

Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

Libya: Population Movement

DREF Operation n°	MDRLY002	Glide n°:	OT-2020-000150-LBY
Date of issue:	23/06/2020	Expected timeframe:	3 months
		Expected end date:	31/09/2020
Category allocated to the of the disaster or crisis: Yellow			
DREF allocated: CHF 239,426			
Total number of people affected:	25,000	Number of people to be assisted:	2,500
Provinces affected:	Benghazi, Ajdabiya, Al Bayda, Shahat, Bani Waled. (East of Libya)	Provinces/Regions targeted:	Benghazi, Ajdabiya, Al Bayda, Shahat, Bani Waled. (East of Libya)
Host National Society presence: The Libyan Red Crescent Society (LRCS) has 36 branches with around 3,000 volunteers and staff, covering all the country.			
Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners actively involved in the operation: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).			
Other partner organizations actively involved in the operation: UNICEF			

A. Situation analysis

Description of the disaster

The absence of a centralised authority characterises Libya's current political scene. Since the uprising that overthrew the government of Muammar Qadhafi in 2011, Libya has experienced continued political instability and the spread of armed militia. The country is currently divided between two parties, the Government of National Accord (GNA) led by Prime Minister Sarraj, and the Libyan National Army (LNA) led by General Haftar.

Following an intensification of conflict in Southern Tripoli, Tarhuna and Sirt, since 7 June 2020, nearly 25,000 people have been forced to flee their homes, according to the Libyan Red Crescent Society (LRCS) updates and International Organization for Migration (IOM's) Displacement Tracking Update.

The majority of those displaced are in the East of the country, particularly Ejdabia (6,050 people), Benghazi (5,250 people), Al Bayda (1643 people) and Tobra (402 people), although other people have fled to the West, particularly Bani Waleed (4,750 people). Some of those recently arrived IDPs in the East had previously been staying in Sirt and Ashshwayrif, before moving further to the East.

The majority of newly displaced people are reportedly staying with relatives, friends and host families. In many cases, schools have been adapted by local authorities with the support of the LRCS to be a temporary shelter. These schools are currently hosting 3,180 person in Ejdabia, Tobruk, Shahat, Bayda, Bani Waleed and Benghazi.

The Ministry for Internally Displaced People (IDP)s continues working with municipalities to identify potential shelter facilities and assessing their response capacities. Authorities in the East are working with different

counterparts, including the LRCS and the Ministry of Social Affairs, in order to provide a consolidated list of the IDPs who required assistance and information on their needs. In the South, new arrivals arrived to locations such as Sebha and Brak Shati, have been staying nearby the Technology College that was identified by the authorities as a temporary shelter. However, most people who initially fled to Southern locations have moved further to the East.

Summary of the current response

Overview of Host National Society Response Action

Starting from the date of the conflict, 7 June 2020, volunteers from the LRCS set out to work and respond to the situation immediately. The LRCS Information and Evaluation Teams are working on the field in order to collect information about the IDPs and make a first assessment about their needs.

LRCS volunteers are registering the displaced people in different cities and - using the IFRC best practice of the Humanitarian Services Points - are providing them with information on the local environment, on the basic services, about the COVID-19 pandemic and the means to prevent the spread of the disease.

When the needs cannot be met through the LRCS, IDPs are provided with contact information of other relevant stakeholders that can support them with their needed assistance. These contacts are provided also through the LRCS hotline. In June 2020, the National Society has opened a hotline to answer IDPs questions, to monitor the household & Food Items (FI) distribution and receive complaints. By virtue of its experience to respond to displacement in emergencies, the National Society has developed a strong network of volunteers and staff that are trained in managing household items & FI distribution, according to the minimum standards of intervention. Moreover, the LRCS activities in Migration and Displacement are aligned with the IFRC Global Strategy on Migration 2018-2022 and with the Movement Policy on Displacement (2009).



Figure 1. IDPs registration
Credit: Libyan Red Crescent Society

The LRCS works with municipalities and local organizations in providing unified lists of the displaced population and contributes by providing blankets, mattresses, pillows, cleaning and maintenance of school facilities to be prepared to receive the IDPs.

The LRCS has a protection project with UNICEF, aimed to respond to affected IDP families through distributing 508 relief baskets containing (personal hygiene kits, food items, blankets, mattresses, hygiene kits for children) in Ajdabiya (300 baskets), Al Bayda (120 baskets), and Benghazi (88 baskets). This DREF Emergency Plan of Action is targeting different families with different criteria, in addition to the UNICEF support.

The Evaluation, Reports and Information Management Office works in cooperation with the other departments in the LRCS's HQ to conduct an assessment to collect detailed information from the branches through the establishment of a questionnaire/tool which includes several sectors (health, Protection, Migration, and Food security). The assessment tool was already sent on 12 June 2020 to 12 to 14 branches of the LRCS.

The LRCS is the main national humanitarian organisation present on the ground in Libya and able to respond to emergencies and provide services to vulnerable populations on the entirety of Libyan soil, through a network of 36 branches and more than 3,000 active volunteers. The protracted crisis that started in 2011 has forced the LRCS to expand its activities, stretch the National Society capacities and engage in new initiatives.

In order to manage the expectations of the local communities and despite the fragmentation in the country, the LRCS has managed to maintain its unity and working with experts in different sectors operations.

Moreover, the National Society has its own experience in Migration and Displacement. Since 2011, the LRCS is providing medical services for migrants and IDPs, Psychosocial Support, Restoring Family Links (RFL) activities, distribution of food and household items. At the same time, the LRCS has introduced the Migration and Protection Focal Point in its internal organization and is working on the development of a LRCS Migration Strategy, in line with the provisions of the IFRC Global Migration Strategy 2018-2022.

Overview of Red Cross Red Crescent Movement Actions in country

The International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) have been supporting the LRCS in its programmes and strategic planning since the outset of the crisis. The IFRC support is focused on strengthening the capacities of the National Society and under the following areas of focus: Health, Protection Gender and Inclusion, Migration and Displacement.

ICRC operations in Libya focus on supporting vulnerable communities directly linked with the current conflict. The support done through in-kind donations is provided to internally displaced because of the ongoing violence. Further support is provided through micro-economic initiatives and cash assistance. Also, ICRC support Libya's health services to deal with wounded from the conflict, support in the form of donations of medicines and provide war-wounded kits to Primary Health Care facilities as well as hospitals that receive war wounded. A key area of investment is currently in the field of forensics, where the ICRC is providing its expertise to support the Libyan authorities and, for example, the LRCS, in the Management of Dead Bodies. The ICRC is also working on water projects to support essential urban infrastructure to ensure continued water supply to communities. The ICRC will enhance work in Protection by aiming to increase its visit to places of detention.

In term of support to the LRCS, the ICRC continues to develop its partnership through a multi-disciplinary approach by providing financial and material support and capacity-building via transfer of technical expertise (e.g., First Aid, Mobile Health Clinics, Mental Health and Psychosocial Support, Restoring Family Links, Health Care in danger, Weapon Contamination, Economic Security, Water and Habitat, Safer Access and Communication). Special attention is given to strengthen the respect of the Movement Principles by all LRCS staff and volunteers. Regarding National Society Development, the ICRC will increase its support in the field of Logistics, Finance, Administration, Human Resources and Internal Training, notably with regard to the Fundamental Principles, and increasingly contribute to preserve the unity and integrity of the LRCS.

Moreover, the National Society is a member of the Governing Board of the IFRC and is well linked with many Partner National Societies and neighbouring National Societies from North Africa, such as the Tunisian Red Crescent Society (TRCS) and the Algerian Red Crescent Society (ARCS).

Overview of other actors' actions in country

Since February 2011, United Nations (UN) agencies, International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) and local Non-Governmental Organizations (LNGOs), have started to work in Libya in different sectors: Health, Protection, Development, Migration, Refugees, Education, Water Sanitation & Hygiene and Food distribution.

Coming to Migration and Displacement, the United Nation High Commissioner for the Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) are the UN leading agencies in this field. The LRCS is in regular contact with both to improve mutual coordination. Recently, the Libyan Red Crescent has improved the field cooperation with other INGOs like, the case in Benghazi, the Norwegian Refugee Council. On the institutional side, the National Society is in regular contact with the Libyan authorities at different levels.

Needs analysis, targeting, scenario planning and risk assessment

Needs analysis

Through the initial assessments carried out by the volunteers from the LRCS local branches to register and classify the priorities and the needs of the IDPs, in addition to the latest DTM reports issued on 10 June, the needs will be as follows:

- 82% Household items
- 79% Food
- 23% WASH
- 26% Health including 4% PSS
- 4% others

While the current number of IDPs around 5,000 families (about 25,000 individuals), the National Society is currently working on identifying the most vulnerable among them. So far, the initial assessment indicates that the IDPs without shelter or a support network, and who are currently placed in schools, are the most vulnerable group (2,500 people, around 500 families), in addition to migrants, unaccompanied children and single women.

In the absence of institutional support, LRCS aims to support these families as quickly as possible. Moreover, Not specificallthe hosting cities on the Eastern side already have a number of IDPs from the previous conflicts and it's own vulnerable population.

Targeting

Following the assessments carried out by the local branches and led by Headquarter, LRCS will target the IDPs that are being hosted in temporary shelters, mainly in schools; almost 500 families (2,500 IDPs). The initial assessment indicates that the IDPs without shelter or a support network and who are currently placed in schools, are the most vulnerable group between the IDPs. This population, due the living condition, is more at risk of violence, gender-based violence and discrimination. At the same time, living in crowded places expose this population to COVID-19 in a country where the public health system is already fragile. The targeted provinces/cities are all in the East of Libya, where the people are moving to leave the conflict areas in the West. These are the concerned areas: Benghazi, Ajdabiya, Al Bayda, Shahat, Bani Waled.

Scenario planning

Scenario	Humanitarian consequence	Potential Response
Loss of the means of earning incomes because of the displacement (affecting IDPs)	- Raise of the negative coping mechanism as begging, stealing, violence	- Supporting IDPs with Food and Non-Food Items
Loss of contact with caregivers / family network (affecting IDPs)	- Higher risk of abuse mainly to unaccompanied children, women and elder people	- Providing RFL and PSS support
Schools are being crowded with IDPs	- Higher risk of GBV issues - Higher risk of COVID-19 spread	- Supporting IDPs with alternative shelter - Supporting IDPs with Hygiene and dignity kits - Referrals to health facilities
End of the conflict and returnee population movement	- Higher risk of a sudden population movement	- Supporting returnees

Operation Risk Assessment

Regarding the risks assessment, as is the case of all the other National Societies in the world, the LRCS is still working within strict measures to prevent COVID-19, and this is what makes the work process and collecting data from the beneficiaries more difficulties.

The security situation is unstable and many security barriers prevent easy access for beneficiaries, despite the acceptance that the National Society and the volunteers have from the local communities and the authorities. The armed conflict and the current security situation cannot guarantee the business continuity for long periods. Therefore, the National Society is used to conduct a continuous risk assessment for every field trip, ensuring the safety of volunteers and beneficiaries.

The nine years of conflict jeopardized the governmental institutions, health facilities and alternative shelters won't be accessible to all IDPs given the limited resources of the public authorities. In addition to that, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, INGOs and UN agencies are restricting their interventions, which will jeopardize the coordinated efforts to meet the IDPs needs. Dialogue with the authorities to wider the access of IDPs to public services, as well as the distribution of hygiene and dignity kits while closely coordinating LRCS operations with other stakeholders can mitigate the mentioned risks.

In absence of alternative shelters and the growing numbers of IDPs, tracking the latter can be challenging because of their fast mobility. However, the LRCS has a good reputation in Libya and is trusted by the different communities.

Libya is a conservative country and stigma around the SGBV issues is still very strong, while denouncing such behaviour can be highly difficult as it is still a taboo, prevention seems to be the best possible option. Therefore, flyers and the means of communication should specify that the aid and service are entirely free, and that any un-ethical behaviour should be denounced through LRCS phone numbers in all confidentiality.

The current DREF operation and its operational strategy aligned with the IFRC global emergency appeal, which supports National Societies to deliver assistance and support affected communities or the communities at risk of being affected by the COVID-19 pandemic. Indeed, as of 18 June 2020, [Libya](#) indicates a total 482 cases and 10 deaths in Libya. As such, there is a risk of delays due to further spread of COVID-19 as Government restrictive measures evolve to control and curb further spread. LRCS more than ever, will closely work with local authorities to jointly find the best approach to ensure humanitarian assistance is safely delivered to the displaced populations. The planned DREF activities will follow the Ministry of Health and World Health Organization (WHO) regulations on hygiene and Social Distancing especially during household items' distributions. As such, there is a risk of delays due to further COVID-19 spread and Government restriction measures with a view to curb this spread. LRCS is working closely with the government to jointly find the best approach to ensure humanitarian assistance is provided to the displaced families. LRCS will incorporate hygiene and health promotion activities in this operation in line with the LRCS COVID-19 action plan, to assure government measures are complied with.

National Society responses to COVID-19 are supported through the IFRC [global appeal](#), which will facilitate supporting them to maintain critical service provision, while adapting to COVID-19 situation. This DREF operation is aligned with and will contribute to the current global strategy and regional Emergency Plan of Action for COVID-19 developed by the IFRC MENA Regional Office, in coordination with global and regional partners. IFRC continues to assess how emergency operations in response to disasters and crisis should adapt to this crisis and provide necessary guidance to its membership on the same. The NS will keep monitoring the situation closely, focusing on the health risks, and revise accordingly if needed taking into consideration the evolving COVID-19 situation and the operational risks that might develop, including operational challenges related to access to the affected population, availability of relief items and procurement issues, and movement of NS volunteers and staff as well as international staff. For more information please consult the [Covid-19 operation page](#) on the IFRC Go platform.

Below table indicates potential impact of the pandemic on this DREF operation and how LRCS will respond to the situation in the event of COVID 19 mitigation measures being implemented in Libya.

COVID-19 measures	Standard epidemic control measures	Temporary lockdown of society (schools, shops, public functions)	Sustained lockdown and restriction of movement during the implementation period
Likelihood	HIGH Government is currently very supportive of COVID-19 compliant humanitarian interventions.	Medium Until now, the GNA has applied a curfew from 20:00 – 06:00 and for 48 hours every Friday and Saturday, which are outside working hours. Unclear measures in LNA-controlled areas.	Medium Until now, the GNA has applied a curfew from 20:00 – 06:00 and for 48 hours every Friday and Saturday, which are outside working hours. Unclear measures in LNA-controlled areas.
Impact on operation	Low On high alert. Will keep monitoring.	Low The operation needs to be sure to adhere to the epidemic control measures. Will keep monitoring and adjusting appropriately.	High Operation will speed up implementation from kick off, taking advantage of the pre-lockdown window of opportunity.
Mitigating measures	LRCS with support from IFRC is implementing its COVID-19 Plan. This operation is sensitive to this approach.	Same as under standard epidemic control measures. In addition, some delays might be experienced with procurements for replenishments. If this happens, a timeframe extension will be considered.	Same as under standard epidemic control measures. In addition, some delays might be experienced with procurements for replenishments. If this happens, a timeframe extension will be considered.

B. Operational strategy

Overall operational objective

This operation aimed to support LRCS in responding efficiently and effectively to the growing needs of those displaced in communities across Libya. 2,500 vulnerable, displaced men, women, children and elderly people (500 families) currently placed in schools and without a support network, will be provided with food, water and essential non-food items. The planned assistance is coordinated with the National Society and RCRC Movement partners on the ground.

During the operation, a continuous needs assessment will be carried out. All these assessment will require information regarding age, gender, disability and if needed cultural background. The response will be tailored based on the assessment findings in order to meet each population needs (men, women, boys and girls, People With Special Needs, and elder people).

Integrated programming between different sectors will be ensured by the Emergency Room (ER) established in LRCS Headquarter. The Emergency Response Unit of the LRCS consist of Senior management as well as Heads of Departments (Health, Migration & Protection, Operations and International Relations). Regular meetings and consent sharing of information is key factor to respond in a comprehensive and coordinated manner to the crisis.

Regarding the relations between the National Society and the Public authorities, the LRCS is regularly in coordination. At the same time, the LRCS will use community leaders, religion gatherings, and social media to spread information regarding how, when, and who can benefit of their assistance. Complains will be

collected during and after the distribution and through LRCS helpline then transferred to the information and evaluation department to discuss means of correction.

Shelter

Following the needs assessment, priority needs include shelter items for those affected households staying at schools for emergency shelter. The LRCS through this DREF will procure and distribute shelter items as following:

Item	No. items in the monthly ration	No. the target group
Mattress	3 pieces	500 families (almost 2,500 people)
Blanket	3 pieces	
Pillow	3 pieces	

Food Security

LRCS will procure and distribute family food baskets (500 -month ration), to be distributed to affected households staying in temporary shelters. The food basket includes:

Item	No. items in the monthly ration	No. of target group
Oil	6 liters	500 families (almost 2,500 people)
Tomato sauce	2.5 kg	
Sugar	10 kg	
Salt	1 kg	
Tuna	240 gm	
Lentil	10 kg	
Rice	5 kg	
Milk	2.5 liters	
Pasta	5 kg	

WASH

LRCS will procure and distribute family hygiene kits (500) to affected households staying in temporary shelters, in addition hygiene promotion and dissemination of key-messages will be carried by the CBHFA LRCS trained volunteers in emergency shelters. The hygiene parcel includes:

Item	No. items in the monthly ration	No. the target group
Tooth paste	2 pieces	500 families (almost 2,500 people)
Toothbrushes	4 pieces	
Sanitary Napkins	2 packs	
Hand soap	6 pieces	
Hand sanitizer	1 piece	
Soap	3 pieces	
Shampoo	3 pieces	

Human resources

The LRCS has deployed its volunteers in different branches since the beginning of the response operations. As the rapid needs' assessment has been done and identified the imminent needs and interventions, 50 volunteers insured under IFRC insurance system will be geared with Personal Protective Equipment's (PPE's) enabling them to continue running the operation. IFRC country representation office will support the follow up and reporting on the operation. A surge deployment will be provided for overall management of the operation (Operation Manager). Support could be provided remotely if not physical deployment.

Logistics and supply chain

Logistic support to the intervention will be provided with following IFRC procedures to source and procure relief items and to ensure the efficient and timely distribution to affected people. IFRC in the country and MENA Region will support LRCS when needed.

Communications

Information on the operation will be disseminated in coordination with the IFRC and Movement partners in order to highlight the response to the humanitarian needs and the evolving and emerging humanitarian concerns. IFRC in the country and MENA region will provide support to LRCS. Information will also be shared via the IFRC Go Platform.

Community Engagement and Accountability

CEA is integrated throughout the intervention to ensure maximum and meaningful participation of affected communities. LRCS has been strengthening its capacity in CEA through community-based program, and as a feedback mechanism (hotline) being established within LRCS, this latter will ensure accountability of the operation by addressing potential complaints/feedback from the target households and non-target communities.

Safety and Security

In order to undertake the planned activities, LRCS will coordinate with ICRC and evaluate the evolving security situation. The IFRC CO and Regional Security Coordinator will provide support as needed. PPEs for volunteers' safety will be provided.

Planning, monitoring, evaluation, & reporting (PMER)

PMER will be crucial to the delivery of the planned operation to ensure evidence-based reporting, upholding accountability and compliance with the established standards. In this regards monitoring is required regularly by the LRCS to track the effects and impact of response actions, track progress of activities and the delivery of outputs. A DREF training for LRCS will be included to ensure Operation Update will be published in due course of the operation. A final report will be published three months after the end of the operation. Also, a Lessons Learned workshop is planned for to document the challenges and successes of this DREF for future operations.

Administration and Finance

The LRCS will be responsible for managing the funds in accordance with standards practices for IFRC on operational transfers. The IFRC through the country representation office and finance department in MENA will provide necessary operational support for review, validation of budgets, bank transfers, and technical assistance to the National Society on procedures for justification of expenditures, including the review and validation of invoices



Livelihoods and basic needs

People targeted: 2,500 (500 HHs)

Male:

Female:

Requirements (CHF): 89,289

Needs analysis: incoming IDPs who have fled the conflict areas seeking security and shelter are mostly being hosted at with other families and relatives. Others are staying in temporary shelters; schools, prepared by local authorities in coordination with LRCS in several areas, targeted 4. Those have don't access to food while minimum support is being provided.

Population to be assisted: 500 households staying at the temporary shelters will receive a one month ration of family food basket as presented above.

Programme standards/benchmarks: the activities will seek to meet Sphere standards.

P&B Output Code	Livelihoods and basic needs Output 1.2: Basic needs assistance for livelihoods security including food is provided to the most affected communities	# of targeted households that have enough food to meet their survival threshold (Target: 500 HHs)																
		Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP008	Procurement and distribution of family food baskets (500-month ration).																	



Water, sanitation and hygiene

People targeted:2,500

Male:

Female:

Requirements (CHF): 19,435

Needs analysis: incoming IDPs who have fled the conflict areas seeking security and shelter are mostly being hosted at with other families and relatives. Others are staying in temporary shelters; schools, prepared by local authorities in coordination with LRCS in several areas, targeted 4. Those have don't access to hygiene items for personal sanitation, especially with the risk of COVID-19.

Population to be assisted: 500 households staying at the temporary shelters will receive a one month ration of family hygiene parcel as presented above.

Programme standards/benchmarks: the activities will seek to meet Sphere standards.

P&B Output Code	WASH Output 1.5: Hygiene-related goods which meet Sphere standards and training on how to use those goods is provided to the target population								# of households provided with a set of essential hygiene items (Target: 500 HHs)								
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP030	Determine the needs for hygiene items, including soap, water storage, and menstrual hygiene for each community based on health risks and user preference in targeted communities																
AP030	Distribute 500 family hygiene kits, sufficient for 1 month(s) to 500 households.																
AP030	Train population of targeted communities in use of distributed hygiene kits.																
P&B Output Code	WASH Output 2.4: Hygiene promotion activities are provided to the entire affected population.								# of people reached by hygiene promotion activities (Target: 2,500)								
	Activities planned Month	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
AP030	Conduct baseline survey to define hygiene issues and assess capacity to address the problem.																
AP030	Conduct hygiene promotion to targeted affected people																



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

People targeted: 2,500

Male:

Female:

Requirements (CHF):-

Needs analysis: with this Emergency Plan of Action, IFRC aims to support the National Society providing webinars and technical support to the staff and the volunteers working with the IDPs coming from the conflict areas in the West of Libya. The identified needs are related to the IFRC tools that can be used under this area of focus.

Risk analysis: risk of GBV issues, risk of abuse to unaccompanied children, women and elder people, risk of violence and stigma.

Population to be assisted: while the current number of IDPs is 4,790 families (about 23,950 individuals), the National Society is currently working on identifying the most vulnerable between them. So far, the initial assessment indicates that the IDPs without shelter or a support network, and who are currently placed in schools, are the most vulnerable group, in addition to migrants, unaccompanied children and widows.

Program standards/benchmarks: the activities will seek to meet Sphere standards and will be aligned with the IFRC minimum standards for Protection, gender and inclusion in emergencies.

Funding Requirements

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

all amounts in
Swiss Francs
(CHF)

DREF OPERATION

MDRLY002 - Libya - Population Movement

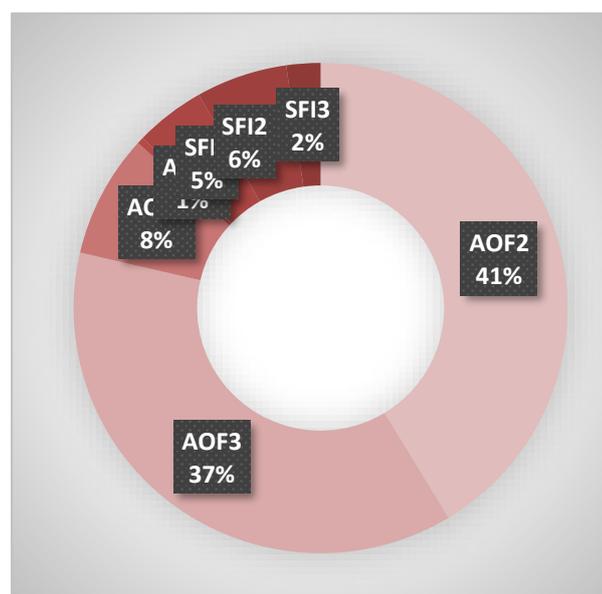
19.06.2020

Budget by Resource

Budget Group	Budget
Clothing & Textiles	92,959
Food	83,836
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	18,248
Relief items, Construction, Supplies	195,043
Transport & Vehicles Costs	3,443
Logistics, Transport & Storage	3,443
Volunteers	10,329
Personnel	10,329
Workshops & Training	5,000
Workshops & Training	5,000
Travel	9,998
Information & Public Relations	1,001
General Expenditure	10,999
DIRECT COSTS	224,813
INDIRECT COSTS	14,613
TOTAL BUDGET	239,426

Budget by Area of Intervention

AOF1	Disaster Risk Reduction	
AOF2	Shelter	99,002
AOF3	Livelihoods and Basic Needs	89,285
AOF4	Health	
AOF5	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	19,434
AOF6	Protection, Gender and Inclusion	
AOF7	Migration	1,066
SFI1	Strengthen National Societies	11,000
	Effective International Disaster	
SFI2	Management	14,315
	Influence others as leading strategic	
SFI3	partners	5,325
SFI4	Ensure a strong IFRC	
TOTAL		239,426



Contact information

Reference documents



Click here for:

- Previous Appeals and updates
- Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA)

For further information, specifically related to this operation please contact:

In the The LRCS:

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For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- Dharmin Thacker, Acting Head of Logistics, Procurement and Supply Chain Management, phone: +961 5 428 505, email: dharmin.thacker@ifrc.org

For Performance and Accountability support (planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting enquiries)

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How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the **Code of Conduct** for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) in Disaster Relief and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



Save lives.
protect livelihoods,
and strengthen recovery
from disaster and crises.



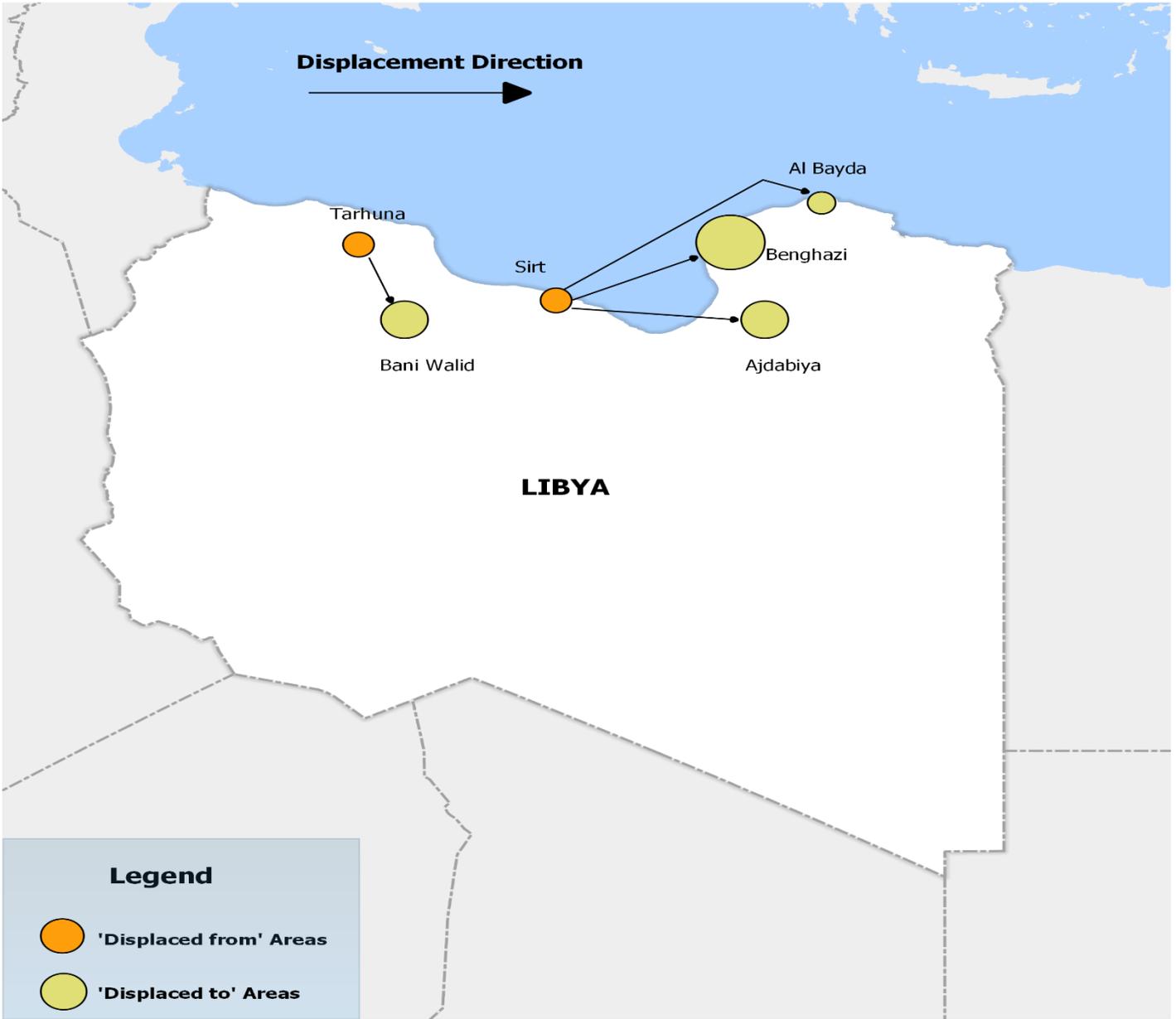
Enable **healthy**
and **safe** living.



Promote social inclusion
and a culture of
non-violence and **peace**.



Libya -Population Movement Disaster Relief Emergency Funds



The maps used do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies or National Societies concerning the legal status of a territory or of its authorities.

