

IN SUPPORT OF THE SYRIAN ARAB RED CRESCENT



PEOPLE REACHED

Disasters
and crises



330,070

Health and
wellbeing



887,767

Values, power
and inclusion



395,863

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Syrian Arab Red Crescent	
Overview	Funding Sources
Funding	IFRC Secretariat 20M
Expenditure	Participating National Societies Not reported
	HNS other funding sources Not reported

IFRC network		
Country	Funding Requirement	256.7M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term Funding Requirement	38.2M
	Funding	9.4M
	Expenditure	4.5M
Emergency Operations	Funding Requirement	100M
	Funding	46.7M
	Expenditure	26.4M
Participating National Societies	Funding Requirement	18.5M
	Funding	22.2M
	Expenditure	11.2M
HNS other funding sources	Funding Requirement	100M
	Funding	Not reported

Appeal number **MAASY002**

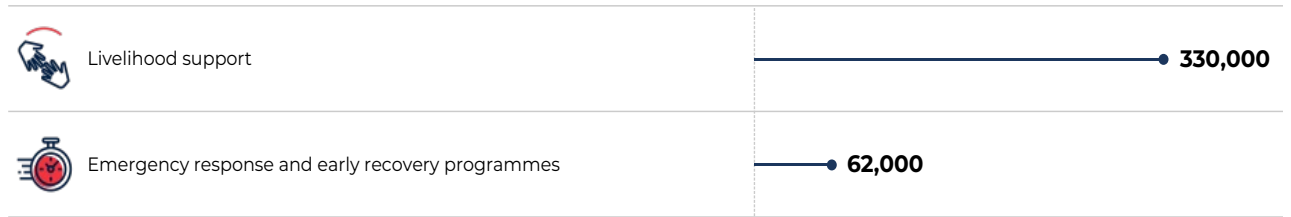
*Information on data scope and limitations is available on the back page

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



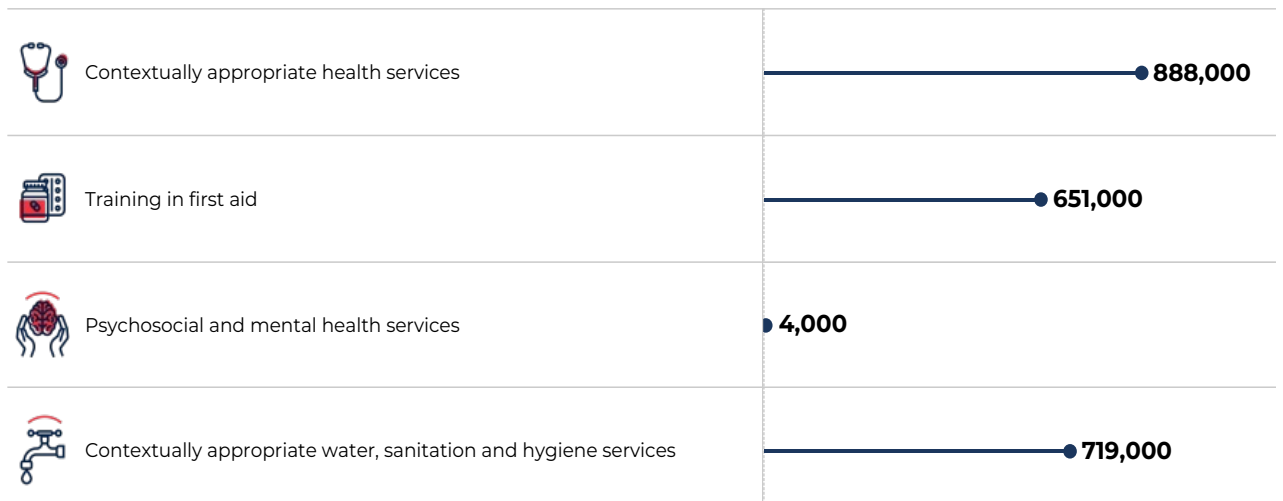
Disasters and crises

Number of people reached with



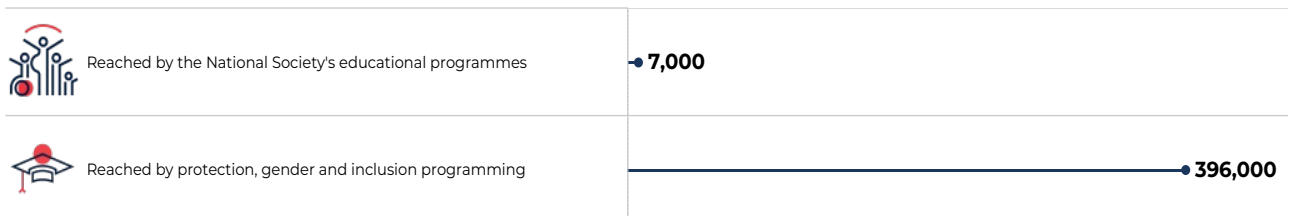
Health and wellbeing

Number of people reached by the National Society with



Values, power and inclusion

Number of people



THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

- has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination	National Society development	Humanitarian diplomacy	Accountability and agility
<p>5 Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers ✓ National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies ✓ National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions ✓ National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors ✓ National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors ✓ National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism ✓ National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy
<p>13 Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of</p>			

IFRC NETWORK BILATERAL-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
American Red Cross	65,000						
Austrian Red Cross	1,000						
British Red Cross	6M	●	●	●		●	●
Canadian Red Cross Society			●	●		●	●
Danish Red Cross	4.8M	●	●	●			●
Finnish Red Cross				●		●	●
French Red Cross	1.4M						
German Red Cross			●	●		●	●
Italian Red Cross				●	●		
Japanese Red Cross Society				●			●
Netherlands Red Cross	171,000						
Norwegian Red Cross	5.1M	●	●	●			●
Swedish Red Cross	2.7M	●	●	●		●	
Swiss Red Cross	1.6M	●	●	●	●		●

Total Funding Reported **CHF 22.2M**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

During the first half of 2025, the operating context in Syria continued to be shaped by a fragile socio-economic environment and evolving humanitarian needs. The new government, established in late 2024, has been navigating a transition period marked by governance reforms, while the population continues to face high levels of vulnerability due to prolonged economic decline, high inflation, limited livelihood opportunities, and overstretched public services.

Sporadic insecurity and localized tensions in several governorates, combined with the lasting impacts of previous crises, have further complicated humanitarian access and service delivery.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In the first half of 2025, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent made progress in integrating climate and environmental considerations into its humanitarian programming. Through its emergency response, National Society branches engaged communities in awareness campaigns on waste management, recycling, and clean-up efforts, while also piloting solar-powered lighting in facilities to reduce fuel dependency. [Environmentally friendly procurement practices](#) and tree planting initiatives further supported sustainability and reduced ecological impact across affected areas.

Disasters and crises

During the first half of the year, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent delivered rapid relief, essential household items and [cash assistance](#) to communities affected by displacements, storms, and economic shocks. Preparedness efforts included rehabilitating warehouses, pre-positioning stocks and training staff and volunteers in contingency planning and [disaster risk reduction](#). Under the Middle East Complex Emergency Appeal, the National Society prioritised shelter support through distributions of household items, minor shelter repairs, and rehabilitation of temporary community shelters. It also advanced livelihoods support by providing multipurpose cash, small-scale grants, and piloting vocational training to boost income and employability, especially for youth and women. Community resilience was further enhanced through branch-level disaster risk reduction training, early warning systems and household-level awareness campaigns in disaster-prone areas.

Health and wellbeing

In the first half of 2025, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent prioritised health amid ongoing strain on Syria's public health system, delivering essential services through mobile units, clinics, and [first aid](#) posts. Maternal and childcare, disease treatment, and [psychosocial support](#) were provided by trained staff and volunteers, while community health volunteers led awareness campaigns on prevention and healthy practices. Integrated Water, Sanitation and Hygiene ([WASH](#)) interventions ensured access to safe water through trucking and system rehabilitation, complemented by hygiene promotion and kit distributions. Despite resource constraints, these efforts sustained care and resilience in disrupted and displacement-affected areas.

Migration and displacement

In the first half of 2025, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent provided critical support to internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, and host communities amid ongoing displacement. Through its emergency response, the National Society delivered multipurpose cash assistance, food and household items and health and psychosocial services via mobile units and clinics. Humanitarian service points ([HSPs](#)) offered safe spaces for accessing information, basic services, and referrals, while volunteers facilitated tracing and family reunification in collaboration with Movement partners, ensuring protection and dignity for people on the move.

Values, power and inclusion

Between January and June 2025, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent strengthened its commitment to inclusion and accountability by embedding Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) across all major programmes. Dignity kits, support for persons with disabilities and older people, and volunteer training on safe referral pathways were key PGI measures. CEA efforts included expanding feedback channels—hotlines, helpdesks, consultations, and outreach—ensuring community input shaped relief, cash, and health services. Information campaigns and staff training enhanced transparency and trust, empowering affected people to actively participate in shaping the humanitarian response.

Enabling local actors

In this reporting period, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent made progress in strengthening its institutional capacity and accountability systems. Governance frameworks were reinforced through policy updates and alignment with national legislation, while branches benefited from facility upgrades, improved warehouse management and the introduction of digital tools for reporting and coordination. Volunteer protection remained a priority, with training in first aid, psychosocial support, and community health, alongside insurance coverage and protective equipment. Youth engagement was also expanded through leadership and outreach initiatives.

Efforts to enhance financial sustainability and transparency included piloting income generation at branch level and strengthening financial management systems. Safeguarding protocols were updated, including volunteer insurance and training on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA). Supply chain processes were upgraded for greater efficiency, and result-based management was advanced through improved planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting tools. [Digital transformation](#) gained momentum with the adoption of data platforms and digital literacy training, while innovation initiatives encouraged community-led projects and sustainable solutions such as solar-powered technologies. Communication and advocacy capacities were also strengthened to build public trust and promote humanitarian values

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

During the first half of 2025, several contextual and operational factors required adjustments to the implementation of the Unified Plan. The most significant changes were linked to the volatile economic environment, which has led to rising costs of goods and services, delays in procurement, and increased demand for basic assistance. These developments prompted the Syrian Arab Red Crescent and the IFRC to adapt timelines for some planned activities and to place greater emphasis on local procurement and prepositioning strategies to ensure continuity of operations.

Operational constraints were also observed in the form of recurrent fuel shortages, which limited the mobility of staff and volunteers and temporarily delayed field activities in remote areas. In addition, fluctuations in exchange rates and inflation impacted the cost-effectiveness of planned interventions, requiring budgetary adjustments and prioritization of critical activities. Human resource pressures—particularly the retention of skilled staff amid economic hardship—also presented challenges to implementation.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

1

Name	Middle East Crisis 2023 MENA
Appeal number	MDRS5002
People to be assisted	300,000 in Syria
Duration	14 months (18 October 2023 to 31 December 2025)
Funding requirements	Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 200 million IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: CHF 185 million Federation-wide funding requirement for Syria: CHF 12 million IFRC Secretariat funding requirement for Syria: CHF 8 million
Revised Emergency Appeal	Middle East Crisis 2023 MENA
Revised Operational Strategy	Middle East Crisis 2023 Operational Strategy
Latest operation update	Operations Update No.5
Link to Country Response Plan	Syria National Society response plan

Syria confronts an unparalleled array of challenges, marking it one of the world's most complex humanitarian crises after 12 years of unrelenting turmoil. The nation contends with the highest number of internally displaced people globally, standing at approximately 6.8 million people, and an escalating need for humanitarian aid. Deteriorating humanitarian and economic indicators, collapsing basic services, and the concurrent cholera outbreak and climatic shocks compound an already dire situation. Key civilian infrastructure, including schools, water supply systems, health facilities, and housing, bears extensive damage, with most governorates lacking restoration or repair. In regions where hostilities have abated, families grapple to secure necessities such as clean water, food, healthcare, and livelihood opportunities. Consequently, a staggering 15.3 million people require humanitarian assistance in 2023.

This crisis is further compounded by the aftermath of multiple earthquakes that struck Syria and Turkey in February 2023, causing widespread devastation, and affecting up to eight million people. These quakes damaged critical service infrastructure and intensified the suffering of already vulnerable children and families, leaving countless individuals without access to food, water, shelter, and urgent medical and psychosocial support. Moreover, economic hardship erects additional barriers, particularly for the most marginalized and vulnerable populations, hindering their access to essential services. Faced with increasing economic difficulties and amidst various political and natural crises, fear continues to grip millions of Syrians who have experienced conflict, displacement, and disasters caused by natural events. Hence community resilience has diminished, and Syrian society is now grappling with the effects of a multifaceted crisis, incorporating all elements of family vulnerability. This presents a challenge in laying the groundwork for humanitarian efforts. The situation is further complicated by the risk of an escalation of the conflict in Palestine-Israel, which could result in additional waves of refugees and strained resources, cross-border tensions, and overlapping emergency responses to events such as the February 2023 earthquakes, summer 2023 wildfires, drought, and sporadic hostilities.

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

Name	Syria, MENA Syria Earthquakes
Appeal number	MDRSY009
People to be assisted	2,500,000
Duration	Ongoing until 2026 (extension being discussed)
Funding requirements	Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 200 million IFRC Secretariat funding requirements: CHF 100 million
Revised Emergency Appeal	Syria Earthquake 2023 revised Emergency Appeal
Operational Strategy	Syrian Earthquake 2023 Operational Strategy
Latest operations update	Operations Update No.4

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, Latakia, 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. This Emergency Appeal is connected to the IFRC Unified Plan, and at the end of 2023, the two operational plans were harmonized into

one country plan. In 2024, the country plan reflects the earthquake long term resilience activities since the National Society long-term priorities lie in its earthquake response plan.

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.

3

Name	Syria, MENA Complex Emergency
Appeal number	MDRSY014
People to be assisted	5 million
Duration	14 months (20 December 2024 to 31 December 2025)
Funding requirements	Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 130 million IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: CHF 100 million
Revised Emergency Appeal	Syria Complex Emergency Appeal
Operational Strategy	Syria Complex Emergency Operational Strategy
Latest operations update	Operations Update No.1
Country Response Plan	Syria National Society response plan

The protracted crisis in Syria over the past 13 years and the fragile humanitarian situation have now deepened significantly following intensified hostilities and rapid developments since 28 November 2024. The escalation resulted in mass displacement, destruction of critical infrastructure, and significant humanitarian needs. Over 1.1 million people have been displaced, with the potential for up to 1.5 million more if the violence continues. Many families are seeking shelter in overcrowded and underserved areas, and reports indicate significant civilian casualties, injuries, and shortages of food. Access to healthcare, protection, livelihoods, and basic services has been severely restricted due to ongoing hostilities and insecurity.

There are multiple overlapping population movements in this crisis too, including major internal displacement within Syria, some IDPs returning home, movements out of Syria and steadily increasing numbers of refugee returns, which stand at a few tens of thousands at the time of writing

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

As part of its response strategy, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent will be targeting 5 million people distributed across all affected governorates throughout Syria. The targeting will focus on the most vulnerable households affected by the ongoing crisis. Selection criteria prioritize the most vulnerable among the internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, and host community households. This includes female headed households, families with people with disabilities or chronic illnesses, and families with young children, pregnant or lactating women, or elderly dependents.

The National Society's response under this emergency appeal consists of interventions such as provision of food assistance to ensure availability of bread for families in affected areas, ensuring WASH assistance in sites, deployment of emergency medical services and medical health units in affected areas and provision of psychosocial support needs for vulnerable people.

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2025, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent made gradual progress in integrating climate and environmental considerations into its programming. Environmental issues were addressed both through direct community-level activities and through efforts to reduce the ecological footprint of humanitarian operations. Branches engaged communities in small-scale awareness campaigns on waste management, recycling, and clean-up efforts, contributing to safer and healthier environments in affected areas. Energy-efficient solutions, including piloting solar-powered lighting in selected facilities, were introduced to reduce reliance on fuel amid recurrent shortages.

Environmental considerations have been gradually integrated into the National Society's response under the Middle East Complex Emergency Appeal. Where possible, procurement processes prioritized locally sourced and environmentally friendly materials to reduce transport costs and environmental impact. Branches engaged communities in small-scale initiatives such as waste management awareness, clean-up campaigns, and tree planting in areas affected by degradation. In addition, energy-efficient solutions, such as solar-powered lighting for selected facilities, were piloted to improve sustainability and reduce reliance on unstable fuel supplies.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society in mainstreaming environmental considerations by providing technical guidance on integrating climate-smart practices into relief and recovery activities. At the regional level, the IFRC promoted knowledge exchange on climate-smart programming, while global initiatives such as the [IFRC Climate and Environment Charter for Humanitarian Organizations](#) informed the Syrian Arab Red Crescent's approach.

Although still at an early stage, these joint efforts have laid the foundation for scaling up climate and environment programming in Syria in line with Strategy 2030 commitments.



The Syrian Arab Red Crescent provided hospitals with emergency medical and surgical kits, mobility aids, and essential supplies to ensure the continuity of vital medical services. (Photo: IFRC)



Disasters and crises

For real-time information on emergencies, see IFRC GO page: [Syrian Arab Republic](#)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In line with the 2025 Unified Plan, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent continued to play a central role in responding to recurrent emergencies while also strengthening its disaster preparedness capacities. During the first half of the year, the National Society responded to localized displacements, seasonal storms, and economic shocks through rapid relief distributions, provision of essential household items, and cash assistance. Preparedness was reinforced by the rehabilitation of warehouses, pre-positioning of relief stocks, and training of branch staff and volunteers in contingency planning and disaster risk reduction (DRR).

Under the Middle East Complex Emergency Appeal, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent has prioritized shelter support for families displaced or affected by hostilities and economic hardship. During the reporting period, relief distributions included essential household items such as mattresses, blankets, and kitchen sets to improve immediate living conditions. In selected areas, Syrian Arab Red Crescent facilitated minor shelter repairs and rehabilitation of community buildings used as temporary shelters. These interventions aimed to provide safer, more dignified living environments while reducing exposure to harsh weather and overcrowding. Coordination with local authorities and humanitarian partners helped ensure that shelter assistance was aligned with identified needs and complemented ongoing sector-wide responses.

The National Society has advanced targeted livelihoods interventions aimed at helping households cope with the prolonged economic downturn. Activities have included the provision of multipurpose cash assistance and small-scale livelihood grants to vulnerable families, enabling them to cover essential needs and invest in income-generating activities. Vocational training and skills development initiatives were also piloted in several branches to improve employability, particularly among youth and women. These interventions have contributed to stabilizing household incomes, reducing reliance on negative coping mechanisms, and enhancing community resilience. Coordination with local stakeholders has ensured that livelihood support was tailored to the market context and community priorities.

The National Society has also advanced preparedness and risk reduction activities aimed at enhancing community resilience. Branch-level training sessions equipped volunteers with skills in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), early warning, and contingency planning, helping to improve readiness for sudden-onset emergencies. Efforts also included the pre-positioning of emergency stocks and the rehabilitation of warehouses to ensure a more reliable response capacity.

At the community level, awareness-raising activities were conducted to promote safer practices and preparedness at household level, particularly in disaster-prone areas.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical and financial support to ensure the National Society's disaster management systems remain functional and adaptive. At the regional level, the [IFRC-DG ECHO Pilot Programmatic Partnership](#) and other multi-country initiatives provided tools and methodologies that informed the Syrian Arab Red Crescent's approach to early warning, branch-level contingency planning, and localized risk analysis. IFRC mechanisms such as the Disaster Response Emergency Fund (DREF) and the IFRC Emergency Appeal are utilized by the National Society in times of disasters and crises to effectively support those who face immediate needs during times of emergency.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Health remained a core priority for Syrian Arab Red Crescent during the first half of 2025, given the continued strain on Syria's public health system. Through its nationwide network of mobile health units, fixed clinics, and first aid posts, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent provided essential health services to vulnerable communities, including maternal and child health care, treatment of common illnesses and [first aid](#).

Psychosocial support services were offered through dedicated staff and trained volunteers, while community health volunteers carried out awareness campaigns on disease prevention and healthy practices. Access to safe water and hygiene promotion was integrated into health programming to reduce risks of outbreaks, particularly in displacement settings. Despite resource constraints and shortages of medicines, these efforts ensured continuity of care in areas where public services remain disrupted.

Through its emergency response, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent continued to operate mobile health units, fixed clinics, and first aid posts, reaching vulnerable populations with primary health care, maternal and child health services, and referrals to secondary care. Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services were delivered through both community-based activities and specialized staff, helping individuals cope with stress and trauma. Community health volunteers played a critical role in health promotion, epidemic preparedness, and first aid awareness, extending the reach of services into remote and hard-to-access communities.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) interventions under the Middle East Complex Emergency Appeal have targeted both immediate needs and medium-term resilience. The Syrian Arab Red Crescent implemented water trucking in areas where public networks remain disrupted, ensuring access to safe drinking water for displaced and host communities. Rehabilitation of water supply systems and installation of storage tanks at community and institutional levels contributed to restoring more sustainable access. Hygiene promotion campaigns were rolled out through branches and volunteer networks, focusing on handwashing, safe water handling, and menstrual hygiene management, with distributions of hygiene kits complementing awareness efforts

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Syrian Arab Red Crescent in strengthening its health and WASH response through financial contributions, technical expertise and procurement of medical supplies. Partner National Societies provided bilateral support for mobile health units, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), and first aid training, while IFRC facilitated coordination with global health initiatives, including the Cholera Support Platform and Every Woman Every Child commitment. Joint efforts also contributed to the rehabilitation of health facilities and the integration of epidemic preparedness and response into branch-level programming.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

Syria continues to experience significant internal displacement alongside the return of some families to their communities of origin. During the first half of 2025, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent provided essential services to internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, and host communities. This included distribution of food and household items, provision of multipurpose cash, and access to health and psychosocial support services through mobile units and branches. [Humanitarian service points](#) in key locations provided safe and accessible spaces for displaced people to obtain information, basic services, and referrals. Volunteers also supported tracing requests and family reunification services in collaboration with Movement partners.

Under the Middle East Complex Emergency Appeal, the National Society has continued to provide vital support to internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, and other people on the move within Syria. Assistance has included multipurpose cash and relief distributions to displaced families, provision of health services through mobile units and clinics, and referrals to specialized protection and social services. In several locations, humanitarian service points were established or reinforced, providing safe spaces where migrants and displaced people could access information, basic assistance, and psychosocial support.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC has played a critical role in supporting the National Society's displacement response through technical assistance, financial contributions and surge deployments. The IFRC facilitated alignment with regional and global initiatives such as the Global Route-Based Migration Programme.

The ICRC provides support to the Syrian Arab Red Crescent under the Restoring Family Links (RFL) initiative.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2025, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent reinforced its commitment to inclusion and accountability by embedding Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) across all major programmes. PGI measures included the distribution of dignity kits, targeted support for people with disabilities and older persons, and training of volunteers on safe identification and referral pathways.

The National Society expanded and diversified its feedback channels, including hotlines, helpdesks at distribution sites, community consultations and outreach through volunteers. Feedback was systematically analysed and directly informed adjustments in relief distributions, cash programming, and health services, ensuring services were better tailored to community priorities. Information campaigns were carried out at branch and community levels to ensure that people had timely, accessible, and actionable information about available assistance and their rights.

CEA has been integrated into the Syria response under the Middle East Complex Emergency Appeal to strengthen accountability and trust between the Syrian Arab Red Crescent and the communities it serves. Branch-level feedback mechanisms were expanded, enabling people to share concerns, complaints, and suggestions through hotlines, helpdesks, and community meetings. Feedback was systematically collected, analysed, and used to adjust programming, including in the areas of cash assistance, health services, and relief distributions.

In parallel, information-sharing campaigns were rolled out to provide timely and accessible updates on available services, targeting both displaced and host communities. Training for staff and volunteers on CEA approaches further enhanced the quality and consistency of engagement. These efforts ensured that affected people were not only recipients of aid but active contributors to shaping the response.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical support and training to strengthen the National Society's PGI and CEA systems, ensuring alignment with Federation-wide standards. Regionally, peer-to-peer exchanges and global initiatives, including the Collective Service for Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE), informed the design of CEA approaches in Syria. This joint support has enhanced the quality, transparency, and accountability of the Unified Plan implementation, ensuring that people affected by crises remain at the centre of decision-making.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

IFRC membership coordination

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

In addition to IFRC members channelling 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, Canadian, Danish, French, German, Norwegian, Swedish and Swiss Red Cross. Longterm 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** is supporting 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 has primarily included 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 **French Red Cross** is supporting the National Society in providing services to earthquake-affected communities by restoring WASH services, reinforcing health and hygiene promotion, and preventing infectious diseases.

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 **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.

Movement coordination

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

The ICRC has been present in 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.

External coordination

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent participated actively in inter-agency coordination forums led by the UN, contributing to sectoral working groups in health, protection, and shelter/NFI. Collaboration with international actors, including UN agencies, INGOs, and embassies, enhanced complementarity of interventions and leveraged external technical expertise. Partnerships with national actors—such as academic institutions and the private sector—were expanded to support logistics and training initiatives.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the first half of 2025, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent continued to invest in strengthening its institutional capacity and branch development. Work progressed on reinforcing statutory and governance frameworks, including updates to internal policies and alignment with national legislation governing humanitarian actors. Several branches benefited from rehabilitation of facilities, improvements to warehouse management, and the introduction of digital tools for reporting and coordination.

Volunteer protection and support remained a central priority: new volunteers were trained in first aid, psychosocial support, and community-based health, while insured coverage and the provision of protective equipment continued to safeguard those engaged in frontline activities. Youth engagement also expanded, with branches piloting initiatives that fostered volunteer leadership and community outreach among young people.

Financial sustainability efforts included piloting branch-level income generation initiatives and strengthening financial management systems to improve transparency and accountability.

Internal systems—such as HR procedures, monitoring tools, and logistics management—were gradually updated to ensure efficiency and resilience under challenging conditions.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the National Society's development by providing technical guidance on governance, statutory texts, and financial management. Access to National Society funding streams, including the IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA) and Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) tools, has been promoted, though uptake remains in progress. Peer exchange and learning opportunities with other National Societies in the region were facilitated to share best practices on volunteer management, youth programming, and financial sustainability. IFRC funding mechanisms such as the IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA) and the IFRC Capacity Building Fund (CBF) are utilized for National Society development initiatives.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent has prioritized strengthening its communication and advocacy capacities to build public trust and improve awareness of its humanitarian role. During the first half of 2025, the National Society enhanced visibility of its operations through regular media updates, social media outreach and community-level communication campaigns.

The National Society also engaged in advocacy with public authorities to highlight humanitarian needs and strengthen recognition of its auxiliary role, particularly in health and disaster response. Targeted communication efforts were directed toward youth and volunteers, raising awareness of humanitarian values and promoting volunteerism as a pathway for civic engagement.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided technical support to the Syrian Arab Red Crescent in strengthening communication strategies, including training in humanitarian diplomacy, storytelling, and digital communications.



Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent continued to strengthen its accountability systems during the first half of 2025. In human resources, safeguarding and staff safety remained a priority, with updated protocols for volunteer insurance, staff training on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA), and reinforcement of safety measures for field operations. Efforts were also made to promote gender diversity and inclusion in recruitment and volunteer engagement.

Financial management systems were further improved, with emphasis on transparent resource management, timely donor reporting, and alignment with international accountability standards. Integrity measures, including fraud prevention and response mechanisms, were reinforced, while risk management tools were applied to identify and mitigate operational challenges.

Supply chain processes were upgraded with improved warehouse management and procurement procedures, ensuring greater efficiency and accountability in relief operations.

Result-based management was advanced through more systematic use of planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER) tools, enabling better tracking of progress against Unified Plan objectives. Digital transformation progressed incrementally, with branches beginning to adopt digital platforms for data collection and reporting, and pilots of digital literacy training for staff and volunteers. Innovation initiatives at branch level encouraged experimentation with new approaches, including the use of solar-powered solutions and localized community-led projects.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided critical support in strengthening accountability and agility. Technical expertise was provided for financial reporting, audit processes, and integrity frameworks. Training and resources were shared on PSEA, safeguarding and risk management. At the regional level, IFRC promoted [digital transformation](#) initiatives, enabling the Syrian Arab Red Crescent to benefit from new data management tools and cross-country learning.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

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

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

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Mid-Year Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

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

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

- Flexibility is essential in volatile contexts: Rising costs, currency fluctuations, and access constraints highlighted the need for adaptable planning and budgetary flexibility. Adjustments to procurement and activity timelines allowed operations to continue despite these challenges.
- Branch-level preparedness strengthens resilience: Investments in warehouse rehabilitation, volunteer training, and stock pre-positioning proved critical in enabling timely and localized responses to emerging needs.
- Feedback mechanisms improve programme relevance: Expanding CEA systems, including hotlines and community consultations, ensured that community priorities were reflected in programme adjustments, reinforcing accountability and trust.
- Integrated approaches enhance impact: Linking health, WASH, cash, and protection interventions provided more holistic support to affected communities, reducing gaps and duplication.
- Volunteer protection is central to sustainability: Continued investment in volunteer insurance, psychosocial support, and protective equipment demonstrated strong returns in ensuring safe, motivated, and sustainable volunteer engagement.

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Mobile Health Units Reaching Remote Communities

In rural Hama, a Syrian Arab Red Crescent mobile health unit reached families in hard-to-access villages where health services had collapsed. Over several weeks, hundreds of consultations were provided, including maternal and childcare, and referrals to secondary facilities. For many families, this was their first access to qualified health care in months.

2

Volunteer Protection and Duty of Care

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent's commitment to safeguarding its volunteers was demonstrated through the provision of insurance coverage, personal protective equipment, and psychosocial support services. One volunteer from Aleppo branch, engaged in frontline distributions, shared that having insurance and PSS support gave her "the confidence to serve the community without fearing for her family's security." This reflects how duty of care measures has a direct impact on morale and sustainability of operations.

3

Clean Water Restored in Rural Communities

In Deir-ez-Zor, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent rehabilitated a local water pumping station that had been non-functional for months, leaving thousands dependent on unsafe water sources. With support from the IFRC, the system was repaired and water trucking provided in the interim, ensuring safe access for over 10,000 people. Community leaders noted a visible drop in waterborne illnesses among children following the intervention.

4

Women's Dignity Kits Supporting Protection and Inclusion

In Tartous, women displaced from conflict-affected areas received dignity kits distributed by Syrian Arab Red Crescent volunteers, including hygiene items and information on available services. One beneficiary explained, "It may look small, but it gave me comfort and confidence to manage daily life." This intervention demonstrated the integration of protection, gender, and inclusion into humanitarian response.

5

Community Feedback Shaping Relief Distributions

Through newly established helpdesks in Homs branch, community members were able to provide real-time feedback on relief distributions. One key issue raised was the need to adjust distribution timing to avoid clashes with local market days. The Syrian Arab Red Crescent adapted its schedule, accordingly, improving access and satisfaction. This example shows how CEA mechanisms directly influenced service delivery

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

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

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

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

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



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

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 30 June 2025. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2025 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [SY_Syria MYR Financials.pdf](#)
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

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