the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Africa Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC), among others. These collaborations have resulted in the implementation of joint initiatives aimed at enhancing humanitarian assistance, particularly in areas of emergency preparedness, disaster response, and public health interventions.

Additionally, the National Society has strengthened efforts to promote the fundamental principles of the Red Cross and International Humanitarian Law (IHL) among the military and joint security forces. Through targeted engagements, training sessions, and awareness campaigns, the Liberian Red Cross has reinforced the importance of impartiality, neutrality, and humanitarian protection during conflicts and emergencies. These strategic diplomatic efforts underscore the National Society's commitment to fostering a robust humanitarian environment in Liberia by securing institutional support, forging impactful partnerships, and upholding humanitarian values.

Staff and governance members also participated in a two-day Anti-Corruption and humanitarian diplomacy workshop. The objective of the workshop was to enhance the capacity of the participants to effectively navigate ethical challenges, promote transparency, and advocate for humanitarian principles in their roles. Additionally, a Humanitarian Diplomacy strategy was also developed and validated.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continues to provide support to the National Society with technical assistance.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

As part of its institutional capacity strengthening, the National Society embarked on developing its risk management framework. The Risk Management Policy, Risk Management Strategy, and Risk Management Operation Plan are all in draft stages. The National Society's comprehensive audit for 2023 is underway.

The National Society staff participated in a two-day workshop with the objective of the workshop being to enhance the capacity of the participants to effectively navigate ethical challenges, promote transparency, and advocate for humanitarian principles in their roles.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC continues to provide support to the National Society with technical assistance.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

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

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

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

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

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

Nothing to report

ANNEX 1. IFRC APPLICATION OF THE 8+3 REPORTING TEMPLATE

The IFRC network structures its result-based management along five Strategic priorities and four Enabling functions, developed based on the IFRC network's [Strategy 2030](#):

IFRC network Strategic Priorities	IFRC network Enabling Functions
SP 1 - Climate and environment	EF 1- Strategic and operational coordination
SP 2 - Disasters and crises	EF 2 - National Society development
SP 3 - Health and wellbeing	EF 3 - Humanitarian diplomacy
SP 4 - Migration and displacement	EF 4 - Accountability and agility
SP 5 - Values, power and inclusion	

The Federation-wide results matrix provides a standard way for the IFRC network to measure its progress towards Strategy 2030 implementation and supports consistent quality of the IFRC network planning, monitoring and reporting. To further advance coherence in monitoring across the IFRC network, a [Federation-wide Indicator Bank](#) has been developed and integrated into the Federation-wide monitoring systems for emergencies and longer-term work, structured along the Federation-wide results matrix as well. Signatory of the Grand Bargain Agreement, the IFRC has committed to its monitoring and reporting standards through integration of the 8+3 reporting template contents into its results-based management approach. The following mapping demonstrate the way in which this report aligns with 8+3 reporting:

8+3 template	IFRC network Annual Report (with variance in structure in red)
Core Questions	
1. Overall Performance	Overall Performance
2. Changes and Amendments	Changes and amendments
3. Measuring Results	Measuring Results
4. Affected Persons	Cover pages with indicators values
5. Participation & AAP	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 5: Values, power and inclusion – Community Engagement and Accountability
6. Risk management	Risk management
7. Exit Strategy and Sustainability	Under Q3 sub-sections by Strategic Priority/Enabling Function where relevant
8. Lessons Learned	Lessons learned
Additional Questions	
1. Value for Money/ Cost Effectiveness	Not included in annual reports
2. Visibility	Not included in annual reports
3. Coordination	Under Q3 Enabling Function 1: Strategic and operational coordination
4. Implementing Partners	Cross-cutting, with a focus on support to localization through the Q3 Enabling Functions 1 to 4
5. Activities or Steps Towards implementation	Cross-cutting in Q3 Strategic Priorities and Enabling Functions
6. Environment	Under Q3 Strategic Priority 1: Climate and environment



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 15 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2024 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [LR_Liberia AR Financials.pdf](#) (Note: This financial report link will be fed upon the completion of the audit. For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRLR007](#) and [MDRLR008](#))
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

Contact information

Peter Ophoff

Head of Delegation
IFRC Country Cluster Delegation for
Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Liberia
& Sierra Leone, based in Freetown
T: 923 088 888053
peter.ophoff@ifrc.org

Louise Daintrey

Head of Strategic Engagement
& Partnerships
IFRC Regional Office for Africa,
Nairobi
T: +254 110 843978
louise.daintrey@ifrc.org

Sumitha Martin

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