



LIBYA

2026-2028 IFRC network country plan



16 January 2026

In support of the Libyan Red Crescent



38

National Society branches



41

National Society local units



655

National Society staff



3,000

National Society volunteers

People to be reached in 2026



50,000

Climate and environment



100,000

Disasters and crises



300,000

Health and wellbeing



250,000

Migration and displacement



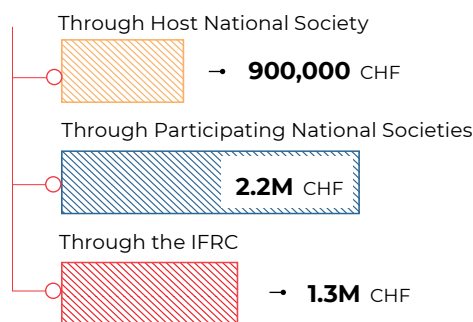
50,000

Values, power and inclusion

IFRC network Funding Requirements

2026

Total 4.4M CHF



2027

Total 2.2M CHF

2028

2M CHF

Projected funding requirements

Participating National Societies

- American Red Cross*
- Austrian Red Cross*
- British Red Cross*
- Canadian Red Cross Society*
- Irish Red Cross Society*
- Italian Red Cross*
- Liechtenstein Red Cross*
- Norwegian Red Cross
- Polish Red Cross*
- Qatar Red Crescent Society*
- Spanish Red Cross*
- Swiss Red Cross*
- The Republic of Korea National Red Cross*

*National Societies which have contributed only multilaterally through the IFRC in 2025.

IFRC Appeal code

Longer-term needs:

MAALY001

Hazards



Drought



Floods



Conflict



Population
movement



Heat waves /
cold waves

IFRC network multi-year focus

Longer term needs

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

Capacity development

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

Key country data links

INFORM Severity rating **High**

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index **High**

Human Development Index rank **115**

World Bank Population figure **7.4M**



Libyan Red Crescent teams are on the ground supporting communities devastated by floods that claimed over 4,000 lives in northeastern Libya. (Photo: Libyan Red Crescent)

Detailed funding requirements

	2026		2027		2028	
	Host National Society	IFRC	Host National Society	IFRC	Host National Society	IFRC
Longer-term needs						
Climate and environment	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Disasters & crises	100,000	300,000	100,000	300,000	100,000	300,000
Health & wellbeing	200,000	500,000	200,000	500,000	200,000	500,000
Migration & displacement	200,000	100,000	200,000	100,000	200,000	100,000
Values, power & inclusion	100,000	50,000	100,000	50,000	100,000	50,000
Enabling local actors	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	
Total	900,000	1.3M	900,000	1.3M	900,000	1.1M

Participating National Societies bilateral support

National Society	Year	Funding Requirement	Confirmed Funding	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
British Red Cross	2026	1.3M	1.3M						
Norwegian Red Cross	2026	917,000	917,000		-	-	-		

NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

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

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

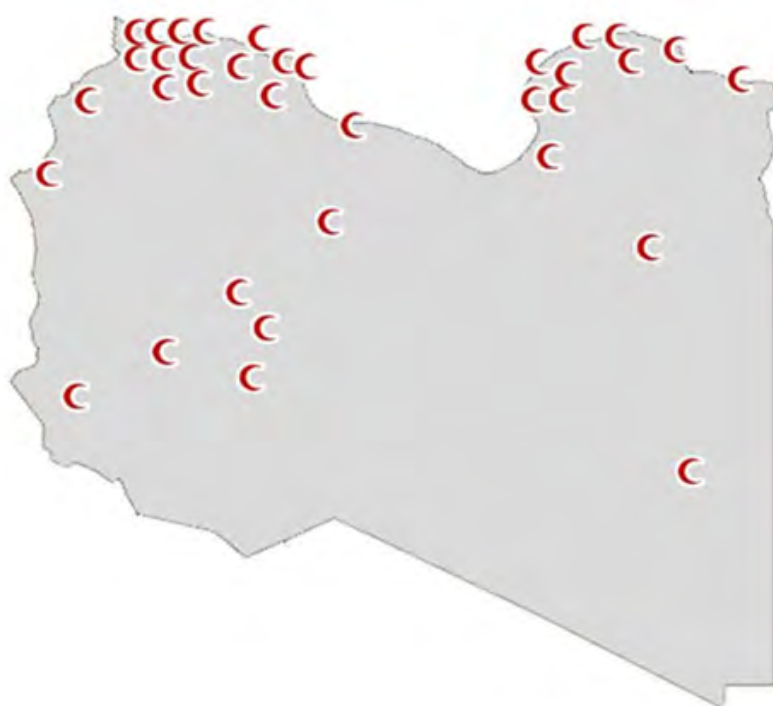
In November 2023, the Libyan Red Crescent leadership was re-elected by its General Assembly, which oversees elections, policy-setting, and budget approvals. Despite Libya's ongoing socio-political instability, the Libyan Red Crescent has

remained united and committed to humanitarian principles. It has enhanced key programmes like First Aid, road safety and children's hygiene, while also developing new initiatives to meet emerging humanitarian needs.

The Libyan Red Crescent operates through 38 branches, supported by 1,000 staff and 3,000 volunteers, enabling both emergency response and long-term resilience efforts across Libya, including in hard-to-reach areas. However, the National Society has faced significant challenges, including infrastructure damage and loss of state funding, leading to increased reliance on support from the IFRC, ICRC and participating National Societies.

The Libyan Red Crescent plays a vital role as the country's primary national humanitarian actor, leveraging its 38 branches to reach vulnerable populations that are often beyond the reach of international organizations. Its leadership in emergency response was evident during the Storm Daniel crisis and in ongoing support to Sudanese refugees, demonstrating its indispensable role as an auxiliary to the public authorities and a key partner in disaster preparedness and response.

In [2024](#), the Libyan Red Crescent reached 481,000 people with water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) support.



Branches of the Libyan Red Crescent

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

IFRC NETWORK ACTION

JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The end of the Gaddafi regime in 2011 marked the beginning of a complex and turbulent period in Libya's history. More than a decade later, the legacies of that uprising continue to shape the country's political, economic and humanitarian landscape. The initial hopes for a democratic transition quickly gave way to instability as competing factions, militias and local powerbrokers filled the vacuum left by the collapsed state institutions. Over the years, shifting alliances, intermittent violence and the involvement of external actors have hindered the establishment of a unified national government, the development of state institutions and the rule of law. These ongoing power struggles have perpetuated an environment of insecurity and have severely constrained governance, service delivery and recovery efforts.

As of 2025, Libya remains politically divided despite multiple attempts to reconcile rival factions. The United Nations has continued to facilitate peace talks and propose political roadmaps aimed at unifying the country under a single, representative government and organizing national elections. However, progress has been repeatedly undermined by entrenched political rivalries, local conflicts and external interference. The recent period has also witnessed sporadic security incidents—including attacks near UN facilities—highlighting the fragility of the security environment and the operational risks for humanitarian actors. Meanwhile, the judicial and accountability systems remain weak, and although efforts to prosecute those responsible for the failures leading to the Storm Daniel disaster have begun, the broader rule of law remains elusive.

The humanitarian situation in Libya remains severe and protracted, driven by a combination of conflict, economic crisis and the lingering impacts of natural disasters. According to the latest humanitarian assessments, Libya continues to host a significant number of internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, migrants and refugees. While the number of IDPs has gradually declined since the peak of the conflict, localized displacement persists, particularly in areas affected by the devastating floods triggered by Storm Daniel in September 2023. Thousands of families remain without permanent housing, and the reconstruction of critical infrastructure in Derna and other flood-affected areas has been slow due to resource constraints and political disputes. Primary infrastructure—including hospitals, schools and water systems—requires urgent rehabilitation, and humanitarian access to some of the most affected regions remains limited.

Libya also continues to serve as both a destination and a major transit country for migrants and refugees seeking to cross the Mediterranean Sea to Europe. As of 2025, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) estimates that over 860,000 migrants from dozens of nationalities reside in Libya, alongside tens of thousands of registered refugees and asylum-seekers. The influx of people fleeing conflict in neighbouring Sudan has further increased pressure on Libya's already strained systems, particularly in southern regions such as Al Kufra. Refugees and migrants face acute protection risks, including arbitrary detention, forced labour, extortion, sexual and gender-based violence and lack of access to legal status or basic services. Children and women among these groups are disproportionately affected, with limited access to education, health care and safe shelter.

Economically, Libya's population faces deteriorating living conditions and reduced resilience. Inflation, currency devaluation, high food prices and unemployment continue to erode the ability of households—particularly low-income families, IDPs and migrants—to meet their basic needs. The socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic still reverberate, having disrupted livelihoods and further strained already weak social protection systems. Many young Libyans face limited access to education and employment opportunities, driving frustration, out-migration and the adoption of negative coping mechanisms such as early marriage or engagement in informal and unsafe labour. Daily life for many remains difficult, with frequent electricity outages, fuel shortages and water scarcity affecting both urban and rural communities.

Climate change poses an additional and growing threat to Libya's long-term stability and economic sustainability. The country, already one of the world's most arid, faces severe droughts, flash floods and temperature extremes. Agriculture, which relies heavily on irrigation, is increasingly unviable due to limited renewable water resources, poor soil quality and environmental degradation. These pressures have forced Libya to import around three-quarters of its food requirements, leaving it highly exposed to global price fluctuations and supply chain disruptions. The worsening effects of climate change and natural disasters—combined with the absence of coordinated environmental management—are expected to further exacerbate food insecurity and displacement in the coming years.

Humanitarian actors continue to operate in a challenging and unpredictable environment. Access constraints, security risks and bureaucratic barriers frequently limit the delivery of aid, particularly in conflict-affected and remote areas. Looking ahead, Libya's prospects for stability and recovery remain uncertain. Political dialogue continues under UN facilitation,

but the unification of national institutions and the organization of credible elections remain elusive. Reconstruction needs following Storm Daniel are enormous and progress slow, while the risk of renewed violence or natural disasters remains high. The country's humanitarian priorities therefore continue to centre on protection, access to essential services such as health

care and education, the rehabilitation of critical infrastructure and the provision of food, safe water and sanitation. Without sustained international support, institutional reform and effective climate adaptation measures, Libya's fragile recovery will remain vulnerable to relapse, leaving millions of people in prolonged need of humanitarian assistance.

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

Emergency Appeal name	Libya, Storm Daniel
IFRC Emergency Appeal code	MDRLY005
People to be assisted	400,000
Duration	32 months (13 September 2023 to 30 June 2026)
Funding requirements	Total: CHF 20 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 25 million Federation-wide Funding requirement for Libya for 2026: CHF 1 million
Link to Emergency Appeal	Libya, MENA region Storm Daniel
Link to Revised Emergency Appeal	Revised emergency appeal Storm Daniel
Latest Operational Strategy	Operational strategy Storm Daniel
Link to Latest Operations Update	Storm Daniel Operation Update #3

On September 10, 2023, Storm Daniel struck northeastern Libya, bringing wind speeds of 70–80 km/h and record-breaking rainfall of up to 240 mm. Major cities including Benghazi, Tobruk, Al Bayda, Derna and others were severely affected. The coastal city of Derna, home to around 130,000 residents, suffered the greatest devastation, with over 5,200 confirmed deaths and 8,000 people still missing, according to OCHA.

The storm caused widespread destruction of infrastructure, homes and public services, leaving many without access to essential resources. The healthcare system was overwhelmed, with damaged facilities unable to meet the rising demand for medical care. Water and sanitation systems were critically impacted, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases. Food security also deteriorated due to flooded agricultural lands and disrupted supply chains, deepening the humanitarian crisis.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

In response, the Libyan Red Crescent, in collaboration with the IFRC, shifted from emergency relief to long-term recovery efforts. These include rehabilitating key infrastructure such as

primary healthcare centres and psychosocial support facilities in Derna, restoring livelihoods and promoting community resilience through health education and disaster preparedness.

The Libyan Red Crescent played a central role in delivering aid across the hardest-hit regions—Derna, Jabel Akhdhar, Benghazi and Al Marj. In Derna alone, the National Society distributed 91,189 food parcels, 63,257 essential household items, provided mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) to 1,200 children and ensured clean water access for 61,500 people. In Jabel Akhdhar, it delivered 11,785 food parcels and 11,937 essential household items, along with water and MHPSS. In Benghazi and Al Marj, displaced families received food, winter kits and fresh water.

Till [December 2024](#), the Libyan Red Crescent provided targeted assistance to 400,000 people in:

Integrated assistance: Providing the affected people, including IDPs and host communities, with essential assistance through cash and/or the distribution of in-kind relief items such as food, household essentials and [shelter support](#). Enhancing community resilience and coping mechanisms through the provision of [cash assistance](#) and, when required, essential in-kind resources such as seeds, tools and materials.

Engaging communities/local first responders to strengthen their preparedness in the response. Developing risk reduction activities such as early warning and early action and Disaster Risk Reduction. Assisting in the initial recovery phase and recovery activities, including the strengthening of disrupted livelihoods among the affected.

Health and care including water, sanitation and hygiene

(WASH): This will include addressing the urgent health needs of the affected communities by providing essential healthcare services including emergency medical services (EMS), Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE), First Aid, as well as other health-related services to be available at both mobile and stationary health facilities operated by Libyan Red Crescent Society. Offering mental health and psychosocial support (**MHPSS**) to those who have lost loved ones or who are displaced and enduring stress, anxiety or sleep disorders. Providing comprehensive WASH services, including targeted efforts to ensure access to clean and safe water, the provision of sanitation facilities and the restoration of infrastructure where necessary. This also includes hygiene promotion services and distribution of essential hygiene-related materials, with special consideration given to culturally appropriate feminine hygiene products for women and girls.

Protection and prevention: Conducting multi-sector needs assessments with Protection, Gender and Inclusion (**PGI**), to ensure safe and equitable access to basic services, taking into consideration different needs based on gender and

other diversity factors, such as disability and impairment. Mainstreaming the PGI approach across the intervention and supporting Libyan Red Crescent to disaggregate data accordingly. Providing specialized protection services to vulnerable people affected including pregnant women and unaccompanied children. Embedding safe referral and feedback mechanisms into all activities, especially during the immediate, post-disaster recovery phase. Actively engaging affected communities to ensure Community Engagement and Accountability (**CEA**) early in the response.

Migration and displacement: Strengthening the Restoring Family Links (**RFL**) services, and community-based care and protection activities for unaccompanied and separated children, and for other persons with special needs. Ensuring that IDPs and migrants affected by the flooding are fully included in all service provision. Conducting regular, rapid community needs assessments to ensure adequate and updated response modality. Establishing and operating Humanitarian Service Points (**HSPs**) aiding the affected population.

Along with **the IFRC** and **the ICRC**, the participating National Societies that are supporting the Libyan Red Crescent in its response include the **Emirates Red Crescent**, the **French Red Cross**, the **German Red Cross**, the **Iran Red Crescent**, the **Kuwaiti Red Crescent**, the **Norwegian Red Cross**, the **Qatari Red Crescent**, the **Russian Red Cross**, the **Saudi Red Crescent**, the **Tunisian Red Crescent** and the **Turkish Red Crescent**.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

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

The annual rainfall remains extremely low in Libya, with an average of 56mm and a maximum average of 250-300mm in Northern Tripoli and Northern Benghazi region. Due to climate

change and conflict, there is a growing concern about water availability and reduced water quality in Libya. Libya's demand for water is far greater than its renewable supply, and the Great Man-Made River project uses water from non-renewable aquifers that cannot be recharged by rain,

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

In addition, with 86 per cent of the population living in coastal cities, most Libyans are vulnerable to even slight sea level rises,

while water-borne illnesses, heat-related deaths (especially in cities) and food insecurity are increasing due to the impacts of climate change. In recent years, unexpected weather patterns have emerged, particularly in 2023 and 2024. Libya continued to grapple with severe climate-related challenges in 2025, with highly unusual weather patterns. The coastal regions saw unprecedented spikes in humidity, while the southern desert areas were hit by rare storms and heavy rainfall, overwhelming local infrastructure and response capacities.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

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

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

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

The National Society's two primary objectives include:

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

Planned activities in 2026

- Implement eVCA in four targeted climate-vulnerable regions combining quantitative and qualitative data to inform a national climate resilience strategy
- Collaborate with relevant government agencies and international organizations to implement climate change adaptation projects
- Engage with local communities to raise awareness of climate change risks and promote sustainable practices
- Develop and disseminate educational materials on climate change and its impacts
- Share best practices and knowledge on environmental sustainability with local partners and liaise with local actors on climate change initiatives
- Guide branches in implementing environmentally friendly projects and initiatives
- Advocate for integrating environmental sustainability considerations into national policies and development plans
- Build capacity of staff and volunteers including specialized training for branch disaster response teams and provision of early warning equipment

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the National Society in providing technical expertise and guidance on climate change adaptation and risk reduction. It will also support the Libyan Red Crescent in accessing climate-related funding opportunities and facilitate knowledge sharing and experience exchange with other National Societies facing similar challenges.



Disasters and crises

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

Libya ranks high on the [INFORM Severity index](#). The risk of conflict and its immediate impacts, displacement and social discord are still the main hazards in Libya. The country is still recovering from the impact of Storm Daniel as it is beginning to shift from emergency relief to early recovery and reconstruction. The impact of [Storm Daniel](#) continues to be felt in the region, with its damage extending across all sectors, including health, water, sanitation and food security. In Libya, the storm left a lasting mark, affecting hundreds of thousands of people and creating widespread challenges that persisted months after the initial disaster. Reconstruction and recovery are ongoing, with many affected communities still requiring shelter rehabilitation, livelihood recovery support and infrastructure repair. Additionally, flash floods, sandstorms and localized droughts have disrupted livelihoods in both coastal and desert regions, while urban centres face challenges related to drainage system failures and unplanned urban expansion.

Political division in the country impedes the adoption of a comprehensive disaster risk management approach to address the multiple hazards and risks. Getting communities involved in disaster risk reduction to empower them in building their own resilience is essential in such a fragile setting.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

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

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

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

- Support communities to take action to increase their resilience to evolving and multiple shocks and hazards
- Meet the [needs of people affected](#) by crises and disasters through access to in-kind assistance and support that

is timely, adequate and flexible and strengthens their agency

- Provide [shelter assistance](#) to those affected by crises and disasters
 - Support [food security and livelihoods](#) of people affected by crises and disasters
 - Offer multi-purpose cash grants to those affected by crises and disasters
 - Expand leadership in the field of [disaster law](#) and improve official/legal recognition of its [auxiliary role](#)
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Planned activities in 2026

- Expand the pre-positioning of essential relief items to cover at least 80 per cent of high-risk areas within 48 hours of an event
 - Conduct annual national-level disaster simulations to test readiness and coordination in multi-hazard scenarios
 - Scale up the integration of hazard forecasting tools into branch operations, ensuring timely alerts and coordinated response
 - Provide technical expertise and guidance on [eVCA](#) methodology and community-based disaster preparedness through awareness
 - Develop and implement [community-based disaster risk reduction](#) projects and relief distribution
 - Provide technical expertise and support in shelter needs assessment, design and construction
 - Provide technical expertise and support in food security assessment and programme design
 - Offer support in disaster preparedness and response, including training, simulation exercises and equipment provision in addition to keeping volunteers and branches oriented and prepared for local risks
 - Train emergency teams in urban search and rescue (USAR), flood response and first responder coordination
-

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC mechanisms such as the [Disaster Response Emergency Fund](#) (IFRC-DREF) and Emergency Appeals will be drawn on as needed for the National Society to respond to disasters and crises. In 2024, the IFRC provided allocations to support efforts during [Storm Daniel](#), which has now been extended till December 2026.

The IFRC will also assist the National Society by providing technical guidance and training on disaster risk reduction and community resilience. It will further provide technical guidance on disaster law and policy advocacy, support the National

Society during engagements with public authorities and other stakeholders, and facilitate knowledge sharing and experience exchange with other National Societies.



In response to wildfires in Al Jabal Al Akhdar, Libyan Red Crescent volunteers established a field first aid post and supported emergency operations alongside local authorities. (Photo: Libyan Red Crescent)



Health and wellbeing

Libya continues to experience significant challenges in its health sector, marked by a shortage of technical expertise and inadequate health facilities, largely as a result of prolonged conflict. A staggering 2.47 million people in the country are affected by the lack of a strong health system, and 1.2 million need [critical health support](#).

According to the Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO), 50 per cent of surveyed households in Libya reported facing issues in accessing health services. Challenges in accessing health services are higher in the southern region compared to other parts of the country. Migrants and refugees are particularly vulnerable. Most of the healthcare facilities in the country lack essential medicines. Services for postnatal care, family planning

and management of sexually transmitted infections are insufficient. According to the latest assessments only 40 per cent of communities have child health and emergency services, 35 per cent have access to general clinical services, and 15 to 20 per cent have access to services for reproductive health care and noncommunicable and communicable diseases.

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

Water and sanitation infrastructure in Libya is also affected by the conflict, worsening the already existing problem of [limited](#)

water resources in the country. While 31 per cent of the Libyan population currently receives water through public networks, more than 45 per cent of the population rely solely on bottled water for their needs.

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

The Libyan Red Crescent carries out a wide range of activities in the health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector. It is the main provider of first aid services and first aid training to local communities and carries out community health awareness.

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

Other objectives of the National Society include:

- Protect and improve the health and well-being of communities through access to sustainable, affordable, appropriate and quality health services across the life course
- Maintain the health and dignity of communities in emergencies and disease outbreaks by providing access to appropriate health services
- Work towards increasing communities' access to affordable, appropriate, and environmentally sustainable WASH services, especially during emergency settings

- Capitalise on its auxiliary role to ensure its position on relevant country-level public health strategy, advocacy and policy platforms and mechanisms

Planned activities in 2026

- Integrate non-communicable disease prevention and management into its community health programmes, aligned with national health priorities
- Scale up MHPSS services, including specialized training, supervision and the establishment of referral pathways to professional care
- Develop a referral mechanism based on identified primary health care centres, including those that are affiliated with the National Society, enabling it to provide an additional layer of support
- Carry out first aid training for community members
- Distribute hygiene kits to vulnerable households to complement hygiene promotion efforts

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Libyan Red Crescent by building the capacity of the National Society staff and volunteers on community-based health and first aid, risk communication and community engagement.

The IFRC will continue investing in Libyan Red Crescent's mobile health fleet to ensure operational readiness to serve at least 25 per cent more remote communities compared to 2025 coverage levels. The IFRC will also fund enhanced epidemic preparedness, including stockpiling PPE, expanding laboratory partnerships and training rapid response teams in disease surveillance.



Migration and displacement

Libya continues to face a complex and evolving migration and displacement landscape, shaped by protracted conflict, economic fragility and climate-related shocks. As of May 2024, more than 106,556 people remained internally displaced, primarily due to insecurity, damaged infrastructure and the lack of basic services in their areas of origin. Although return movements have increased, with over 726,396 internally displaced persons (IDPs) returning home, these returns are often precarious. The closure of IDP settlements has led to a rise in forced evictions, particularly affecting families living in collective and informal sites. This trend heightens the risk of

secondary displacement and creates insecurity over housing, land and property rights.

Libya also remains a major transit and destination country for mixed migration flows, including migrant workers, refugees, victims of trafficking, stateless persons and unaccompanied minors. These movements are driven by conflict, poverty and increasingly by climate change, with most migrants originating from Sub-Saharan and North African countries. In 2025, the country hosted 597,611 migrants, including 3,860 in detention centres, alongside 42,210 registered refugees and asylum-seekers, according to IOM and UNHCR. The ongoing conflict

in Sudan has further intensified migration pressures, with an estimated 725,000 Sudanese refugees entering Libya and 62,000 registered by UNHCR by the end of 2025. Many of these arrivals are concentrated in Al Kufra, a key entry point for those seeking safer living conditions.

Protection risks for migrants and refugees remain severe. Individuals face threats such as unlawful killings, torture, abuse, gender-based violence, arbitrary detention, forced labour and extortion. Vulnerable groups, including women and children, experience disproportionate hardships. Refugee and migrant children, particularly in southern Libya, often lack access to education, while women and girls face poorer nutrition, limited shelter and fewer livelihood opportunities compared to men. These vulnerabilities are compounded by Libya's fragile humanitarian context, where 803,000 people need assistance, including 79,019 refugees and asylum-seekers.

Climate change is emerging as a significant driver of displacement and migration. Extreme weather events, such as Storm Daniel in 2023, and recurring droughts and floods have damaged infrastructure and livelihoods, pushing communities into further vulnerability. Environmental degradation and water scarcity in rural areas exacerbate migration pressures, adding another layer of complexity to Libya's humanitarian crisis.

Overall, Libya's migration and displacement dynamics are multidimensional, shaped by intersecting factors of conflict, governance challenges, economic instability and climate shocks. Addressing these issues requires integrated approaches that combine protection, livelihood support and climate resilience, while strengthening social cohesion and safeguarding the rights of displaced and migrant populations.

Multi-year high-level objectives of the National Society

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

The Libyan Red Crescent has maintained its role as the primary humanitarian actor with nationwide access to migrants and displaced populations, providing humanitarian assistance in detention centres, transit points and host communities. This includes food and essential household items distribution, health services, MHPSS, family reunification services and safe and dignified burial services for deceased migrants.

Other objectives of the National Society include:

- Work towards ensuring that migrants and displaced persons have access to humanitarian assistance and protection at key points along migratory routes as well as access to durable solutions when appropriate
- Engage with migrants, displaced persons and host communities to more effectively assess, understand and respond to their priority needs

Planned activities in 2026

- Strengthen humanitarian assistance to migrants and refugees, including health, MHPSS and essential relief support in detention centres and transit locations
- Enhance protection services, legal aid referrals and gender-based violence prevention and response
- Promote social inclusion and community engagement initiatives to reduce tensions between host and migrant communities
- Fully operationalize migration strategy as part of the IFRC global cross-regional programme for people on the move
- Expand Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) to additional high-traffic migration corridors, ensuring access to lifesaving services for at least 30 per cent more migrants compared to 2025
- Increase capacity of staff and volunteers to deliver migration and protection services through targeted training and resource allocation
- Train staff and volunteer on migration law, humanitarian diplomacy and community engagement, to improve service quality and advocacy

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to support the Libyan Red Crescent in strengthening the delivery of HSPs by facilitating peer-to-peer knowledge sharing with other National Societies and implementing them in similar contexts. It will further support the National Society by providing technical guidance on international migration legal frameworks and conventions, protection standards for migrants, modalities of assistance to migrants and humanitarian diplomacy for migration issues to support the National Society's role as a permanent member of the Higher Committee of Migration under the Libyan Government. The IFRC will also facilitate partnerships to enhance the Libyan Red Crescent's capacity to provide legal aid referrals, particularly for cases involving detention, gender-based violence and statelessness.



Values, power and inclusion

Libya's prolonged crisis has deeply affected its social fabric creating systemic vulnerabilities and eroding traditional coping mechanisms. Years of instability, economic hardship and displacement have left communities exposed to multiple layers of risk, with protection challenges emerging as the most pressing humanitarian concern. Migrants, refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) remain among the most vulnerable groups, particularly women and girls, who face heightened risks of violence, exploitation and exclusion. The absence of national asylum legislation compounds these vulnerabilities, as refugees, migrants and asylum-seekers are legally classified as 'illegal immigrants,' leaving them with little or no access to protection mechanisms. Libya's criminalization of irregular migration and lack of distinction between migrants, refugees and victims of [trafficking](#) further entrenches systemic inequities and limits humanitarian actors' ability to safeguard rights.

Gender-based violence (GBV) persists as a critical issue, especially in displacement settings and detention facilities, where access to safe spaces, psychosocial support and legal recourse remains severely limited. Women and girls often experience poorer nutrition, inadequate shelter and fewer livelihood opportunities compared to men, reinforcing gendered disparities in access to resources and services. These challenges are compounded by social norms and structural barriers that restrict women's participation in decision-making processes, both within communities and at institutional levels.

Youth, who represent a significant proportion of Libya's population, face high unemployment rates and limited opportunities for civic engagement. This lack of inclusion not only undermines social cohesion but also increases the risk of negative coping strategies, such as involvement in illicit activities or migration under dangerous conditions. People living with disabilities and conflict-affected communities encounter additional layers of exclusion, with limited access to education, healthcare and social protection services.

Vulnerable groups continue to experience systemic discrimination and marginalization, while humanitarian actors struggle to address protection gaps in an environment where legal frameworks are inadequate and enforcement mechanisms are weak. Building inclusive systems that prioritize protection, gender equality, and youth engagement is essential for restoring social cohesion and resilience in Libya's fragile context.

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

Over recent years, the Libyan Red Crescent has invested significantly in its capacity for protection, gender and inclusion ([PGI](#)).

The National Society has also been strengthening its capacity for community engagement and accountability ([CEA](#)) through community-based programmes and a feedback mechanism (a telephone hotline) has been set up. CEA is mainstreamed throughout the response to Storm Daniel, and the feedback management policy was reviewed to ensure an institutional framework for feedback and complaints mechanisms.

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

- Integrate PGI standards into all programmes and operations
- Strengthen GBV prevention and response services, including safe spaces, referral pathways and survivor support
- Expand youth engagement initiatives, including volunteer leadership programmes, peer education and civic participation activities
- Enhance CEA mechanisms to ensure two-way communication between communities and the National Society, improving trust and service quality
- Promote humanitarian values and social cohesion through targeted campaigns and community-based activities
- Serve as a safe and inclusive, ensuring dignity, access, participation, and safety for people of all identities
- Empower people and communities, vulnerable to and affected by crises, to influence decisions affecting them and trust the IFRC Network to serve their best interest

Planned activities in 2026

- Contribute to a positive change in communities through wider understanding, ownership, dissemination and application of [Fundamental Principles](#) and humanitarian values, focusing especially on [young people's knowledge, skills and behaviour](#)
 - Promote and support safe, equitable and continuous access to quality education for all, especially boys and girls affected by disaster, crisis or displacement
 - Embed PGI standards into all operations, including training, policy updates and programme design reviews
 - Ensure tailor-made and gender-specific support to women in emergencies and the implementation of the [PGI minimum standards in emergencies](#)
-

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Libyan Red Crescent by facilitating partnerships to strengthen the National Society's GBV prevention and survivor support services, particularly in high-risk areas. The IFRC will invest in youth leadership programmes and

training, aiming to increase youth participation in governance and operational decision-making.

The IFRC will also fund the expansion of the National Society's CEA systems, including digital feedback platforms and community dialogue mechanisms, to improve accountability and transparency.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

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

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



Key Institutional Indicators

The National Society has put in place the following:

- Strategy to strengthen its auxiliary role
- National Society development plan
- Youth engagement strategy
- Health, accident and death compensation for volunteers
- Protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) policy
- PSEA Action Plan



Strategic and operational coordination

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Increase cooperation and coordination with external partners to address major challenges facing communities
- Engage in peer-to-peer learning and knowledge exchange, participating in regional and global networks on key themes such as climate action, first aid and migration.
- Enhance efficiency and effectiveness in humanitarian actions through membership coordination, and shift its

mindset towards a Federation-wide leads to increased trust within the network

- Fulfil its priorities for Movement Coordination and Cooperation, as outlined in the Council of Delegates meeting in 2019
- Ensure effective shelter cluster coordination with partners inside and outside the network
- Effectively increase its financial resources, both through domestic fundraising and providing greater international support to National Societies

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Libyan Red Crescent in improving its technical capacity on several key themes including climate, first aid, cash and voucher assistance (CVA), mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services, emergency health, preparedness and others. It will also engage with the National Society to enhance its planning, monitoring, evaluation and

reporting capacity based on relevant assessments targeted community's needs. The IFRC will support coordination and outreach to both Movement and non-Movement partners to broaden the spectrum of strategic partnerships and mobilize additional resources. The IFRC will also support the Libyan Red Crescent to host a Dead Body Management (DBM) group to share its expertise.



National Society development

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Continue to work as a network of relevant local organizations which are the trusted partners of choice for local humanitarian action with the capabilities to act in the global network
- Prioritize volunteering development and youth action as critical catalysts of behavioural change and local action, ensuring access, and nurturing trust in all contexts
- Become a trusted local humanitarian organization with the ability to act effectively within the global IFRC network
- Update its statutory, legal, and policy framework, reinforcing its auxiliary role
- Finalize revised statutes and advocate for laws defining its humanitarian role, particularly in migration
- Strengthen its branch network through capacity assessments and development plans, including branch development strategies, peer-support mechanisms and a unified approach to growth
- Improve financial sustainability by investing in leadership and resource mobilization, develop fundraising strategies and pilot income-generating activities
- Support youth and volunteers as key drivers of change by creating engagement platforms, promoting intergenerational dialogue and establishing youth-led governance structures.
- Strengthen mechanisms to protect volunteers and promote their psychosocial well-being

- Establish and enforce safety standards, introduce volunteer insurance, and create local solidarity mechanisms to provide support for volunteers who are injured or lose their lives, as well as assistance for their families

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will assist the Libyan Red Crescent in developing its National Society Development Plan and translating the broader framework into a practical action plan. In the short term, support will focus on strengthening data collection and analysis capacity, while establishing a unified Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting (PMER) system that engages all branches through training and standardized processes. Additionally, efforts will be made to improve the quality of materials shared by the National Society, including producing documentaries that showcase good practices and promote community feedback and participation.

The IFRC will also help revise and adopt the Volunteer Policy in alignment with the IFRC global standards, ensuring it emphasizes the inclusion and empowerment of women volunteers and those from minority and marginalized groups. Following adoption, the IFRC will provide technical and operational support to implement and institutionalize this policy across the National Society.

To further enhance PMER capacity, the IFRC will introduce both short- and long-term measures, including training on data collection and proposal writing. The IFRC Learning Platform will be promoted for self-paced learning opportunities, and youth will be encouraged to actively participate in regional networks, fostering knowledge exchange and engagement.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Promote its image and advocate for change, affecting public behaviour, policies and decisions on a domestic, regional and global scale

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will support the Libyan Red Crescent by facilitating leadership development paths aiming at guaranteeing a deeper understanding of Red Cross Red Crescent mechanisms, including modalities for greater integrity and accountability of the National Society, resource mobilization and longer-term financial sustainability.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Multi-year high level objectives of the National Society

- Enforce the Code of Conduct and mandate fraud and corruption prevention training for all staff
- Develop and implement safeguarding policies and procedures, while promoting the Integrity Line for reporting misconduct
- Screen all new staff and volunteers, ensure mandatory safeguarding briefings and require signed declarations
- Map and share referral pathways in collaboration with CEA, PGI and HR teams
- Provide Results-Based Management (RBM) training to staff and review PMER systems to support strategic planning
- Facilitate a unified planning process and establish systems for data collection to monitor implementation
- Create a monitoring and evaluation framework with partners to ensure quality evaluations and timely reporting
- Develop digital tools for programme management, data collection and PMER resources
- Conduct ICT assessments, upgrade digital infrastructure and scale up cloud-based systems for secure data sharing and analysis
- Implement data protection best practices and security measures, particularly in migration and protection programmes, positioning itself as a low-risk partner for UN and international agencies

- Sensitize staff and volunteers to digital risks and enforce data protection policies
- Establish systems to safeguard sensitive information across all operations
- Use innovative and transformative approaches to better anticipate, adapt to and change for complex challenges and opportunities

Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue to strengthen the Libyan Red Crescent's accountability and agility by providing technical assistance for rolling out risk management policies and safeguarding frameworks, ensuring robust systems to prevent misconduct and protect vulnerable groups. Capacity building will focus on results-based management, monitoring and reporting, enabling evidence-driven decision-making. To enhance operational efficiency, the IFRC will support the development and integration of digital tools for programming and data management, alongside upgrading the National Society's digital infrastructure, cloud systems and data protection measures. Business continuity planning will be prioritized to prepare for operational disruptions, ensuring resilience in crisis contexts. Furthermore, the IFRC will promote the Libyan Red Crescent as a trusted, low-risk partner by aligning practices with global accountability and integrity standards, reinforcing its credibility with international and UN agencies. The IFRC will also assist the National Society in developing a risk analysis on Child Safeguarding in one of its programmes as a regional pilot.

THE IFRC NETWORK

The IFRC

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

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

IFRC membership coordination

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

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

Other participating National Societies supporting the Libyan Red Crescent multilaterally include the **Qatar Red Crescent** supporting health and WASH, and the **Korean Red Cross** supporting the National Society's WASH initiatives. In addition, the Libyan Red Crescent has bilateral cooperation agreements with other participating National Societies present in the country, including the **Norwegian Red Cross**.

Movement coordination

The Libyan Red Crescent ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross and participating National Societies, for the alignment of support and action between Movement partners. In times of emergencies, closer coordination is organized. This is carried out in line with the Strengthening Movement Coordination and Cooperation (SMCC) principles, and the newly-adopted [Seville Agreement 2.0](#).

The ICRC has been present in Libya since 2011, supporting conflict-affected communities. This includes helping families know the fate of their missing loved ones, promoting international humanitarian law (IHL), improving access to essential services such as healthcare, water and electricity, supporting physical rehabilitation centres and empowering communities with livelihood projects.

Coordination with other actors

The Libyan Red Crescent serves as an auxiliary to public authorities, actively participating in national and local coordination bodies. As a permanent member of the Higher Committee of Migration, the National Society collaborates with various ministries to develop policies and manage migrant affairs. The National Society works closely with the Ministry of Health and the National Center for Disease Control, particularly in First Aid and community health initiatives. Notably, the Libyan Red Crescent led COVID-19 awareness and vaccination efforts in Libya.

In emergency response, the Libyan Red Crescent played a critical role during the Sudanese crisis in Kufra, providing first aid, medical services, shelter management and registration support. The National Society also collaborates with UN agencies, notably UNICEF, to deliver humanitarian

assistance and manage strategic stock during emergencies. Ongoing partnerships with the IFRC and USAID focus on community-based health and capacity-building initiatives across multiple locations.

The IFRC Libya Delegation will continue its advocacy efforts and encourage the Libyan Red Crescent to coordinate and establish partnerships with international organizations, including UN agencies and the EU DG ECHO. The Libyan Red Crescent has shown a strong interest in enhancing its resource mobilization capabilities for local resources, particularly with existing UN agencies and other partners in the country. To ensure the financial sustainability of the National Society and diversify its funding sources, the Delegation will concentrate on strengthening the resource mobilization capacities of the National Society.



The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest humanitarian network, with 191 National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and around 16 million volunteers. Our volunteers are present in communities before, during and after a crisis or disaster. We work in the most hard to reach and complex settings in the world, saving lives and promoting human dignity. We support communities to become stronger and more resilient places where people can live safe and healthy lives, and have opportunities to thrive.

About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2026 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 network databank](#)
- 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 2026 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 network databank](#)
- 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 bank](#) • [Donor response reports](#)

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