



# SYRIA

## 2025-2027 IFRC network country plan



Multi-Year Funding Requirement **CHF 211.8M**

23 June 2025

### In support of the Syrian Arab Red Crescent



**14**

National Society  
branches



**75**

National Society  
local units



**5,927**

National Society  
staff



**9,788**

National Society  
volunteers

### People to be reached



**958,000**

Ongoing  
emergency  
operations



**500**

Climate and  
environment



**363,000**

Disasters  
and crises



**1.5M**

Health and  
wellbeing



**100,000**

Migration and  
displacement



**6,000**

Values, power  
and inclusion

### IFRC network multi-year focus

#### Emergency response

- Earthquake • Conflict

#### Longer term needs

- Crisis recovery • climate change adaptation

#### Capacity development

- Humanitarian diplomacy • coordination

### Key country data links

INFORM Severity rating

**Very high**

INFORM Climate Change Risk Index

**Very high**

Human Development Index rank

**157**

World Bank Population figure

**23.2M**

World Bank Population below poverty line

**35.2%**

# Funding requirements

2025

2026\*\*

2027\*\*

\*\*Projected funding requirements

**Total 108.3M CHF**

**Total 51.6M CHF**

**Total 51.9M CHF**

Through Host National Society



→ **24M CHF**

Through Participating National Societies



→ **21.4M CHF**

Through the IFRC



**62.9M CHF**

## IFRC Breakdown

### Ongoing emergency operations

**20M CHF**

### Longer term needs

**340,000 CHF**

Climate and environment

**21.5M CHF**

Disasters and crises

**15.6M CHF**

Health and wellbeing

**105,000 CHF**

Migration & displacement

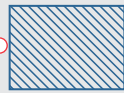
**150,000 CHF**

Values, power and inclusion

**5.2M CHF**

Enabling local actors

Through Participating National Societies



→ **4.4M CHF**

Through the IFRC



**47.2M CHF**

## IFRC Breakdown

### Longer term needs

**374,000 CHF**

Climate and environment

**23.6M CHF**

Disasters and crises

**17.1M CHF**

Health and wellbeing

**116,000 CHF**

Migration & displacement

**165,000 CHF**

Values, power and inclusion

**5.8M CHF**

Enabling local actors

Through the IFRC

**51.9M CHF**

## IFRC Breakdown

### Longer term needs

**411,000 CHF**

Climate and environment

**26M CHF**

Disasters and crises

**18.9M CHF**

Health and wellbeing

**127,000 CHF**

Migration & displacement

**182,000 CHF**

Values, power and inclusion

**6.3M CHF**

Enabling local actors

*Note: This plan was prepared prior to the events of December 2024 and revisions are expected*

*See back page for explanatory note on funding requirements*

## Participating National Societies bilateral support for 2025

National Society name	Funding Requirement	Climate	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling local actors
Austrian Red Cross	200,000						
British Red Cross	6.7M	●	●	●		●	●
Canadian Red Cross Society			●	●		●	●
Danish Red Cross	3.6M	●	●	●			●
Finnish Red Cross				●		●	
German Red Cross			●	●		●	●
Italian Red Cross				●	●		
Japanese Red Cross Society				●			
Norwegian Red Cross	4.5M	●	●	●			●
Swedish Red Cross	2.9M	●	●	●		●	●
Swiss Red Cross	3.5M	●	●	●	●		●

Total Funding requirement **CHF 21.4M**

### Hazards



Conflict



Earthquakes



Displacement



wildfires



heatwaves

### Participating National Societies

American Red Cross\*

Austrian Red Cross

Belgian Red Cross (Flanders)\*

British Red Cross

Canadian Red Cross Society

Danish Red Cross

Finnish Red Cross

German Red Cross

Italian Red Cross

Japanese Red Cross Society

Norwegian Red Cross

Red Cross of Monaco\*

Swedish Red Cross

Swiss Red Cross

The Netherlands Red Cross\*

The Republic of Korea National Red Cross\*

Vietnam Red Cross\*

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

### IFRC Appeal codes

Middle East Crisis:

**MDRS5002**

Syria Earthquakes:

**MDRSY009**

Longer-term needs:

**MAASY002**

# NATIONAL SOCIETY PROFILE

As per 2024 Plan. To be updated in full 2025 Plan, as per need

The **Syrian Arab Red Crescent** was established in 1942 and was admitted into the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) in 1948. The National Society has a network of 14 branches, one in each of the country's governorates, and 75 active sub-branches. The National Society is renowned for taking a neutral and principled role in the Syrian conflict, enabling it to provide life-saving assistance to millions of Syrians. As mandated by the Syrian Government in 2008, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent acts as Syria's national coordinator for humanitarian aid.

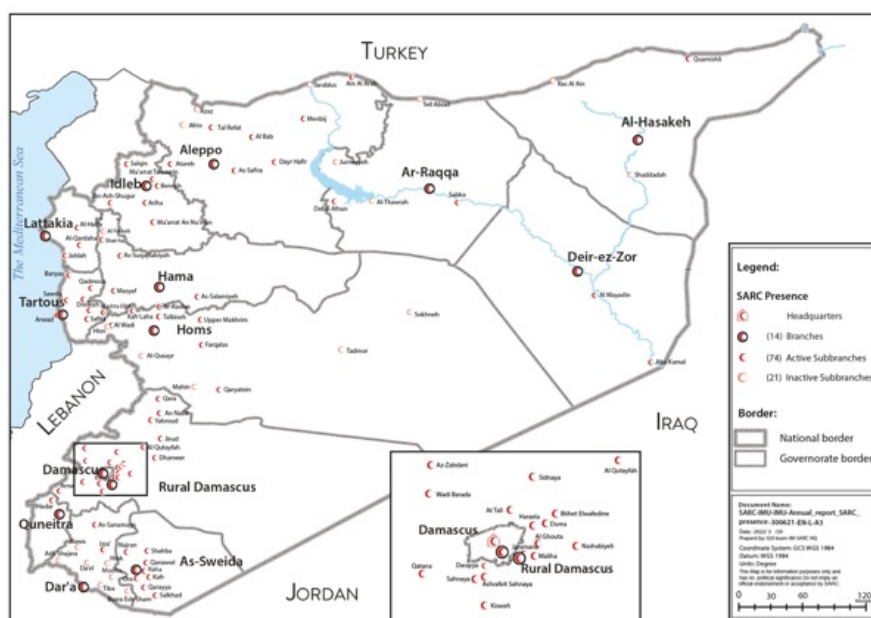
The Syrian Arab Red Crescent proactively responds to humanitarian and development needs, and steers organizational transitioning to prevent or mitigate harm from future crises. The Syrian Arab Red Crescent is responding to a significant decline in funding for the Syrian crisis and the decision by many organizations to reshape their responses from relief to resilience-building approaches. This has required the National Society to develop greater insight, agility and flexibility. The development phase of the Strategic Plan 2023–2027 successfully guided this transformation, delivering more agile management and operational structures and more

responsive methods to reach those in the country's most vulnerable and hard-to-reach parts.

The National Society's Strategic Plan 2023-2027 identifies three strategic goals and one organizational goal:

- Build community resilience for rapid response and recovery to lessen the impacts of all types of disasters and crises
- Enable communities to lead health and safe lives for physical and mental well-being
- Contribute to reducing vulnerability, social inclusion, and building a safer society to promote positive change for humanity
- Operate effectively as the leading humanitarian actor with enhanced organizational capacity and be future-ready

In 2023, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent reached more than 7.8 million people through its long term services and development programmes.



Map of the Syrian Arab Red Crescent branches and sub-branches

*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*

## JOINT SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

The Syrian crisis has persisted for 13 years, becoming one of the world's most prolonged and severe humanitarian emergencies. Nearly seven million people remain internally displaced, and six million have fled the country, with 16.7 million requiring humanitarian assistance in 2024—marking an alarming 72 per cent of the population.

Economic decline continues to exacerbate the situation, with 90 per cent of the population living below the poverty line. The Syrian pound has lost 92 per cent of its value since 2020, further fuelling inflation and eroding purchasing power. Regional economic downturns, particularly in Lebanon, have also led to a decline in remittances, worsening household vulnerabilities.

Vulnerable populations face dire conditions. Over 2.4 million children are out of school, and more than one million are at risk of dropping out, jeopardizing the future of a generation. Women account for 51 per cent of the 13.56 million people needing WASH assistance, while families with people with disability members face disproportionately higher healthcare expenses and reduced access to services.

Food insecurity affects 15.4 million people, representing 66 per cent of the population, as reduced humanitarian funding has led to the termination of the WFP food assistance program, impacting 5.5 million beneficiaries. The health system is equally strained, with 14.9 million people requiring life-saving healthcare, compounded by earthquake damage to health facilities and chronic underfunding.

Natural hazards have intensified Syria's plight. The February 2023 earthquakes affected eight million people, causing \$5.2 billion in damages and recovery needs. Subsequent wildfires in mid-2023 destroyed homes, livelihoods, and natural reserves in regions already grappling with post-earthquake recovery. In As-Sweida, water crises caused by reduced rainfall and non-operational wells have left communities without essential water supplies.

Climate change further exacerbates these challenges. Rising temperatures and frequent droughts are undermining agricultural productivity and increasing rural-to-urban migration. The Euphrates River crisis alone impacts 4.5 million people, limiting access to water, agriculture, and electricity.

Regional tensions, particularly following the October 2023 Gaza conflict, have increased the risk of spillover into Syria. While spillover has been contained to limited strikes, the potential for escalation underscores the region's fragility.



*The Syrian Arab Red Crescent remains committed to standing by communities and offering relief despite its limited resources.  
(Photo: Syrian Arab Red Crescent)*



# ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

1.

<b>Emergency Appeal name</b>	Middle East Complex Emergency   MENA
<b>Appeal number</b>	MDRS5002 (regional appeal)
<b>Duration</b>	18 October 2023 to 11 December 2025
<b>People to be assisted</b>	750,000 in Syria
<b>Funding requirement</b>	Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 200 million IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: CHF 185 million  Federation-wide funding requirement for Syria: CHF 24 million IFRC Secretariat funding requirement for Syria: CHF 20 million
<b>Revised Emergency Appeal</b>	<a href="#">Middle East Crisis 2023   MENA</a>
<b>Revised Operational strategy</b>	<a href="#">Middle East Crisis 2023 Operational Strategy</a>
<b>Latest Operations Update</b>	<a href="#">Operations update no. 2</a>
<b>Link to Country Response Plan</b>	<a href="#">Syria National Society response plan</a>

Since October 2023, escalating hostilities across Gaza and the West Bank have resulted in over 42,000 deaths and more than 100,000 injuries, with the situation continuing to deteriorate, reaching unprecedented levels of severity.

From mid-September 2024, the situation in the region has significantly worsened due to the massive escalation of hostilities in Lebanon, with severe impact on neighbouring countries, especially Syria. These escalations have triggered internal displacement within Lebanon and a significant movement of people into Syria, involving both Syrian and Lebanese nationals. This movement adds to Syria's already severe humanitarian crisis, one of the most complex in the world. The country's strained resources and emergency response capacities are now under even greater pressure as it struggles to cope with the growing number of those affected, further exacerbating instability from neighbouring conflict zones. Humanitarian efforts in Syria are now facing unprecedented challenges in addressing these urgent needs.

The staff and volunteers of the Syrian Arab Red Crescent have been responding to the influx of Syrian and Lebanese affected at the Syrian-Lebanese border, where humanitarian needs are rapidly increasing due to the deterioration of security in Lebanon and the exacerbation of regional crises. The Syrian Arab Red Crescent teams are working at border crossing points to provide emergency services, including Emergency medical services, primary health care services, psychosocial support, legal assistance, and the distribution of essential relief items. Approximately 85 per cent of the newly arrived people are

Syrians, many of whom are vulnerable individuals suffering from chronic health conditions or disabilities. Additionally, 60 per cent of them are children under the age of 18, which adds further strain on the response teams. From an initial assessment, 89 per cent of the families are in urgent need of food assistance, 44 per cent require shelter, 30 per cent need healthcare, and 60 per cent require psychosocial support to cope with the psychological trauma of displacement.

## Short description of the emergency operational strategy

This operational strategy aims to prepare for and respond to the humanitarian needs of people affected in the countries surrounding the occupied Palestinian territories, namely Egypt, Lebanon, Syria and Jordan, especially in supplying humanitarian assistance to Gaza through the Egyptian and Jordanian corridors, and to support Palestinians who have been evacuated for medical support with their families, as well as those internally displaced in these four countries due to escalations and spillovers. This is done by increasing the supply chain capacities in Egypt and Jordan, as well as the readiness of the four National Societies to ensure that they can respond to potentially increased humanitarian needs.

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent implemented a comprehensive country response plan focusing on essential areas such as health and **water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, food security and livelihoods; protection, gender and inclusion (PGI), migration and displacement, National Society strengthening, and community engagement and**

**accountability (CEA).** The National Society's fleet capacity and response readiness in the branches improved through the

maintenance of ambulances and vehicles and prepositioning of diesel.

2.

<b>Emergency Appeal name</b>	Syria, MENA   Syria Earthquakes
<b>Appeal number</b>	MDRSY009
<b>Duration</b>	07/02/2023 to 28/02/2025
<b>People to be assisted</b>	208,333
<b>Funding requirement</b>	Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 200 million IFRC Secretariat funding requirements: CHF 100 million
<b>Revised Emergency Appeal</b>	<a href="#">Syria Earthquake 2023 revised Emergency Appeal</a>
<b>Revised Operational strategy</b>	<a href="#">Syrian Earthquake 2023 Operational Strategy</a>
<b>Latest Operations Update</b>	<a href="#">Operations update no. 3</a>

On 6 February 2023, Syria was struck by two earthquakes, one at a magnitude of 7.7 originating in Gaziantep (Turkey) and another at a 7.6 magnitude in Kharamanmaras (Turkey). Multiple aftershocks were reported following the earthquakes. Damages were caused in the north, central and coastal parts of Syria, specifically in Aleppo, Lattakia, Tartous, Hama, and Idlib governorates. The first estimates indicated that more than six million people were affected, including two million severely affected by the earthquake. As of 12 February, the number of confirmed deaths in Syria stood at 1,414, with more than 2,349 injured. Reports from the whole of Syria suggest a higher death and injury toll as many people were reported missing by their relatives. The earthquake hit amid a harsh winter with some areas in the northern part of the country hitting sub-zero temperatures. At a time when people are facing huge electricity, fuel, and water shortages, around 293,000 people have fled their collapsed and damaged houses seeking shelter at emergency centres and host communities, while the number of displaced people remains unclear as some of the affected have moved into the homes of extended families or to rented houses.

In the context of this acute disaster, the Syrian crisis is today even more critical than ever, with a multitude of challenges that makes it one of the world's most complex humanitarian emergencies. A decade of protracted crisis and economic collapse has left more than 15.3 million people in need of some form of humanitarian assistance.

## Short description of the emergency operational strategy

Through the IFRC emergency appeal, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent will provide assistance to 2.5 million people and the main target groups for this response will include, but will not be limited to, displaced people in displacement centres and host communities (including host communities in governorates not directly affected by the earthquake), and those who experienced a loss of services due to the disaster or the displacement it caused.

As part of the Syrian Arab Red Crescent's earthquake response, the National Society's interventions were spread in areas such as **shelter, housing and settlements, livelihoods, multi-purpose cash, health and care, protection, gender and inclusion, community engagement and accountability, risk reduction, climate adaptation and recovery, and environmental sustainability**. Work under these areas of intervention included the distribution of jerrycans, livelihood projects, cash and voucher assistance to affected households, deployment of mobile medical units and community health programmes, rehabilitation of WASH facilities, organization of PGI plan of action, community-based disaster risk reduction initiatives, among others.

**This appeal comes to an end in February 2025 and the ongoing response will transition to the IFRC network plan from March 2025 onwards.**



## Climate and environment

Syria's geographical landscape is dominated by desert and characterized by arid and semi-arid environments which feature natural forests covering two per cent and water bodies less than one per cent. Over the last 100 years, average temperatures in Syria have risen by 2 degrees Celsius. Most crops in Syria, particularly wheat, are rainfed and originate from the country's most drought-prone areas. Increasing temperatures and scant rainfall underscore Syria's fragility when it comes to climate change. The frequency and intensity of hydrological and agricultural droughts, especially near the Mediterranean Sea, are expected to increase with rising global temperatures. Drought in the north and north-east of Syria is exacerbating humanitarian crisis in the region. According to the [INFORM Climate Change Risk Index](#), Syria is at very high risk in terms of vulnerability and low readiness to adapt to climate change.

With the average annual temperature in Syria continually increasing, the country is experiencing more frequency and intense heatwaves and droughts. These conditions exacerbate water scarcity, already a critical issue, with Syria's annual water withdrawal at 160 per cent of its internal renewable water resources. The frequency and intensity of hydrological and agricultural droughts, especially near the Mediterranean Sea, will increase as global temperatures rise. Syria is now approximately 2 degrees Celsius hotter today than it was 100 years ago, and maximum and minimum temperatures are expected to increase between 1 to 3 degrees Celsius by the 2050s.

Given that nearly 5 million people in Syria rely on the Euphrates River and its subsidiaries for drinking water, as well as for irrigating crops and sustaining livestock, this water shortage crisis is a huge concern. Low water flow has affected the water-powered generators of the Tishreen Dam, impacting the electricity supply for more than three million people and limiting access to pumped water, health care, sanitation, agricultural production, food security, and livelihoods across affected areas. With Syrian households forced to turn to unsafe drinking water and limited usage for hygiene and sanitation, the shortage is also affecting public health.

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

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent is part of the IFRC's [Global Climate Resilience Programme](#), which aims to foster an unprecedented scale-up in locally-led climate-smart disaster risk reduction and adaptation efforts to prevent and reduce climate-related

disaster impacts and build community-level climate resilience. The programme aims to support 500 million 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 Syrian Arab Red Crescent is also a signatory of the [Climate and Environment Charter](#) since 2022, and an active member of the IFRC global [Green Response](#) group.

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent is already adopting an integrated approach by upscaling and mainstreaming climate-smart programming in health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), strengthening and increasing community livelihoods using climate-smart practices and enhancing health programming. The National Society will use solarization as a green energy source for health facilities and water infrastructure for securing stable supply of electricity with climate change mitigation efforts.

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### Planned activities for 2025

- Develop a Syria climate change narrative which includes a general overview on climate change impacts on Syria, challenges, opportunities, highlighting the impact of climate change in the region
  - Develop a case study of a project including climate change, disaster risk reduction, and green response
  - Undertake awareness sessions related to heatwaves with the production of materials for the public and National Society branches
  - Conduct community education/awareness-raising activities on adapting to and reducing climate-related risks
  - Implement environmental/climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, and clean-ups
  - Organize a climate change orientation session as part of disaster management training programmes to promote understanding of climate change impacts among staff and volunteers
  - Implement specialized training on climate change for branch personnel to enhance their knowledge and response capabilities
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## Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** support to the Syrian Arab Red Crescent consists of programme components such as the application of training module developed in 2024 and roll out training on climate change for the branch staff and volunteers. It supports the National Society in integrating a climate-risk lens in its assessments and planning for programmes and operations while also supporting the National Society's efforts in increasing its knowledge and capacities on climate change and environment through the facilitation of regional and global fora. The National Society is supported in maintaining its key role in the IFRC global green response working group and in disseminating greening practices and preparedness tools and guidelines. Support also includes the development of early action protocols that could receive IFRC-DREF funding for anticipatory action, for climate-related risks such as drought, cold-wave, and heatwave.

The **Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre** assists the National Society in assessing and analysing the impacts of climate change across various sectors.

The **British Red Cross** is actively involved in Disaster Risk Reduction and Anticipatory Action initiatives. These efforts focus on enhancing the resilience of households and communities through a participatory approach using the EVCA. Presently, this programme is being implemented in Tartous.

The **Danish Red Cross** supports the National Society with foundation activities for anticipatory action as well as support the National Society in the scaling up and integration of climate change and environmental considerations in its activities in line with its strategy.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** will support the Syrian Arab Red Crescent in increasing disease prevention activities. This will

involve mobilising health and WASH (specifically, hygiene promoters) at the community level, targeting PHC facilities and schools, and conducting community campaigns and awareness raising about relevant public health and climate change threats. As part of an integrated public health emergency response, Norwegian Red Cross will support Syrian Arab Red Crescent in improving and re-establishing critical emergency WASH services in communities, health facilities, or schools in high-risk areas of recurring outbreaks due to disrupted access to WASH services from the ongoing humanitarian crisis, conflict, and increasing climate-related threats.

The **Swedish Red Cross** supports the Syrian Arab Red Crescent in mainstreaming climate and environmental risks into operations and programmes by promoting the systematic integration of environmental sustainability in the National Society's work through green response. The Swedish Red Cross is also supporting the implementation of NEAT+ environmental assessments and the integration of environmental considerations in National Society health and WASH projects. This includes the use of green energy resources, waste management approaches, and the set-up and maintenance of green spaces.

The **Swiss Red Cross** is addressing Climate Change and Environment with focus on strengthening household and community resilience, targeting complete communities with a participatory approach (EVC Assessment) identifying needs and appropriate measures applying a self-assessment. This component is applied in one project in the earthquake-affected areas and an alternative intervention focusing on non-earthquake affected Governorates. Each intervention includes a strong National Society development component at the outcome level, targeting Branch resilience and capacity to respond to extreme weather events/natural hazards.



## Disasters and crises

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

Syria faces an alarming deterioration of its socio-economic state, compounded by ongoing conflicts, and natural hazards, including earthquakes, droughts, wildfires, and floods. Over 15 million people

are in need of humanitarian assistance, including 12 million facing acute food insecurity. As of 2023, an additional 2.9 million people were at risk of food insecurity, marking a 51 per cent increase since 2019, before the Lebanese financial crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic.

The February 2023 earthquakes displaced hundreds of thousands of people and plunged those most in need into deeper poverty. The impacts from the earthquake were felt nationwide with price escalation, temporary redirection of funding and resources from indirectly to directly affected areas. Losses account for reduced output in productive sectors, lost revenue, and higher operating costs in the provision of services. The impacts of the earthquake are still being felt across the country and recovery is hampered by the economic crisis. This situation in Syria is exacerbated by the escalation of the Palestine-Israel conflict and the likelihood of its spillover into Syria. This can manifest through direct conflict with Syria and in the intensification of the airstrikes that are currently being conducted in the country.

Syria has been consistently hit by floods, droughts, cold snaps, heatwaves and wildfires throughout the past years. The compounded effects of climate change and economic hardship have contributed to a rise in malnutrition rates, particularly among children and pregnant women. As the agricultural sector is a major source of livelihood for many Syrians, these impacts have not only reduced food production, but also strained the economic stability of rural communities and made agriculture a no longer viable income source.

Climatic and human factors are exacerbating water resource challenges in Syria. Droughts in the north and northeast and low water levels in the Euphrates River have impacted over five million people, affecting drinking water availability, agriculture, and hydroelectric power generation. In Syria, access to water has become one of the most prominent humanitarian challenges. According to the National Society's severity scale updated in June 2023, all of Al-Sweida's districts were ranked at levels 3 to 5, meaning that they face severe, or critical problem in water needs.

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

In the coming years, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent will be guided by its Strategy 2023-2027 in building community resilience for rapid response and recovery to lessen the impacts of all types of disasters and crises, ensure that affected people receive essential humanitarian assistance through coordination response, livelihood opportunities and cash programming. It will also work to support communities through sustained and long-term interventions for their empowerment, promotion of social cohesion and long-term resilience building.

Under the livelihoods programme, the National Society will conduct interventions focused on food assistance, food security, and restoration/protection of disrupted livelihoods for affected households and communities. It will also increase the proportion of aid delivered through cash and voucher assistance (CVA) over the coming years and continue to build technical expertise within all levels of the organization for effective implementation and management of cash and voucher assistance including continued digitalization, data protection, community engagement and accountability, among others. Newer interventions will include components such as cash for nutrition and cash for education, cash for livelihoods and cash for health with focus on people living with disabilities.

### Planned activities in 2025

- Deliver life-saving assistance, essential and right-sized support to people affected by multiple crises when and where needed
- Provide emergency cash and voucher assistance
- Implement community-based disaster risk reduction programmes in disaster-prone locations

- Support communities and families to strengthen and restore livelihoods through community-based and localized solutions
- Provide productive cash assistance to establish income-generating activities
- Conduct pilot projects in several governorates on cash for nutrition, education, livelihoods and health with a special focus on people living with disabilities
- Provide livestock, agricultural, and fishing inputs and rehabilitate community infrastructures
- Rehabilitate homes and provide them with needed infrastructures
- Build the capacity of staff and volunteers through vocational training and capacity-building exercises
- Ensure availability of food and non-food items for 10,000 households for emergency response
- Conduct training of trainers on sphere standards, focusing on sphere standards and disaster management

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC support to the Syrian Arab Red Crescent includes the enhancement of the scale, speed, quality, inclusiveness, and accountability of its services to affected people. Key efforts include enhancing disaster response capacities in hard-to-reach and newly accessible areas with unmet humanitarian needs, provision of livelihoods support, scaling up cash and voucher assistance, and ensuring stock pre-positioning. Through the China Aid Project, the IFRC supports the rapid response efforts by maintaining family food parcels for emergencies, demonstrating the importance of pre-positioned stocks for rapid response, as seen after the February 2023 earthquakes. In coordination with other National Societies, the IFRC continues to provide technical support through training programmes on climate-smart agriculture, market assessment, and livelihoods to build the National Society's capacity for implementing livelihood programmes. The IFRC also supports the National Society to use the IFRC Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) approach and to play its role as focal organization for the Sphere standards.

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.

The **British Red Cross** supports the ongoing Syrian Arab Red Crescent roadmap on cash and voucher assistance preparedness. This is completed by support for disaster management positions at the branch level to ensure response capacity and readiness and to facilitate the expansion of the CVA preparedness process across additional branches. The British Red Cross is also supporting the National Society's

efforts on strengthening people's resilience and supports opportunities for improving their lives. Early recovery interventions are planned as income generation activities to restore or protect disrupted livelihoods of affected households, enabling them to meet their basic needs and promote self-reliance.

The **Canadian Red Cross Society** supports the National Society in the execution of the multisectoral assessment through three key phases: planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation, followed by support for disaster risk reduction activities based on the result of the assessment. In the planning phase, workshops are conducted for participants, focusing on reviewing and rebuilding the assessment form, sorting and mapping assessment results at the headquarters level. These workshops will involve both branch volunteers and HQ staff to ensure comprehensive feedback integration. During the implementation phase, Canadian Red Cross will support the training of teams across four targeted communities, with 24 volunteers per session, equipping them to conduct the assessment effectively. It will support regular field visits during the monitoring and evaluation phase, for data accuracy, cross-checking, and continuous refinement of the tools based on field feedback. Post-assessment, the Canadian Red Cross will support critical disaster risk reduction activities tailored to enhance community resilience and based on Syrian Arab Red Crescent's recommendations after the assessment.

Additionally, the Canadian Red Cross will cover the salaries of staff and volunteers and the operational expenses, including the procurement of IT infrastructure.

The **Danish Red Cross** supports the Syrian Arab Red Crescent in institutionalizing disaster risk reduction and resilience building, pooling together expertise for a more impactful approach. It also supports structured interventions addressing both immediate humanitarian needs and underlying vulnerabilities with a focus on conflict sensitive approaches. The Danish Red Cross will continue to provide operational and technical support to the National Society's disaster management department and sub-branches operating in still-fragile areas. It also supports the National Society in its endeavour to scale up livelihood intervention in close coordination with the IFRC and the IFRC livelihoods centre, along with relevant external partners.

The **German Red Cross** continues to provide preparedness and effective response (PER) operational support to the Syrian Arab Red Crescent. Other areas of support include coordination and operational capacity in addition to areas such as analysis and planning. In 2025, the German Red Cross will continue to work with the National Society's logistics department and provide technical training focused on strengthening systems, tools and sensitizing standard operating procedures both at the headquarters and field levels, to sustain a cost-efficient logistics set-up beyond projects funding.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** will support Syrian Arab Red Crescent in strengthening its preparedness capacity to ensure efficient, timely, and evidence-based responses to future public health threats. This will involve strengthening Syrian Arab Red Crescent's network of health and WASH teams at both national and branch levels through preparedness efforts, including pre-positioning hygiene kits and prioritising other emergency health and WASH items for rapid deployment. The Norwegian Red Cross will prioritize the establishment of CVA for health initiatives. It will support the Syrian Arab Red Crescent by providing technical assistance to develop and implement CVA within health programming, through establishing robust CVA for health systems, processes and tools. To further support these efforts, a CVA for Health Movement Technical Working Group will be established to guide and sustain future initiatives.

The Swedish Red Cross, through the Initial Response Fund (IRF), enables faster response and flexibility to crises in countries where the Swedish Red Cross has a presence. The purpose of the IRF is to assist the host National Society in case of an imminent, new, or deteriorating crisis or disaster. In Syria, the IRF is available for both Syrian Arab Red Crescent and the Palestine Red Crescent Society.

The **Swiss Red Cross** strategic priority is 'Saving people's lives and assuring their means of survival.' The key focus areas are crisis-affected women headed households, households with special need persons, for example people with disabilities or elderly persons, improve their income-generating activities, and crisis-affected people and households can better meet their basic needs through CVA interventions. Syrian Arab Red Crescent is supporting multipurpose cash, which addresses necessities in the fields of health. Cash for hygiene is provided within the Swiss Red Cross-supported behaviour change program, in close cooperation with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent WASH Department.



The fragile health system in Syria continues to face concurrent emergencies and chronic challenges which affect the availability and quality of health services across the country, as well as the physical and mental wellbeing of the population. The ongoing hostilities and disasters, such as the February 2023 earthquakes resulted in deaths and injuries which added pressure on the health system. The health infrastructure is heavily affected by the destruction of facilities and a shortage of qualified healthcare staff, leaving only 59 per cent of hospitals and 54 per cent of primary healthcare centres fully operational. This has led to an increase in both communicable and non-communicable diseases.

Disease outbreaks in Syria include cholera, leishmaniasis, and measles, coupled with the socio-economic decline, restrict access to healthcare. The Syrian Ministry of Health declared a cholera epidemic in September 2022. The outbreak was mainly due to worsening socio-economic conditions and the water crisis in northern Syria, which have led to a significant increase in waterborne diseases across the country.

Disrupted medication supply chains, particularly for non-communicable diseases and psychotropic drugs, contribute to child mortality. Increasing food insecurity and poor diets among women of reproductive age present adverse health outcomes for mothers and children. Over 75,000 children aged 6-59 months are suffering from severe acute malnutrition and 40 per cent pregnant and lactating women have sub-optimal diets. The reliance on negative coping mechanisms highlights the importance of health facilities in providing specialized services for gender-based violence survivors. Prioritizing the repair and rebuilding of health facilities and addressing long-term health needs like mental health and psychosocial conditions is crucial.

In addition, special health care needs have increased, such as physical rehabilitation services due to the conflict. Exposure to violence, extreme stress and the impact of displacement has led to a deterioration in people's mental health and psychosocial well-being. The national mental health system is out of reach for many vulnerable Syrians and Palestinian refugees and remains limited due to a lack of professionals and community-based approaches, further challenged by physical and social barriers.

Water, sanitation and hygiene systems in Syria have also deteriorated due to hostilities, overuse, limited maintenance, and technical staff shortages, worsened by climate change and economic challenges. This has left 13.55 million people in need of water, sanitation and hygiene assistance. Access to safe water, adequate sanitation, and hygiene supplies remains

a challenge especially in internally displaced people (IDP) sites where water-trucking is often the sole water source.

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

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent helps to ensure the availability of essential, inclusive, lifesaving and life-sustaining health services, particularly where access is difficult. It runs 119 health facilities, including 32 primary health care clinics, 34 mobile health clinics, 16 nutrition clinics, 11 emergency health points, six mental health clinics, and two physiotherapy centres. The Syrian Arab Red Crescent Al-Zahera hospital in Damascus offers a range of specializations and services, including gynaecology, paediatric care, cardiology, and more, and is set to reach a 120-bed capacity in the coming years. The National Society emergency medical service counts 42 First Aid Centres and 112 ambulances and is responsible for ambulance service across Syria. Its large-scale response to the COVID-19 pandemic has also generated extensive specialist expertise. It works to enhance the health system's responsiveness and resilience which necessitates an integrated multisectoral interventions across health, nutrition, WASH, and livelihoods.

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent's priorities include enhancing the quality of health services, leveraging its experience in pandemic response for preparedness to disease outbreaks, and continuing extensive psychosocial support services. These efforts will be supported by developing standard operating procedures, upgrading health information systems, and improving treatment protocols. As part of its priorities, the National Society seeks to further address the growing maternal and child malnutrition through specialized medical intervention and community outreach services, supported by community-based interventions. It will continue to provide extensive psychosocial support services through community centres and mobile teams, establish and expand referral pathways and service provision in selected health/ psychosocial support facilities. Due to increase in healthcare needs, the National Society will focus on providing more rehabilitation services.

The National Society has a well-established water rehabilitation capacity and ongoing programmes and is recognized as a major emergency and long-term water, sanitation and hygiene service provider, especially in urban settings. It has ramped up efforts in the northern parts of Syria affected by multi-year drought to renovate disrupted public and community-level water systems. The National Society will work towards integrated WASH interventions, including waste management, in order support the smooth function of the health system which is heavily reliant on electricity, water, and road networks.

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## Planned activities in 2025

- Expand service reach and geographical coverage of primary health clinics, emergency health points, mobile health units, first aid, and ambulance services
- Provide specialized secondary and tertiary health services at the Syrian Arab Red Crescent hospitals with state-of-the-art medical equipment
- Reach out to people in underserved areas with community-based health and first aid interventions
- Conducting health risk education and integrate health risks in community-based disaster risk reduction programmes in disaster-prone locations
- Contribute to the national immunization programme, advocating for communities to participate in routine immunization programmes
- Expand nutrition and maternal, newborn and child health services into the health facilities
- Provide physiotherapy services and support persons with disability with needed assistance
- Run specialized mental health services through selected facilities with a focus on improved referral services for advanced treatment and care
- Continue to provide psychosocial support services through community centre and mobile teams
- Support water treatment with equipment and materials for the maintenance and upgrading of the facilities
- Support water, sanitation/sewage, rehabilitation, and solid waste management systems for communities, hospitals, and other essential public facilities such as schools
- Rehabilitate its health centres and provide them with needed infrastructures
- Improve its pre-hospital ambulance care, including with equipment and training first aid staff and volunteers in their use and maintenance

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## Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC support to the National Society wide-ranging efforts to increase access to basic primary health care by assisting the Syrian Arab Red Crescent in delivering integrated primary health services through mobile health units and primary health care facilities. Through the China Aid Project, the IFRC will support 5 mobile health units (Rural Damascus (2), Quneitra (1), Homs (1), and Deir-ez-Zor (1) and 3 primary health clinics (Rural Damascus (2) and Homs (1)). The IFRC will also support capacity building and training community volunteers, enhancing their skills for contributing to local community well-being. Prioritizing care for people with disabilities, the plan includes providing physical

rehabilitation services at health facilities, incorporating cross-cutting considerations of age, gender, diversity, and disability. Further support will be provided to the Syrian Arab Red Crescent Al-Zahera hospital in Damascus, equipping it with life-saving medical instruments and equipment. The IFRC will also work with the National Society to leverage its WASH expertise for the benefit of other National Societies, and of the IFRC global rapid response system, in particular emergency urban WASH.

The **Canadian Red Cross Society** support to the National Society for the coming years prioritizes public health in emergency, medical emergency response unit adaptation, and health system strengthening. **Public Health in Emergency (PHiE)**: Canadian Red Cross aims to position Syrian Arab Red Crescent as a partner of choice for Public Health in Emergencies by supporting the creation of a dedicated PHiE unit and systematizing Syrian Arab Red Crescent's extensive public health emergency response experiences. The project focuses on aligning, developing, and adapting health emergency response tools, including a Public Health Emergency Response Plan. Canadian Red Cross will also assist in developing SOPs and technical guidelines that inform thresholds, alerts, and referral pathways. Additionally, it will support Syrian Arab Red Crescent in enhancing data utilization for early detection through the EWARS system and explore the feasibility of CBS. Lessons learned from past outbreak responses, such as COVID-19 and cholera, will be integrated to strengthen Syrian Arab Red Crescent's readiness and response effectiveness. The Canadian Red Cross will also ensure that Syrian Arab Red Crescent's PHiE capacities are profiled with external partners and cover the operational costs of disease outbreak response during the project's lifespan. **Medical Emergency Response Unit (MERU)**: Canadian Red Cross is committed to supporting the enhancement and adaptation of Syrian Arab Red Crescent's Medical Emergency Response Unit (MERU) to the Syrian context. This involves establishing a deployable Emergency Response Unit (ERU) that transitions to EMT-type 1, drawing on Syrian Arab Red Crescent's existing expertise. Its support will ensure that MERU can be deployed within 72 hours and operate for up to four months during emergencies, providing necessary funding for kits, logistics, operational expenses, and medical equipment. Additionally, the Canadian Red Cross will assist in creating a roster of specialists who can be deployed within Syria and the region as a standby force during emergencies, alongside regular simulation exercises to strengthen the readiness and response capacity of surge personnel. **Health System Strengthening/NSD**: Canadian Red Cross continues to mobilize resources and technical expertise to support Syrian Arab Red Crescent's primary and secondary health services at both the community and facility levels, enhancing the capacity of Syrian Arab Red Crescent's health staff at both HQ and branch levels through targeted training programmes. **Supporting Polyclinics and Emergency Surgical Operations for Newborns and**



**Children:** Aiming to protect and improve the health and well-being of communities, the Canadian Red Cross will support the operational costs of Syrian Arab Red Crescent polyclinics, ensuring the ongoing provision of standard medical services. Additionally, it will cover treatment costs for natural and caesarean deliveries, as well as life-saving emergency surgical operations for newborns and children at Syrian Arab Red Crescent secondary hospitals. Its support will also include the procurement of medicines through international procurement.

The **Danish Red Cross** support to Syrian Arab Red Crescent and Palestine Red Crescent Society focuses on accessible and affordable emergency and primary health services for the Syrian population and the Palestinian refugee population. It will support community-based health activities, with a focus on reaching communities in remote areas with appropriate health information. In this respect, Danish Red Cross/Syrian Arab Red Crescent will start in 2025 a new project focusing on non-communicable diseases (NCD). Danish Red Cross will also continue to offer technical and financial support for Syrian Arab Red Crescent and Palestine Red Crescent Society to integrate mental health and psychosocial services into health programming meaningfully and community-focused/ based psychosocial programming to prevent further harm to people's psychosocial well-being and build resilience.

The **Finnish Red Cross** continues supporting the Syrian Arab Red Crescent's multidisciplinary health and rehabilitation services, including physical rehabilitation centres and disability mainstreaming activities multilaterally through the IFRC and through the secondment of disability inclusion specialists to work alongside the National Society dedicated staff.

The **German Red Cross** will continue to support the Reproductive Maternal and Neonatal Child Health programme (RMNCH) supporting maternal health and relevant treatments for mothers and children targeting most-in-need groups. As part of the support provided to MHUs, it will continue to support primary health care services in underserved and remote locations, with a focus on vulnerable groups.

The **Italian Red Cross** will support Syrian Arab Red Crescent's primary and secondary health facilities to continue to provide essential services for the most vulnerable people. In addition, it will support community-based health to strengthen the health and well-being of the local communities.

The **Japanese Red Cross Society** has been supporting the Syrian Arab Red Crescent through multilateral engagement via the IFRC since 2012. According to the mid-term strategy for Japanese Red Cross Society relief (Programme) for the Humanitarian Crisis in the Middle East established in 2018, the Japanese Red Cross Society has started to focus on health in Syria, including contribution to the mobile health unit by the Syrian Arab Red Crescent, which provided treatment in Syrian Earthquake Response. The Japanese Red Cross Society will continue supporting the Syrian Arab Red Crescent's country

plan, not limited to health, in partnership with the IFRC and other movement partners with a long-term perspective.

The **Norwegian Red Cross'** primary objective for the coming years is to strengthen Syrian Arab Red Crescent's role in shaping national public health strategies and ensuring vulnerable communities have access to sustainable, high-quality health services. This will be achieved through a multi-faceted approach, focusing on capacity building, strategic support, and programme integration. Norwegian Red Cross will provide technical support to Syrian Arab Red Crescent in designing health projects and programs that align with both local needs and international standards. A key priority is to maintain and enhance health services through ongoing support for Primary Health Care (PHC), Emergency Health Programs (EHP), Mobile Health Units (MHU), and community centres, particularly in underserved governorates. In addition, the Norwegian Red Cross will support the implementation of the DHIS 2 system to improve data collection and analysis, ensuring that health interventions are evidence-based and efficient. It will continue to focus on Health Care in Danger (HCiD) initiatives, conducting security assessments and enhancing self-protection capacities of Syrian Arab Red Crescent staff, health care workers and volunteers by raising awareness and delivering targeted training to ensure a safer working environment. The Norwegian Red Cross will also advance the second phase of the Health Cost Recovery initiative to promote the long-term sustainability of Syrian Arab Red Crescent's health programmes and further integrate prevention of Sexual and Gender-Based Violence considerations through dedicated training and referral pathways. In 2025, the Norwegian Red Cross plans to prioritize the establishment of Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) for Health initiatives, focusing on strategic planning, leadership endorsement, and capacity building. Finally, the Norwegian Red Cross will provide technical support to enhance Syrian Arab Red Crescent's emergency response capabilities through its Medical Emergency Response Unit program, providing comprehensive training, quality standards and systems development, to ensure readiness for rapid deployment during health emergencies. These efforts collectively aim to strengthen Syrian Arab Red Crescent's capacity to deliver sustainable, high-quality health services that respond effectively to the evolving needs of communities in crisis.

The **Swedish Red Cross** is supporting Syrian Arab Red Crescent's health programme with a focus on primary health clinics, mental health clinics, and PSS. The ICRC and Swedish Red Cross have a global Partnership Framework agreement on Mental Health Services and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS). Based on this agreement, the partners have signed a Partnership Statement setting out the joint objectives, roles, and responsibilities, and how to coordinate capacity building commitments towards Syrian Arab Red Crescent regarding MHPSS. The Swedish Red Cross is looking for opportunities to expand the support to MHPSS clinics. In 2024, Swedish Red Cross joined the partners supporting

Syrian Arab Red Crescent in WASH in schools' programme with the aim of enabling safe and healthy access to schools and education for children in conflict affected areas. The first project focusing on both soft and hard WASH components continues until late 2025. Within the health and WASH projects, Swedish Red Cross is supporting the implementation of NEAT+ environmental assessments and the integration of environmental considerations. These considerations include the use of green energy sources, waste management approaches, and the set-up, maintenance, or rehabilitation of green spaces.

The **Swiss Red Cross** support to the EMS structure has been scaled up, supporting six centres in an intervention (2024 to 2026). Furthermore, automated external defibrillator (AED) patches to ensure sufficient consumables are available for all AED. The intervention also integrates exchange visits of the EMS Management to Lebanon and European EMS Structures, as well as consultancies for the development of Standard Operation Procedures.



## Migration and displacement

The Syrian conflict and its long-term consequences have led to mass migration to neighbouring countries and population movements within Syria. According to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), there were 12 million new displacements due to violence and conflict between 2015 and 2021. According to [UN OCHA, in 2022](#), the number of new displacements decreased compared to the previous year, with 130,724 new cases from January to August 2022 compared to 456,000 in the same period in 2021. The total number of internal displaced people shows a slight decrease from 6.9 million to 6.8 million. Disasters also provoke internal displacement in Syria, with a significant spike in 2023 due to the February 2023 earthquakes that forced hundreds of thousands of people out of their homes (see ongoing emergency response section).

Despite the current hardships prevalent in the country, Syria also hosts refugees and asylum seekers from neighbouring countries, mainly from Iraq. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) also reports about [160,000 stateless persons](#) in the Syrian Arab Republic. The country has historically been home to large stateless populations, particularly members of the Kurdish minority population. The nationality law contains gaps that lead to statelessness, including discrimination against women in transferring their nationality to their children.

Further shortfalls in humanitarian funding are expected to worsen the condition of migrants, refugees, and displaced persons. Official reports show that neighbouring countries hosting Syrian refugees want the refugees to return to Syria. This decision will increase the risk of new displacements and intensify the humanitarian crisis in Syria. A return back home is often accompanied by stress and anxiety for migrants, returnees, and host communities about getting or being offered proper living conditions and livelihoods and lead to gaps in social cohesion and exclusion.

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

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent approach to migration is to provide holistic and unhindered humanitarian assistance and support early recovery and resilience-strengthening interventions for the most vulnerable people affected by hostilities or disasters. This also covers people forced to migrate due to environmental degradation, climate change and economic factors that render traditional forms of life and livelihoods unsustainable and no longer possible.

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent provides shelter, food and non-food items, health care, water and sanitation, psychosocial support, livelihoods as well as [restoring family links](#) services to internally displaced people. This includes people in formal camps such as Al Hol and Al-Arish, informal camps, in host communities, and displaced people who have returned to their areas of origin. In 2022, out of 6 million affected persons registered by the National Society, 25 per cent were internally displaced persons, 39 per cent returnees, and 36 per cent people from host communities.

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

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## Planned activities in 2025

- Support the reconstruction and rehabilitation of shelters, internally displaced people (IDP) centres, buildings hosting IDPs, and essential infrastructure
  - Scale up livelihood interventions
  - Provide a comprehensive training package, including technical, employability, and life skills, to target groups
  - Conduct assessments of internal displacement and returns to understand migration perspectives, risks, response gaps, and needed interventions
  - Enhance capacities to analyze data, trends, and profiles of people on the move along specific migratory routes
  - Increase coordination and interaction on regional migration and displacement issues with relevant stakeholders
  - Engage in humanitarian diplomacy to address medium to long-term assistance and protection needs of migrants and displaced people and consider the well-being of host communities
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## Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** will support the National Society with coordination, advocacy the assessment of internal displacement and returns, and with the development of durable solutions and comprehensive access to services through integrated

programming. This includes among others, livelihoods, cash and household items, information sharing, protection, mental health and psychosocial support and access to other services for internally displaced populations, returnees and residents in host communities. The Syrian Arab Red Crescent, with IFRC support, will participate in regional and global networks and projects such as the Red Cross Red Crescent MENA Migration Network, Children Red Initiative, and global and regional fora.

The **Italian Red Cross** will support Syrian Arab Red Crescent in capacity building, and capacity strengthening to ensure an effective and efficient humanitarian response to IDPs, returnees, and refugees. The Italian Red Cross will keep the support to Syrian Arab Red Crescent to strengthen its role in the MENA Migration network by enhancing National Society capacity and promoting peer exchange in the region.

The **Swiss Red Cross** addresses migrants and displacement by including the provision of humanitarian aid simultaneously to early recovery activities, for non-migrants and non-displaced. Special focus is provided to returning migrants and returning IDPs, but also considering new IDPs from current ongoing local conflicts. Support is provided through the provision of cash. The component includes cash for rent, health and other emergencies.

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The **ICRC** provides support to the Syrian Arab Red Crescent in restoring family links and International Humanitarian Law (IHL).

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## Values, power and inclusion

The Syrian crisis has gravely exacerbated gender inequalities and increased risks of violence that disproportionately affect specific groups. Women, children, adolescent boys and girls, older persons, persons with disabilities, and other marginalized or socially excluded people face amplified vulnerabilities and additional barriers to accessing services. Out of the 16.7 million people in need 8.4 million (50.4 per cent) are women and 7.5 million (45 per cent) are children. The crisis has led to heightened protection risks and vulnerabilities, including psychosocial trauma and disorders, especially among children and vulnerable groups, incidents of kidnappings and forced detention, and a rise in child marriage as a coping mechanism. Additionally, substance abuse, exposure to crime, and experiences of exclusion and discrimination are prevalent.

Harmful gender norms, including gender-based violence, particularly impact women and adolescent girls in Syria. Men and boys face significant risks related to arbitrary detention,

forced conscription, and explosive ordnance. For older persons and those with disabilities, there is an increased risk of separation from families and reliance on assistive products. Notably, 32 per cent of males and 27 per cent of females above the age of 12 in Syria have disabilities, equating to approximately five million people with one or more limitations in functioning. This is notably higher than the global average of 15 per cent. The stigma associated with disabilities further impedes social cohesion and participation.

The deepening poverty in Syria has led to an increase in harmful coping mechanisms, severely straining the capacities of families and communities to protect children, particularly adolescent girls and boys. Child labour, including its most severe forms, is reported in all governorates. Children without official birth certificates and those with disabilities face additional challenges, including marginalization, stigma, discrimination, and heightened child protection risks.

According to OCHA's 2023 Humanitarian Needs Overview, early marriage is prevalent in communities, and child labour is a barrier to school attendance in communities.

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

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent community service and protection programme includes community centres and psychosocial support mobile teams reaching remote areas where public services are barely available. The community centres implement structured and advanced activities for small groups of children or adults, and some centres and mobile teams, as well as selected health facilities, have trained staff and volunteers for case management. The Syrian Arab Red Crescent intends to expand the referral pathways and service provision in selected facilities.

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent's mine and explosive remnants of war risk education interventions aim to increase civilians' resilience to weapon contamination in conflict-affected areas, by promoting risk awareness and safer behaviour. The National Society staff and volunteers will ensure that casualties of mines and explosions have access to physical rehabilitation and prosthetic centres.

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent seeks to institutionalize and integrate protection, gender, and inclusion (PGI) and community engagement and accountability (CEA) into its programmes and operations. The aim is to address the needs and protection risks of the most vulnerable women and men of all ages and from diverse backgrounds. The National Society gives a particular focus to improve inclusion and accessibility for persons with disabilities and their families in society, including access to humanitarian services. The National Society is committed to enhancing inclusive structures within the organization, ensuring everyone has equal opportunities and can participate fully and safely. Key initiatives include establishing robust internal protection mechanisms to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation, abuse, and workplace harassment (see also accountability and agility section). A survivor-centred approach is central to these efforts, guided by the expertise of protection, gender, and inclusion focal points. The Syrian Arab Red Crescent is developing comprehensive training for its staff to foster a deeper understanding and application of PGI and CEA principles in their work.

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### Planned activities in 2025

- Continue to provide community service and protection programmes through community centres and psychosocial support (PSS) mobile teams in remote areas
- Provide specialized services, such as case management, for survivors of violence, discrimination and exclusion, especially in relation to gender-based violence and child protection
- Strengthen community feedback mechanisms

- Organize awareness-raising events for the general public on persons with disabilities, on opportunities, empowerment, and life/success stories of people with disabilities
- Implement communication campaigns focused on risk awareness and safer behaviour to promote community safety and awareness
- Assist mine victims through specialized support and rehabilitation services
- Enhance gender and age data disaggregation for accurate gender analysis, thereby addressing specific needs and vulnerabilities for better access to life-saving services
- Train staff and volunteers on PGI mainstreaming, as well as themes related to gender-based violence and psychosocial support
- Enhance awareness among staff and volunteers on disability inclusion and the rights of people with disabilities including the intersection of disability with gender, age, migration status

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### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC will continue supporting the Syrian Arab Red Crescent in ensuring that any programme, project, operation, or service implemented by the National Society is designed to consider issues of dignity, access, participation, and safety, through a comprehensive PGI analysis and CEA approaches, and in adopting a gender-sensitive approach across its programmes. The IFRC's support will particularly strengthen services for persons with disabilities, focusing on physical rehabilitation, livelihood support, and inclusive humanitarian assistance delivery, fostering independence and socioeconomic participation.

The **British Red Cross** is committed to incorporating CEA and PGI elements into all its support on to strengthening the Syrian Arab Red Crescent's disaster management capacity and cash and voucher assistance preparedness.

The **Canadian Red Cross Society** will continue to support the National Society for the institutionalization and integration of protection, gender, and diversity into its regular programs and emergency response operations. This includes the dissemination of policies such as child safeguarding and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, staff training, and reporting mechanisms. These policies will be shared through training and briefing sessions across all 14 branches which CRC will continue to cover until 2025, utilizing specialized training toolkits.

The **Danish Red Cross** will contribute to and support Syrian Arab Red Crescent's endeavour to institutionalise CEA and define a harmonised approach to collecting and responding to community feedback in close coordination with other

Movement partners with the aim to promote quality programming across all Syrian Arab Red Crescent departments. The Danish Red Cross will also support the operationalisation of Syrian Arab Red Crescent's CEA strategy by integrating components of CEA throughout the project cycle of the Danish Red Cross-supported initiatives and provide technical support to Syrian Arab Red Crescent departments as needed.

The **Finnish Red Cross** will support the Syrian Arab Red Crescent in including disability in humanitarian operations and programmes and becoming an inclusive workplace. This will be undertaken in cooperation with the Abilis Foundation and

through technical resources persons seconded by the Finnish Red Cross.

The **German Red Cross** will focus on community engagement, enhancing local communities' readiness, resilience, and coping capacities through the Syrian Arab Red Crescent's disaster management and community-based health and first aid teams.

The **Swedish Red Cross** has provided both technical and financial extensive support for Syrian Arab Red Crescent's CEA undertakings.

The **Swiss Red Cross** supports the Syrian Arab Red Crescent to incorporate CEA and PGI elements into all its activities.

## ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS

To support its strategic shift from emergency relief to longer-term resilience building within Syria, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent has embarked on a National Society development process. The key focus of this process has been on creating a more agile, manageable and sustainable organization, with a clear focus on:

- Integrity, quality, accountability, inclusiveness and transparency
- Developing a more holistic approach to addressing and managing both organizational and reputational risks against a backdrop of constantly changing territorial and political dynamics
- Clarifying the role and responsibility of the National Society's headquarters and individual branches, balancing a desire to give greater responsibility and autonomy to branches, while at the same time ensuring that the organization is working towards a common vision.
- Ensuring financial sustainability despite a decline in funds being directed towards Syria, developing the National Society's own resources and diversifying funding sources.

National Society development activities are supported by the IFRC Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) assessment undertaken at branch levels. The PER approach is a continuous and flexible process that enables National Societies to assess, measure and analyze the strengths and gaps of their preparedness and response mechanisms, and ultimately take necessary action to improve them. This assessment tool was selected for the way in which it emphasizes interconnectivity between the National Society's headquarters and branches.



## Strategic and operational coordination

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

- Take part in the membership coordination meetings for effective communication and coordination of existing programmes, operations, and the National Society development initiatives
- Organize and hold thematic partnership meetings with Movement partners at least twice a year, ensuring follow-up processes
- Participate in thematic events at the regional and global levels to establish new partnerships and strengthen existing ones for resource mobilization
- Conduct mapping exercises of existing and new potential sources of income and revenue generation, including donor mapping
- Orient National Society leadership at headquarters and branches and agree on avenues to pursue and develop an overall resource mobilization strategy with a corresponding plan

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** supports the Syrian Arab Red Crescent in facilitating and coordinating the National Society's strategic and operational planning processes involving all partners of the Movement and to ensure coordination of contribution in a coherent and coordinated manner. The IFRC provides financial support to the National Society to participate in regional and global thematic events in accordance with its



priorities to support the National Society to build partnerships and mobilize resources.

**The British Red Cross** plays an active role in the strengthening of Movement cooperation, collaboration, and complementarity. Its support to humanitarian action by the

Movement will be guided by the 'as local as possible and as international as necessary' approach. The British Red Cross will continue to support the Syrian Arab Red Crescent on the technical coordination of the cash voucher assistance.



## National Society development

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

- Conduct a mid-term review of the National Society strategy 2023-2027 with the participation of all layers of the National Society and produce and disseminate a review report across all sectors and branches
- Support branches in developing and implementing organizational plans based on preparedness for effective response ([PER](#)) approach and other assessment findings
- Disseminate and implement the National Society Development Framework and Branch Development Roadmap 2024-2027 and document good practices and lessons learned
- Support programme staff in project proposal writing, monitoring, reporting and review of ongoing programmes, services and operations
- Conduct leadership competence-building training sessions for branch governance and management representatives
- Introduce new capacity-building initiatives for strengthening National Society systems and structures in human resources, communications, logistics, and finance
- Implement the ERP system to manage employee data, track performance, maintain regulatory and legal requirements, and streamline human resource processes at the headquarters level and in branches
- Roll out and enhance the e-learning platform that builds staff capacity in Syrian Arab Red Crescent policies, financial and administrative systems and the foundations of the Movement
- Implement National Society development-related initiatives funded by the National Society Investment Alliance ([NSIA](#)) for Branch Development, apply for the Capacity Building Fund ([CBF](#)) for the Syrian Arab Red Crescent Digital Transformation 2nd phase, and the Empress Shōken Fund
- Strengthen the volunteer management system and create procedures and tools for National Society

programmes and branches to ensure effective volunteer, nomination, retention and other components of volunteer management

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

**The IFRC** supports the Syrian Arab Red Crescent in undertaking a comprehensive transformation process which is essential for the organization to address the diverse and complex vulnerabilities of communities. In 2025 and beyond, the IFRC will continue to support the National Society branch development processes in the following investment areas: strengthening foundations and systems, programme performance and accountability, financial sustainability, and National Society human capital. The IFRC supports the National Society in strengthening its financial sustainability by focusing on the development of the National Society costing policy and resource mobilization strategy for 2025-2027 under the draft financial sustainability plan.

The **British Red Cross** is a reliable partner committed to the journey, engaging in long-term partnerships and accompanying the Syrian Arab Red Crescent and partners through challenging times. It will scale up flexible funding where feasible and invest in National Society development to support a more resilient Syrian Arab Red Crescent.

The **Canadian Red Cross Society** is contributing to the PGI delegate recruited by the IFRC. The Canadian Red Cross is also committed to continuing to support initiatives related to National Society development, IM, and MEAL as per Syrian Arab Red Crescent's priorities and needs, and of those related to PGI and PSEA aligning with Syrian Arab Red Crescent's strategic priorities and ensuring the implementation of these critical safeguards.

The **Danish Red Cross** supports the National Society in its institutional foundations and in reviewing its strategic priorities, in various capacity building efforts such as for information and data management, and in implementing its youth engagement strategy. It also prioritises support to branch development and volunteering.

The **German Red Cross** will continue to actively engage in Syrian Arab Red Crescent's planned National Society development initiatives, bringing practical added value to the processes. Operational National Society development is at the core of the German Red Cross planning and daily cooperation with Syrian Arab Red Crescent, by strengthening the overall readiness and the operational capacity to respond to the identified needs in a sustainable and effective way.

The **Swedish Red Cross** support integrates National Society development elements. Discussions on possible Swedish Red Cross MEAL support to the National Society in internal learning has been held and next steps will be agreed on in 2025.

The **Swiss Red Cross** is incorporating a strong National Society Development in every project since 2024 at outcome level,

considering several outputs. Whereas the outcomes focus on strengthening the capacities and the resilience of both HQ and branches, the outputs incorporate activities in resource mobilization (private source domestic fundraising) and capacity building measures at all levels. Furthermore, assessments and analysis for further exploration of resource mobilization opportunities are foreseen, including the piloting of identified opportunities. The Swiss Red Cross collaborates closely in the development of the National Society development components of Syrian Arab Red Crescent-supported interventions and involves the National Society development focal points of HQ for frequent coordination and exploration of new opportunities, such as participation to the Skillshare events.



## Humanitarian diplomacy

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

- Strengthen the auxiliary role of the Syrian Arab Red Crescent through communication and public advocacy
- Intensify engagement with governorates to strengthen the National Society's role as a leading humanitarian actor in the country
- Ensure that all evidence-based practices and experiences of the National Society are used for both private and public influence
- Engage in international dialogue and humanitarian diplomacy with Movement partners and donor organizations to develop multi-year and sustainable partnerships for National Society programming and development initiatives
- Develop an external communications plan and capacity, including regular marketing materials and literature to enhance the visibility and positioning of the Syrian Arab Red Crescent

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The **IFRC** continues to promote a stronger positioning of the Syrian Arab Red Crescent's response and recovery through strengthened advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy efforts. The IFRC supports the National Society and its membership in addressing the highly sensitive communication requirements that come with complex conflict situations through strategic briefings, discussion papers, and key messages. It will continue to clarify and communicate the auxiliary role of the Syrian Arab Red Crescent to the Syrian Government and reinforce the neutrality, impartiality, and independence of the Syrian Arab

Red Crescent and its humanitarian actions vis-à-vis key local and international stakeholders.

The **British Red Cross**, new International Strategy 2025-2030 highlights the importance of safeguarding and promoting the core functions and values of the Movement and humanitarianism. In close coordination with the rest of RCRC Movement Partners, it will identify opportunities to support and develop the capacity and expertise of the Syrian Arab Red Crescent in humanitarian diplomacy and IHL through peer-to-peer exchange and dialogue.

The **Canadian Red Cross** will focus on advocacy efforts to elevate Syrian Arab Red Crescent's profile as a strong local humanitarian actor. This includes highlighting Syrian Arab Red Crescent's unique position and auxiliary role through increased engagement with back donors, and the public, and through the development of position papers. These efforts will aim to secure ongoing support from the donor and diaspora communities, ensuring sustained funding and recognition for Syrian Arab Red Crescent's essential work.

The **Danish Red Cross** will also work to further position Syrian Arab Red Crescent as a relevant, reliable, and trustworthy actor in the humanitarian field and strengthen its auxiliary role along with humanitarian diplomacy efforts.

The **Swedish Red Cross** supports the Syrian Arab Red Crescent through its three policy priorities for international strategy: strengthening the conditions for humanitarian actions in accordance with humanitarian principles, reducing the humanitarian consequences of climate change, and ensuring sustainable local leadership before, during and after a crisis.



## Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

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

- Conduct Working with Project Partners (WWPP) assessment and apply fund transfer modality to strengthen National Society financial management systems at the headquarters and branches
- Apply a safeguarding approach, including procedures for protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and child safeguarding and explore internal capacity for investigations
- Accelerate mainstreaming and institutionalization of CEA and PGI approaches within programme
- Conduct a PGI organizational assessment and promote awareness of diversity and inclusion
- Develop risk management approach with programme departments at headquarters with the active involvement of branches
- Pursue digital transformation and seek to integrate innovation digital transformation and seek to integrate innovation

### Longer-term support from the IFRC network

The IFRC continues to provide the Syrian Arab Red Crescent financial and technical support in core areas of accountability and agility, one of them being the development of a unified reporting system along with comprehensive mechanisms. The IFRC will also continue to support the digital transformation of the National Society, through a grant of the IFRC Capacity Building Fund. This includes implementing the roadmap developed following digital maturity self-assessments conducted in all 14 branches. The roadmap aims to make data accessible, reliable, and timely for all programmes and operations, and develop locally driven digital solutions and processes that enable community-led response.

The **British Red Cross** values community engagement and accountability, particularly approaches that build upon local capacity and emphasize dignity in humanitarian action. The British Red Cross promotes meeting core humanitarian standards in all programmes and safeguards to protect people from harm that might result from the work. The British Red Cross will continue its support to the development of the ERP system, strengthening CEA, IM, PMER, and communications.

The **Danish Red Cross** supports the broader initiatives of the Red Cross and Red Crescent partners in Syria, aiming to foster innovation and digital transformation in the Syrian Arab Red Crescent.

The **German Red Cross** is involved in technical trainings for the logistics department and “on the job” capacity building focusing on strengthening systems, tools, sensitizing SOPs on both HQ and field levels. In addition to the finalization and dissemination of the warehouse manual guide and the fleet manual guide currently being developed, the support also includes piloting of a cost recovery mechanism for the Tartus central warehouse with the aim of sustaining a cost-efficient logistics set-up beyond project funding.

The **Swedish Red Cross** will continue to be a key contributor and partner to Syrian Arab Red Crescent in the development and roll-out of its CEA workplan in line with its strategy and approach for institutionalization of CEA.

The **Swiss Red Cross** continues to address accountability and agility through provision of capacity building, focusing on finance and administration, at HQ and branch level. This effort is an essential part of the responsibilities of the finance and administrative Delegate, based in Damascus. Capacity Development needs will be provided in a participatory approach, with the respective Syrian Arab Red Crescent departments.



The Syrian Arab Red Crescent teams have been responding in hardest hit areas to provide life-saving support. (Photo: Syrian Arab Red Crescent)

# THE IFRC NETWORK

## The IFRC

The **IFRC** has been present in Syria supporting Syrian Arab Red Crescent in the implementation of its humanitarian work since the mid-1990s and established a permanent representation office in 2007. Over the course of the last two decades, IFRC has provided technical, financial and in-kind support to Syrian Arab Red Crescent in implementing its programmes.

The IFRC mandate is to strengthen Syrian Arab Red Crescent's operational and structural capacity for a continued and efficient humanitarian response through technical support, as well as long-term sustainability through capacity building and organizational development for Syrian Arab Red Crescent's headquarters and branches. IFRC Syria Country Delegation maintains close collaboration with Syrian Arab Red Crescent and aims to continue the provision of technical support to Syrian Arab Red Crescent's range of services including disaster management, livelihoods, health, water and sanitation, community services, community engagement, inclusiveness, and accountability (CEA), PMER,

risk management, disability inclusion, and physiotherapy, and National Society development. The National Society is a recipient of National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA) Accelerator Funding. Besides supporting the operations of Syrian Arab Red Crescent, IFRC supports coordination through regular meetings and technical collaboration to ensure that Syrian Arab Red Crescent's partners are aligned with standard approaches and procedures in livelihoods, health, and more.

In recent years, the IFRC has supported the Syrian Arab Red Crescent through a number of Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) and Emergency Appeal operations in relation to complex emergencies, earthquakes, population movement, droughts, wildfires, floods, and disease outbreaks. The [Earthquake Emergency Appeal](#) with CHF 200 million Federation-wide funding requirement, and the [Middle East Crisis Emergency Appeal](#), ending February 2025 and December 2025, respectively will be transitioned to the IFRC network plan from March 2025 onwards.

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## IFRC membership coordination

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

In addition to IFRC members channeling overall support to sister National Societies through the IFRC, there are nine participating National Societies present in Syria, providing long-term support to the Syrian Arab Red Crescent. They comprise the British Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Italian Red Cross, Norwegian Red Cross, Swedish Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross. Long-term in-country and remote bilateral partnerships include:

The **British Red Cross** focuses its support to the Syrian Arab Red Crescent on disaster management, cash and voucher assistance, and National Society development, including for core administrative functions. The British Red Cross supports the National Society's work on early recovery actions such

as livelihoods and food security. The British Red Cross also supports the Syrian Arab Red Crescent's profile as a strong humanitarian actor.

The **Canadian Red Cross Society** supports the National Society in public health in emergency, medical emergency response unit adaptation, health system strengthening, and positioning the National Society among donors and the diaspora community.

The **Danish Red Cross** and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent partnership primarily includes community-based development and emergency programmes. The Danish Red Cross provides support with administrative capacity development and organizational development. It also supports a range of health interventions and resilience building in crisis-affected communities, including for mental health and psychosocial support and access to sustainable and protected livelihoods.

The **Finnish Red Cross** focuses on humanitarian assistance in Syria, including health, relief, and International Humanitarian Law dissemination in cooperation with the ICRC. Its partnership with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent includes a strong focus on protection and disability, and gender inclusion initiatives. This includes supporting high-quality physiotherapy and rehabilitation services, and the longstanding partnership with the Abilis Foundation for disability inclusion in Syria.



The **German Red Cross** focuses on providing operational support to the Syrian Arab Red Crescent, with a recent focus on planning and analysis, including information management. It also provides support on logistics, community engagement, and reproductive and child health services in the city of Aleppo.

The **Italian Red Cross** supports the Syrian Arab Red Crescent under health by providing essential health facilities for vulnerable people. It also supports the National Society in capacity building and capacity strengthening under its migration efforts.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** supports the efforts of the Syrian Arab Red Crescent to improve the health and protection of the most vulnerable people who are affected by crises and climate change. It aims to increase safe access to quality health care and first aid services, and to help the Syrian Arab Red Crescent reduce cases of water-borne disease outbreaks, by improving safer access to clean water and sanitation and improving hygiene practices.

The **Swedish Red Cross** supports the Syrian Arab Red Crescent's primary health clinics, mental health clinics, and psychosocial support interventions. It will also continue to support the National Society in developing and rolling out its community engagement and accountability work plan, aligning with its strategy for institutionalizing CEA in 2024-2025.

The **Swiss Red Cross** works with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent in the areas of health, including first aid, disaster risk management, and National Society development. The Swiss Red Cross incorporates comprehensive technical and managerial support in its programming, in support of the Syrian Arab Red Crescent.

In line with the Agenda for Renewal and Way of Working jointly the membership has assigned national societies with lead technical roles depending on their in-country expertise and resources.

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## Movement coordination

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent ensures regular exchanges with the IFRC, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) 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](#). A platform for strategic coordination between the senior leadership of Syrian Arab Red Crescent, ICRC and IFRC was established in 2024.

The **ICRC** has been present in Syria since 1967. It currently works to support the most vulnerable who have been affected by over a decade-long conflict. The ICRC carries out its activities in Syria in cooperation with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent, to contribute to better access to food, improve access to medical services, rehabilitate water and sanitation networks across the country, and help people gradually restore their livelihoods. Following the February 2023 earthquakes, it has stepped up its response in light of fast-growing humanitarian needs.

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## Coordination with other actors

As a humanitarian auxiliary to the public authorities, Syrian Arab Red Crescent is Syria's national convener for humanitarian aid as mandated by the Government of Syria and works with multiple international and national actors in-country who are actively involved in humanitarian sector operations. These international organizations and agencies present in-country and partnering with Syrian Arab Red Crescent include UN Agencies such as UNFPA, UNHCR, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, and INGOs including Action Against Hunger, ADRA, AVSI, COOPI, Danish Refugee Council, Lutheran World Relief, MEDAIR, Oxfam, Premiere Urgence, Secours Islamique France, Terre des hommes, Intersos and Triangle.

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent is a member of the High Relief Committee, the government-lead agency for coordination of humanitarian response in which Syrian Arab Red Crescent

plays a critical role in facilitating international humanitarian assistance. Coordination with UN and other humanitarian actors takes place through the Humanitarian Country Team in which IFRC, ICRC and Syrian Arab Red Crescent have observer status and through the active engagement and involvement with relevant clusters.

The IFRC participates alongside Syrian Arab Red Crescent in cluster meetings and working groups for health, shelter and household items, livelihoods, information management, among others. Activities conducted are carried out in coordination with local, national, and international stakeholders active in the relevant sectors. These multisectoral partnerships play a key role in the humanitarian response to the needs of the Syrian people.





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

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

### About the plan

The plan reflects the priorities of the host National Society, the IFRC and National Societies providing international support, for 2025 and subsequent years. It is aligned with IFRC [Strategy 2030](#), representing the collective ambitions of the IFRC membership, and is the result of a joint planning process and will serve for joint monitoring and reporting. It will be revised on an annual basis to adjust priorities and funding requirements to the needs in-country.

### Explanatory note on funding requirements

- The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network seeks to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities
- Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
- IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- Figures for the years beyond 2025 most often represent partial requirements that are known at time of publication. Many National Societies have annual internal approval processes for funding requirements, and lower figures do not mean a decrease in funding requirements in future years
- Missing data and breakdowns: data may not be available from all IFRC network members for funding requirements. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under-estimation of the efforts led by all
- Reporting bias: the data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain

### Additional information

- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [All plans and reports](#)
- Data on National Societies on [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- Live data on active emergency operations on [IFRC GO platform](#)
- Live data on [IFRC-Disaster Response Emergency Fund Anticipatory and Response pillars](#)
- [Evaluations and research databank](#)
- [Donor response reports](#)

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