



SYRIA

2025 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



28 September 2026

IN SUPPORT OF THE SYRIAN ARAB RED CRESCENT



14

National Society
branches



75

National Society
local units



4,357

National Society
staff



12,878

National Society
volunteers

PEOPLE REACHED

Climate and
environment



24,495

Disasters
and crises



3,845

Health and
wellbeing



276,231

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

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

IFRC network			
Country	Funding Requirement		118.2M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding Requirement	42.9M
		Funding	12.1M
		Expenditure	1.1M
	Emergency Operations	Funding Requirement	21M
		Funding	31.5M
		Expenditure	12.3M
Participating National Societies	Funding Requirement	21.4M	
	Funding		107.1M
	Expenditure		98.7M
HNS other funding sources	Funding Requirement	33M	
	Funding		Not reported

Appeal number **MAASY002**

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

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRSY009 / Syria Earthquake

Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with shelter support	144,000
	Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes	2,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	2,000
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached with contextually appropriate health services	200,000

MDRSY014 / Syria Complex Emergency

Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with emergency response and early recovery programmes	12,000
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached with contextually appropriate health services	53,000

MDRS5002 / Middle East Complex Emergency

Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	146,000
	Number of people reached with contextually appropriate health services	124,000
Migration and displacement	Number of migrants and displaced persons reached with services for assistance and protection	198,000
	Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes	6

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
	National Society implements environmental or climate campaigns focused on behaviour change, plastic reduction, clean-ups or reducing GHG emissions	Yes
	National Society implements nature-based solutions (including those with a particular focus on the planting of trees and mangroves)	Yes
	Number of people reached with heatwave risk reduction, preparedness or response activities	 24,000
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	 4,000
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached with contextually appropriate health services	 276,000
	Number of people reached with psychosocial and mental health services	 80,000
Migration and displacement	National Society has undertaken any advocacy, dialogues, educational or communication initiatives to change the legal, policy, or operational environment to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
	National Society has undertaken any data collection, research, analysis or other information management initiatives to better assist and protect people on the move	Yes
	Number of Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) providing assistance and/or protection to people on the move along migration routes	6
Values, power and inclusion	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the IFRC network is part of	0
	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	0
National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
	National Society has created and implemented youth engagement strategies	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes
Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
Accountability and agility	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	Yes
	National Society has a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has a Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	

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	15,000						
Austrian Red Cross	1,000						
British Red Cross	9.5M						
Danish Red Cross	9.1M						
Norwegian Red Cross	4.4M						
Swedish Red Cross	1.9M						
Swiss Red Cross	2.8M						
Turkish Red Crescent	79.1M						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 107.1M**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

In 2025, Syria remained in a fragile transition following the change in government in late 2024. The country continued to face insecurity, localized violence, large population movements and shifting humanitarian access conditions. More than 7.4 million people remained internally displaced and over six million Syrians were living as refugees in neighbouring countries. Although returns increased after December 2024, conditions for safe, dignified and sustainable return remained uneven. At the same time, economic recovery remained limited, with widespread poverty, high inflation, fragile livelihoods and continued pressure on public services and infrastructure.

Humanitarian needs remained severe, with an estimated 16 to 17 million people requiring assistance in 2025. Food insecurity has been affecting a large proportion of the population and vulnerabilities were compounded by renewed hostilities, explosive ordnance contamination, funding shortfalls and protection risks. Over 12.9 million Syrians are food insecure with 3.1 million classified as severely food insecure (WFP). The country also faced one of its worst droughts in decades, alongside recurring heatwaves and wildfires, which further strained water resources, agricultural production and community resilience. Recovery needs stemming from the February 2023 earthquakes also persisted, particularly in north-west Syria, contributing to continued humanitarian needs across the country.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2025, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent strengthened community resilience to climate and environmental risks through health, disaster risk reduction (DRR), early recovery and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions. The National Society rehabilitated water pipelines, purification stations and boreholes, installed water tanks and supported service continuity in areas affected by water scarcity, damaged infrastructure and power shortages. It also expanded the use of solar-powered systems for water pumping stations and branch facilities, integrated environmental considerations into emergency response and recovery activities, advanced its Green Response agenda through environmental screening using the NEAT+ tool and continued work on enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (eVCA), community risk analysis and branch-level preparedness.

Disaster and crises

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent remained the leading national humanitarian responder during a period marked by displacement, return movements, economic hardship, service disruptions, drought, wildfires and localized hostilities. Through its nationwide branch network, the National Society provided emergency relief, including food, shelter, non-food items, health support and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) assistance to people affected by crises and displacement. It also supported livelihoods and early recovery activities to help vulnerable households restore income sources, strengthen self-reliance and reduce negative coping mechanisms.

Health and wellbeing

During the reporting period, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent maintained access to essential health services through fixed facilities, mobile outreach, community-based services and emergency medical support. Health interventions included primary healthcare, emergency referrals, maternal and child health, physical rehabilitation, disability inclusion, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), community health awareness and mobile medical services for displaced people, returnees, host communities, older people, persons with disabilities, women and children. During the southern Syria escalation, the National Society rapidly expanded health services across As-Suwayda, Dar'a, Rural Damascus, Homs and Quneitra, including consultations, emergency treatment, health education and referral services. It also distributed 106 mobility assistive devices and implemented extensive water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) activities, including water system rehabilitation, emergency water trucking, installation of water tanks, repair of facilities and support to pumping stations, improving access to safe water and reducing public health risks in vulnerable communities.

Migration and displacement

For the period from January to December 2025, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent supported displaced people, returnees, cross-border arrivals and vulnerable host communities through its branch network, Humanitarian Service Points (HSP) and community centres. Assistance included humanitarian aid, information services, protection support, referrals, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), child protection, legal assistance, disability support, Restoring Family Links (RFL) services, transportation and [cash and voucher assistance](#). The National Society maintained a continuous presence at border crossings during the regional crisis affecting Lebanon and rapidly responded to displacement during the southern Syria escalation. It also contributed to Movement-wide planning on safe, voluntary and dignified returns to Syria and strengthened branch-level capacity through training on migration and displacement.

Values, power and inclusion

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent strengthened the integration of Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) across health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), livelihoods, [shelter](#), relief and emergency operations. The National Society implemented safeguarding, disability inclusion and gender-based violence prevention activities and trained staff and volunteers on Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), [Child Safeguarding](#) and complaint handling. During the southern Syria escalation, PGI and community services teams provided psychological first aid, case management, child protection activities, community-awareness sessions and referral services for vulnerable groups. The National Society also expanded Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) across its branches, strengthening community feedback systems and using feedback to improve mobile health coverage, medicine availability, relief distributions, hygiene promotion, landmine risk awareness and referral pathways. Between July and September 2025, [CEA](#) volunteers collected and resolved 288 feedback cases, supporting more responsive and accountable programming.

Enabling local actors

In this reporting period, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent strengthened resource mobilization, partnership management and institutional capacity. The National Society improved grants management, donor reporting and partner coordination and developed a Resource Mobilization Strategy for 2025–2027 and a Costing Policy to support long-term financial sustainability. Branches remained central to emergency response and service delivery, particularly in As-Suwayda, Dar'a, Rural Damascus, Homs and Quneitra. It also reestablished its Idlib branch and continued to focus on re-establishing trust, acceptance and access in communities such as Idlib and Aleppo. The National Society also strengthened disaster preparedness, logistics, information management, volunteer systems and contingency planning through its Preparedness for Effective Response (PER) approach, supported volunteer wellbeing through insurance, protective equipment and psychosocial support. It also developed a [Youth Engagement](#) Strategy and advanced peer-learning initiatives.

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent further strengthened humanitarian diplomacy, communications, accountability and operational systems. It continued to make efforts to establish acceptance in all areas of Syria through careful and thoughtful negotiation of partnerships with authorities and other humanitarian actors. Through its auxiliary role, the National Society coordinated with public authorities, UN agencies, humanitarian actors and Movement partners to support humanitarian access and service continuity across multiple emergencies. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanisms enhanced two-way communication with affected populations. The National Society also strengthened risk management, planning, monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (PMER), financial accountability, donor reporting, supply chain management and [digital transformation](#). Improved data systems, reporting tools, dashboards and satellite communication assets supported evidence-based decision-making and operational continuity during electricity, network and access disruptions.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

In 2025, Syria's Unified Plan required flexible implementation in response to evolving humanitarian needs, including increased return movements, renewed displacement, wildfires, drought and other localized emergencies. The IFRC continued supporting the Syrian Arab Red Crescent's earthquake recovery activities, which resumed in August 2025 after a temporary pause, allowing priority earthquake interventions to continue alongside broader programmes in emergency response, early recovery, resilience, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, livelihoods, Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), disaster management and institutional strengthening.

Implementation increasingly focused on responding to the needs of returnees and newly affected communities, as more than 1.7 million people returned to their areas of origin between late 2024 and the end of 2025. As a result, activities were adapted to support both planned programmes and urgent response needs. In water, sanitation and hygiene, support expanded beyond item distribution to maintaining water infrastructure, emergency water supply, water trucking, fuel support for pumping stations and wells, generator maintenance, water tank installation and wildfire response. Health services continued through mobile teams, community-based approaches, rehabilitation and essential healthcare, with adjustments made to reach underserved, emergency-affected and returnee populations. Livelihoods support remained a priority, with assistance aimed at restoring income generation and strengthening household resilience.

Implementation was also affected by the need to balance ongoing programme commitments with multiple emergency responses, including the southern Syria crisis, wildfires, drought and evacuation operations. These responses required significant mobilization of staff, volunteers, logistics assets and technical teams, leading to the reprioritization or sequencing of some planned activities. Progress was further influenced by funding constraints, rising operational costs, procurement and supply chain challenges, fuel shortages, access and security limitations, infrastructure damage and the complexity of delivering services nationwide while coordinating with multiple partners and authorities.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

1.

Name of Operation	Middle East Crisis 2023 MENA
MDR-Code	MDRS5002
People to be Assisted	300,000
Duration	38 months (18 October 2023 to 31 December 2027)
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
Link to Revised Emergency Appeal	Middle East Crisis 2023 MENA
Link to Revised Operational Strategy	Middle East Crisis 2023 Operational Strategy
Link to Country Response Plan	Syria National Society response plan
Link to Latest operations update	Operations Update No. 6

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.

The operation was extended until 31 December 2026 in view of the protracted nature of the Middle East crisis and deepening humanitarian needs across the region. The extension is intended to sustain life-saving assistance, support recovery efforts, maintain operational readiness, reinforce logistics corridors, scale up integrated assistance and strengthen preparedness capacities in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria.

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.

For the period from 18/10/2023 to 31/05/2026 the following assistance was provided by the Syrian Arab Red Crescent:

Shelter, housing and settlements

Humanitarian Service Points were established at key border crossings and shelter units were rehabilitated by installing six rub halls, a covered waiting area, three generators with floodlights and fire extinguishers. Blankets, mattresses, sleeping mats, plastic sheets, kitchen sets, solar lamps as well as clothing items were distributed to meet urgent shelter and relief needs of displaced populations.

Food security and livelihoods

Food assistance was provided through the distribution of food parcels, canned food parcels, instant food items and date bars.

Health and care

Emergency medical support was provided through the transfer of cases from border crossings to medical facilities and on-site treatment for people. Mobile Health Units and Medical Mobile Teams were activated along with clinic-based services to support patients. Nutritional support and physical rehabilitation were provided to affected individuals and mobility aids were distributed. Community-based Health and First Aid reached people with health education and first aid support, along with psychological first aid.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

Safe water and sanitation were provided through the installation of water tanks and water trucking at border crossings and shelters; waste collection, cleaning and maintenance services; field toilet units and gender-segregated, accessible latrines with lighting and wastewater connections; and distribution of essential WASH and hygiene items, including drinking water, hygiene kits, jerry cans, diapers and sanitary napkins.

Name of Operation	Syria, MENA Syria Earthquakes
MDR-Code	MDRSY009
People to be Assisted	3,500,000
Duration	45 months (06 February 2023 to 31 December 2026)
Funding Requirements	Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 200 million IFRC Secretariat funding requirements: CHF 100 million
Link to Revised Emergency Appeal	Syria Earthquake 2023 revised Emergency Appeal
Link to Revised Operational Strategy	Syrian Earthquake 2023 Operational Strategy
Link to Latest Operations Update	Operations Update No. 5

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 has been providing assistance to 2.5 million people. The main target groups for this response have included 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, interventions were spread in areas such as shelter, housing and settlements, livelihoods, multi-purpose cash, health and care, Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI), Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), risk reduction, climate adaptation and recovery and environmental sustainability. Work under these areas of intervention have 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 water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, organization of PGI plan of action and [community-based disaster risk reduction](#) initiatives, among others.

For the period from [07 February 2023 to 30 November 2025](#) the following assistance was provided:

Shelter, housing and settlements

Affected households were provided with household items that supported the restoration and maintenance of health, dignity and safety and the undertaking of daily domestic activities in and around the home.

Livelihoods

Targeted households were reached with food and in-kind assistance. Livelihood interventions focused on agriculture and small businesses. Conditional cash support was provided to rehabilitate and restart income-generating activities.

Multi-purpose cash

Multi-purpose [cash and voucher assistance](#) was provided to affected communities in Hama, Aleppo, Latakia and Idlib. Support also included essential needs such as clothing, heating fuel, healthcare and household items.

Health and care

Medical services were delivered through hospitals, health facilities, Mobile Health Units and Mobile Medical Teams, rehabilitation, mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)) and nutrition services as well as Community-based Health and First Aid. Emergency medical and referral capacity was strengthened through emergency response units, ambulances and EMS units. Physical rehabilitation and disability inclusion were strengthened through physiotherapy and assistive devices and community preparedness was enhanced through volunteer training, health promotion, first aid, psychological first aid and epidemic control activities.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

[WASH](#) needs were assessed and minimum services restored through light rehabilitation of collective centres and distribution of hygiene, menstrual hygiene management, anti-lice, diaper and soap items. Water storage was strengthened through household and large-capacity water tanks and damaged water storage facilities were rehabilitated. Hygiene kits pre-positioned and WASH preparedness strengthened through epidemic control training, hygiene promotion, water and sanitation system rehabilitation, solid waste management and technical capacity-building.

Cross-cutting approaches

The operational strategy integrated community engagement and accountability (CEA) and protection, gender and inclusion (PGI) as pivotal elements, in an approach that recognizes and values all community members as equal partners, with their diverse needs shaping the response.

3.

Name of Operation	Syria, MENA Complex Emergency
MDR-Code	MDRSY014
People to be Assisted	5 million
Duration	24 months (20 December 2024 to 31 December 2026)
Funding Requirements	Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 130 million IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: CHF 100 million
Link to Revised Emergency Appeal	Syria Complex Emergency Appeal
Link to Revised Operational Strategy	Syria Complex Emergency Operational Strategy
Link to Latest Operations Update	Operational Update No. 2

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.

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

As part of its response strategy, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent has been targeting five million people distributed across all affected governorates throughout Syria. The targeting focuses 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.

For the period from 06 December 2024 to 30 September 2025, the following assistance was provided:

Shelter, housing and settlements

Affected households were provided with reached with mattresses, blankets, kitchen sets and shelter kits.

Food security and livelihoods

Affected communities were provided with food assistance, soft skills and vocational training, support for income-generating activities as well as essential inputs and tools as part of livelihoods support.

Health and care

Health kits were distributed to targeted households. Community health awareness sessions were conducted, while also providing health services to households through primary health clinics.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

Water supply systems were rehabilitated; hygiene kits were distributed and awareness-raising sessions focused on hygiene and sanitation were conducted for affected communities.

Cross-cutting approaches

The operational strategy integrated Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) as pivotal elements, in an approach that recognizes and values all community members as equal partners, with their diverse needs shaping the response.



The Syrian Arab Red Crescent responding to the complex emergency in Syria shaped by a convergence of protracted conflict, economic collapse, political transition, and climate-related disasters (Photo: Syrian Arab Red Crescent)

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During 2025, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent continued to address climate and environmental risks through practical, service-oriented interventions rather than standalone climate programming only. The National Society's health, emergency response, [disaster risk reduction \(DRR\)](#) and early recovery activities contributed to reducing the impact of climate-related shocks, particularly drought, water scarcity, heat stress, wildfires and seasonal flooding. A major area of progress was the rehabilitation and strengthening of water systems in a climate- and environment-compliment manner. It implemented extensive water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) infrastructure and service-delivery activities. Such interventions helped communities maintain access to essential services in a context where damaged infrastructure, power shortages and limited maintenance capacity continue to increase vulnerability to climate and environmental hazards.

The National Society also integrated environmental considerations into emergency response and recovery activities. During the southern Syria response, high population movement, temporary shelter arrangements and increased consumption of water, fuel and single-use relief items highlighted the need to more systematically integrate environmental considerations into emergency planning. In response, the National Society, in collaboration with its partners continued to incorporate environmental sustainability in [WASH](#), logistics, shelter and early recovery planning, including through attention to waste management, water storage, sustainable procurement and the use of renewable energy where feasible.

Progress was also made in the use of renewable and lower-carbon solutions. The Syrian Arab Red Crescent expanded the use of renewable energy systems in selected facilities, including solar-powered solutions for water pumping stations and branch-level infrastructure. These systems helped reduce reliance on fuel, supported service continuity during power disruptions and contributed to more sustainable and cost-effective service delivery. It furthered its [Green Response](#) agenda, including capacity building on environmental screening using the [NEAT+](#) tool, while continually integrating environmental considerations into its programming and developing an overall environmental approach for itself.

In [disaster risk reduction](#) and climate adaptation, the National Society continued to build on earlier work around enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments ([eVCA](#)), community risk analysis and branch-level preparedness.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** supported the Syrian Arab Red Crescent in its climate and environment work through technical guidance, emergency funding, operational coordination, environmental mainstreaming and sectoral support. Support focused on helping the National Society mainstream climate and environmental risks into operations and programmes, strengthen community-based resilience, promote environmentally sustainable practices and reduce the environmental impact of programming, including through localized procurement where feasible.

The **British Red Cross** supported [disaster risk reduction \(DRR\)](#) and anticipatory action initiatives using participatory approaches such as enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment ([eVCA](#)).

The **Danish Red Cross** supported foundation activities for anticipatory action and the integration of climate and environmental considerations into the National Society's activities.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** supported climate-related public health and water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) preparedness, including disease prevention, hygiene promotion and re-establishment of critical emergency WASH services in communities, health facilities and schools.

The **Swedish Red Cross** supported the Syrian Arab Red Crescent's Green Response agenda, including capacity building on environmental screening using the [NEAT+](#) tool, integration of environmental considerations into programming and development of an overall environmental approach for the National Society.



Disasters and crises

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

In 2025, the IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) was utilized for four separate emergencies in Syria.

1.

Name of Operation	Syrian Arab Republic Fire 2024
MDR-Code	MDRSY013
People Targeted	15,000
Duration	7 months (21 November 2024 to 30 June 2025)
Funding Allocation	CHF 499,885
Latest Operation Update	DREF Operation Final Report

The [IFRC-DREF](#) allocation of CHF 499,885 was launched in November 2024 to support the Syrian Arab Red Crescent's efforts in combating wildfires. This initiative aimed to provide direct assistance to about 15,000 individuals over a seven-month period through multipurpose cash support and to raise fire risk awareness among approximately 15,000 people living in the affected areas through social media and other Community Engagement and Accountability ([CEA](#)) channels and forums.

2.

Name of Operation	Syrian Arab Republic Fire 2025
MDR-Code	MDRSY015
People Targeted	30,000
Duration	6 months (11 July 2025 to 31 January 2026)
Funding Allocation	CHF 519,810
Latest Operation Update	DREF Operation Final Report

The [IFRC-DREF](#) allocation of CHF 519,810 in July 2025 supported the Syrian Arab Red Crescent in aiding approximately 30,000 people affected by wildfires in in Latakia, Tartous, Homs and Hama governorates. The National Society supported the targeted people over a four-month period with interventions such as multi-purpose cash assistance, health and evacuation services and delivery of emergency medical services to both responders and civilians. Support also comprised of water, sanitation and hygiene services including the provision of drinking water.

3.

Name of Operation	Syrian Arab Republic Heat Wave 2025
MDR-Code	MDRSY016
People Targeted	25,000
Duration	3 months (19 August 2025 to 30 November 2025)
Funding Allocation	CHF 170,305
Latest Operation Update	DREF Operation Final Report

The [IFRC-DREF](#) allocation of CHF 170,305 in August 2025 supported the Syrian Arab Red Crescent in aiding approximately 25,000 people affected by the August heatwave in Damascus, Rural Damascus, Hama, Homs, Sweida and Daraa over a three-month period. Assistance was provided by addressing acute health risks and vulnerabilities associated with

extreme temperatures. The operation focused on delivering life-saving healthcare services through Mobile Health Units (MHUs) and Mobile Medical Teams (MMTs), providing medical consultations, rehydration therapy and treatment for heat-related and chronic illnesses exacerbated by thermal stress. In parallel, the operation supported the distribution of essential medical consumables and strengthened emergency medical preparedness through the procurement of additional trauma kits to enhance surge capacity. Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) activities, protection and inclusion initiatives and multi-channel public awareness campaigns were implemented to promote early recognition of heat-related illnesses, safe hydration practices and protective behaviours among vulnerable populations.

4.

Name of Operation	Syrian Arab Republic Drought 2025
MDR-Code	MDRSY017
People Targeted	100,000
Duration	12 months (25 August 2025 to 31 August 2026)
Funding Allocation	CHF 999,893

The [IFRC-DREF](#) allocation of CHF 999,893 in August 2025 supported the Syrian Arab Red Crescent in aiding approximately 100,000 people affected by drought in rural Damascus, Sweida, Homs and other governorates. The National Society supported the targeted people over a twelve-month period with interventions such as rehabilitation of boreholes, chlorination and hygiene promotion to restore safe water and prevent waterborne diseases; provision of animal feed and fodder seeds to vulnerable herder households to protect livestock-based livelihoods, prevent asset loss and distress sales and safeguard food security as well as drought risk assessments, early warning dissemination and sustainable water management training to strengthen community preparedness.

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent maintained its role as the leading national humanitarian responder, using its nationwide branch network, staff and volunteers to deliver emergency and basic needs assistance across affected governorates. The National Society continued to respond to several emergencies during the year, including the southern Syria response, wildfire response, drought response, emergency evacuations and continued relief support to crisis-affected populations.

A major area of progress was the delivery of emergency relief and basic household assistance. The Syrian Arab Red Crescent provided food, [shelter](#) and non-food items as well as water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)) and health-related items to vulnerable households affected by displacement, returns, localized emergencies and deteriorating socio-economic conditions. It also continued to support livelihoods and early recovery as part of its crisis response and recovery approach, helping affected households restore income sources, reduce reliance on humanitarian assistance and avoid negative coping strategies.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** supported the Syrian Arab Red Crescent through its mechanisms such as Disaster Response Emergency Fund ([IFRC-DREF](#)) and emergency appeals. It enabled the National Society to maintain life-saving services, support rapid response to emerging crises, strengthen operational readiness and link emergency response with early recovery and resilience. The IFRC also provided assistance to the National Society in the distribution of food parcels, blankets, mattresses, dignity kits, kitchen sets, tarpaulins and winter clothes as well as items such as hygiene kits, adult diapers, jerry cans and water tanks. This support helped the National Society address immediate household needs while reducing pressure on families affected by displacement, returns, income loss and service disruptions.

Participating National Societies supported the Syrian Arab Red Crescent through emergency funding, technical support, in-kind relief items and operational coordination. Support included services such as food security, livelihoods, health, [shelter](#), migration, cash preparedness and National Society strengthening, with Protection, Gender and Inclusion ([PGI](#)) and Community Engagement and Accountability ([CEA](#)) integrated across.



Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the period from January to December 2025, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent continued to provide essential health services through a combination of fixed facilities, mobile outreach, community-based volunteers and emergency medical services. The National Society's health response contributed to maintaining access to primary health care, emergency referrals, maternal and child health, disability inclusion, physical rehabilitation, psychosocial support, community health awareness and mobile medical services for vulnerable people, including displaced people, returnees, host communities, older people, persons with disabilities, women and children.

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent reached people through Mobile Health Units (MHU), Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA), Mobile Medical Teams (MMT), disability inclusion, physical rehabilitation, maternal, newborn and child health and community service points. These services contributed to the continuity of essential care in underserved and crisis-affected areas, particularly where fixed health facilities were overstretched, damaged, difficult to access, or unable to meet rising needs.

The National Society also continued to respond to acute health needs through emergency operations and appeals, rapidly adapting its health services to sudden-onset displacement and conflict-related needs. It provided health services through hospitals, clinics, mobile teams, community-based volunteers and emergency medical services. During the southern Syria escalation, the National Society mobilized health support across As-Suwayda, Dar'a, Rural Damascus, Homs and Quneitra, including primary health consultations, MHU and MMT services, emergency health points, CBHFA services, disability and rehabilitation support, health education, emergency transfers and on-site treatment. It also provided health services at border crossings and Humanitarian Service Points in response to the complex emergency in Syria.

Disability inclusion and physical rehabilitation remain important components of the health and wellbeing response. The Syrian Arab Red Crescent continued to provide assistive devices and rehabilitation support to people with injuries, disabilities, chronic conditions and mobility limitations. About 106 mobility assistive devices, including wheelchairs for adults and children, walkers and walking crutches were distributed. These activities helped improve mobility, dignity and access to services for people with disabilities and older people, while complementing wider rehabilitation and disability inclusion programming.

Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) formed a major part of health and wellbeing programming, given the direct relationship between safe water, hygiene, sanitation and public health. The National Society implemented WASH activities that addressed both household-level needs and wider service continuity. A major area of progress was the rehabilitation and strengthening of water systems. The Syrian Arab Red Crescent implemented and supported water infrastructure activities including rehabilitation of water pipelines, restoration of purification stations, borehole rehabilitation, emergency water trucking, installation of water tanks, distribution of water treatment materials as well as the repair of WASH facilities. This included the installation of a 70 cubic metre water tank at Salahkhad Sweida, provision of 10,000 litres of diesel to Lattakia Water Establishment to operate Blouran Pumping Station and Al-Shajara Wells during the wildfire response, water trucking of approximately 7,454 cubic metre to support Civil Defence and Fire Brigade vehicles, maintenance of a 200 kVA generator for Ein Al-Raheb Pumping Station in Homs and installation of water tanks and drinking water points in Al-Huweija village in rural Hama.

These interventions improved access to safe water, reduced reliance on unsafe or costly sources and contributed to lowering public health risks in displacement sites, returnee communities and underserved rural areas. It also implemented extensive WASH infrastructure and service-delivery activities, including water pipeline rehabilitation, restored purification stations, rehabilitated boreholes, emergency water trucking, water tank installation, hygiene awareness and infrastructure repairs. These WASH interventions were particularly important in areas affected by water scarcity, wildfire response needs, damaged infrastructure and weak public services.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Syrian Arab Red Crescent's health and wellbeing objectives through technical, financial, operational and coordination support across health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), disability inclusion, physical rehabilitation, community health, emergency medical services and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). It contributed to the continuation of mobile and community-based health services, provision of medical and health-

related items, support to emergency health operations as well as coordination of Movement health inputs through emergency appeals, the Unified Plan and bilateral contributions.

The IFRC provided support to the Syrian Arab Red Crescent in its response to various emergencies. This support ranged from the provision of static health facilities, mobile health units, mobile medical teams, physiotherapy centres, mental health and nutrition clinics as well as trained CBHFA volunteers. Assistance also comprised procurement of large first aid training kits, deployment of ambulances to high-need areas and support to primary health care services through the Ekrama PHC in Homs. Additionally, the IFRC supported the National Society with dispensing health services at border crossings and Humanitarian Service Points.

The IFRC support to the Syrian Arab Red Crescent extended to the procurement and distribution of hygiene items, water tanks and jerry cans, support to emergency water trucking, rehabilitation of water systems, fuel and generator support to maintain water pumping and technical support.

Participating National Societies contributed to health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) support comprising emergency health, mobile medical services, community health, maternal and child health, disability inclusion, physical rehabilitation, WASH infrastructure, hygiene promotion, water supply systems and technical capacity strengthening. Movement coordination mechanisms including health and WASH technical working groups.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2025, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent continued to provide assistance to displaced people, returnees, people arriving from neighbouring countries and vulnerable host communities through its branch network. Its role remained particularly important because population movements were not limited to one geographic area or one type of movement, but included return movements, internal displacement, cross-border arrivals, secondary displacement and emergency evacuations.

In September 2025, the National Society participated in the 'Syrian Returns: From Strategic Intent to Local and Collective Impact' workshop in Geneva. This workshop brought together Syrian Arab Red Crescent along with neighbouring National Societies, IFRC regional and global teams as well as Movement partners to operationalize the Cross-Regional Framework for Supporting Safe, Voluntary and Dignified Return to Syria. The National Society's participation helped ensure that operational realities inside Syria, including internal displacement, overstretched host-community capacity and service gaps, were reflected in Movement-wide planning for 2026 Unified Plans and emergency appeals.

Throughout the year, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent prioritized the strengthening of its Humanitarian Service Points ([HSP](#)) and community centres. It focused on providing humanitarian assistance, information services, protection support and referrals for displaced people, returnees and vulnerable host-community households. Displaced individuals were referred to specialized services, including child protection, trafficking prevention, disability support as well as mental health and psychosocial support ([MHPSS](#)).

The National Society continued to respond to displacement linked to the regional crisis and escalation of hostilities in Lebanon. Under the Middle East Complex Emergency response, it maintained a continuous presence at border crossings, activated [HSP](#), registered new arrivals and provided emergency medical services, psychological first aid, legal support, protection and access to water and relief items. It also prioritized support for vulnerable people, including pregnant women, older persons, persons with disabilities, children and people with chronic health conditions. Support also included registration, transportation, legal services, Restoring Family Links ([RFL](#)) services, child protection and referrals.

The southern Syria escalation affected and displaced people across As-Suwayda, Dar'a, Rural Damascus, Homs and Quneitra. In response the National Society mobilized rapidly to support newly displaced families in [shelters](#) and host communities, providing referrals, protection-linked support, information-sharing and access to services through community services teams and Humanitarian Service Points ([HSP](#)).

Additionally, capacity strengthening remained critical to the Syrian Arab Red Crescent's migration and displacement interventions. Staff and volunteers were trained in migration and displacement principles during the, reinforcing

branch-level capacity to support displaced populations. Complementary services also included case management, education support and cash and voucher assistance to displaced households through various funding streams.

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 IFRC also continued to support the Syrian Arab Red Crescent through emergency appeals, Humanitarian Service Point strengthening, protection and referral support and Movement-wide planning on return and displacement.

In September 2025, IFRC supported the National Society's participation in the "Syrian Returns: From Strategic Intent to Local and Collective Impact" workshop in Geneva.

Participating National Societies supported the National Society's community centres, Humanitarian Service Points and protection services. Support was also provided to strengthen referrals, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services, education support, case management, cash and voucher assistance (CVA), relief distributions as well as social cohesion activities.



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

During the reporting period, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent made progress in mainstreaming Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) across sectors including health, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), livelihoods, shelter, relief distributions and emergency response. In 2025, the National Society also developed a PGI Plan of Action for 2024–2025, focusing on policy, standard operating procedures, staff and volunteer competencies and embedding PGI in sectors such as disaster management, health, cash and voucher assistance and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).

Under the Syria Complex Emergency Appeal reporting period, the National Society reached people through safeguarding, disability inclusion and awareness campaigns focusing on the prevention of gender-based violence. It also trained its staff and volunteers in modules including Prevention and Response to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), Child Safeguarding and safe complaint handling. During the July–September 2025 escalation in southern Syria, it integrated PGI and community services into the emergency response in As-Suwayda, Dar'a, Rural Damascus, Homs and Quneitra. Dedicated teams reached people through psychological first aid, semi-structured group activities, structured community activities, case management, child protection activities and targeted protection and community-awareness sessions. These interventions helped ensure that women, children, older people, persons with disabilities and displaced families could access safer support, information and referral pathways during a period of rapid displacement and heightened protection risks.

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) was also integrated into earthquake recovery and continuing emergency response. Assistance included the distribution of menstrual hygiene management kits, dignity kits, elderly diapers and hygiene kits for people with special needs. Emphasis was laid on technical work on minimum PGI standards, dignity, access, psychosocial support, safe identification and disability inclusion.

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent also strengthened Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) as a core accountability approach across operations. CEA coverage expanded across 11 branches, supporting more systematic collection, classification and use of community feedback in line with the National Society's standard operating procedures for CEA. At headquarters level, CEA officers monitored and compiled feedback data daily and shared community insights with relevant technical departments so that feedback could inform operational adjustments. CEA was activated during the southern Syria escalation to support newly displaced populations with accurate information, two-way communication and safe feedback channels. Between July and September 2025, CEA volunteers collected 288 feedback cases, all of which were addressed and closed. Feedback was used to inform practical adjustments, including shelter management, mobile health coverage, relief distribution timing and community messaging. More broadly, CEA feedback contributed to expanded mobile clinic coverage, improved availability of essential medicines, more inclusive relief distribution procedures, improved hygiene promotion in schools, localized landmine risk-awareness sessions and strengthened referral mechanisms in community services and protection.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Syrian Arab Red Crescent through technical guidance, capacity strengthening, mainstreaming support, emergency operation support, feedback system development and Movement coordination. It contributed to the institutionalization of Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), including through support to PGI standards, dignity, access, participation and security (DAPS) framework, safe referrals, sex, age and disability disaggregated data (SADDD), CEA feedback mechanisms and integration of accountability across sectors.

The IFRC provided the National Society with technical support to strengthen its institutional Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) capacity, including two workshops on minimum PGI standards, dignity, access, participation and security (DAPS) framework, prevention of sexual- and gender-based violence, psychosocial support and safe identification. A PGI Plan of Action for 2024–2025 was developed with IFRC support.

The **Danish Red Cross** supported the Syrian Arab Red Crescent in institutionalizing Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and defining a harmonized approach to collecting and responding to community feedback, while also supporting the operationalization of the National Society's CEA strategy across the project cycle.

The **German Red Cross** supported the National Society in outreach and community engagement through sub-branch work, helping communities strengthen readiness, resilience and coping capacities.

The **Finnish Red Cross** contributed its support to disability inclusion, supporting the Syrian Arab Red Crescent to include disability in humanitarian operations and programmes, improve access to specialized services and strengthen the National Society as an inclusive workplace.

The **Swedish Red Cross** provided extensive technical and financial support to the National Society's Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) work and planned to continue this support in 2025–2026.

The **Swiss Red Cross** continued to provide assistance in incorporating CEA and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) elements into project documents, monitoring and reporting, including through National Society development outcomes.

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.

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** 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 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** supports the National Society in providing services to earthquake-affected communities by restoring water, sanitation and hygiene ([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 Community Engagement and Accountability ([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.

In 2025, resource mobilization and partnership management remained central to the Syrian Arab Red Crescent. It continued to strengthen partnerships and grants management systems to improve transparency, accountability and effective use of resources. The National Society Grants Management and Partnership Support Unit focused on coordination of in-kind and financial contributions, resource mapping and donor reporting, while expanding engagement with existing and new partners to address funding gaps and evolving priorities. Additionally, the Syrian

Arab Red Crescent developed its Resource Mobilization Strategy for 2025–2027, aimed at strengthening long-term resource mobilization, financial management and organizational sustainability.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent continued to strengthen its institutional capacity, operational systems and branch network in 2025, enabling it to respond to multiple emergencies while maintaining longer-term programming and essential services. Branches remained central to service delivery and emergency response, with rapid scale-up during the southern Syria escalation demonstrating strengthened volunteer mobilization, fleet capacity, coordination mechanisms and branch-level systems. Branches in As-Suwayda, Dar'a, Rural Damascus, Homs and Quneitra expanded operations to support newly displaced populations. The National Society also continued investing in disaster preparedness, logistics, warehousing, fleet and asset management, information management, volunteer systems, operational coordination, recovery planning and contingency preparedness through its Preparedness for Effective Response ([PER](#)) approach.

The National Society further enhanced volunteer management and duty of care. Staff and volunteer development was also furthered through exchange visits and participation in peer-learning opportunities. All volunteers involved in emergency operations were insured and frontline personnel received protective equipment, safety gear and psychosocial support. The Syrian Arab Red Crescent also made efforts to improve participation of young people in its programmes and operations by developing a [Youth Engagement](#) Strategy.

Information management capacities were strengthened through improved data systems, dashboards, reporting tools and decision-making processes, supported by enhanced communication systems, including satellite-based connectivity to maintain operations during electricity, network and access disruptions.

In addition, the National Society advanced financial sustainability and resource mobilization efforts through the development of a Costing Policy and Resource Mobilization Strategy for 2025–2027, aimed at strengthening long-term resource mobilization, financial management and organizational sustainability. It also continued to receive support through the IFRC and ICRC-run National Society Investment Alliance ([NSIA](#)) Accelerate Fund.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Syrian Arab Red Crescent's institutional transformation and National Society development by aligning assistance with its Strategic Plan 2023–2027 and Unified Plan. Support focused on strengthening organizational systems, programme performance, financial sustainability, human capital development and branch development, including continued support through the IFRC and ICRC-run National Society Investment Alliance ([NSIA](#)) Accelerate Fund. The IFRC helped the National Society strengthen its operational strategy development, planning, monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning systems, reporting tools, vulnerability and capacity assessments, preparedness planning, risk management, information management, volunteer management, induction, duty of care, skills development and field monitoring. Additional support enhanced mobility, communications and coordination through vehicles, information technology and telecommunications equipment and rehabilitation of branch facilities.

The **British Red Cross** supported the Syrian Arab Red Crescent through a long-term partnership approach, including flexible funding where feasible and continued investment in National Society development to strengthen organizational resilience.

The **Canadian Red Cross** supported National Society development initiatives aligned with the National Society's priorities.

The **Danish Red Cross** helped strengthen institutional foundations through support to strategic priority reviews, information and data management, branch development, volunteering and the development of a [Youth Engagement](#) Strategy.

The **German Red Cross** supported operational National Society development by strengthening organizational readiness and capacity to deliver sustainable and effective emergency response, combining practical and institutional capacity-building approaches.

The **Swedish Red Cross** integrated National Society development across supported programmes and explored support to monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning systems to strengthen organizational learning.

The **Swiss Red Cross** supported capacity strengthening at headquarters and branch levels, resource mobilization, domestic fundraising, exchange visits and participation in peer-learning opportunities, embedding National Society development objectives within supported projects.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent continued to strengthen its humanitarian diplomacy and communications capacities in 2025, promoting awareness of its humanitarian role and operations across multiple emergencies, including the Syria complex emergency, earthquake response, Middle East crisis spillover, southern Syria escalation, wildfires, drought and other localized emergencies. Communications highlighted the contributions of volunteers and branches and reinforced the principles of neutrality, impartiality and independence. Through its auxiliary role, the National Society engaged with public authorities, humanitarian partners and Movement partners to advocate for humanitarian access, service continuity and principled action, while coordinating closely with ministries, UN agencies and other humanitarian actors during emergency responses.

The National Society also strengthened external communication on emergency operations and population movements, including activities at border crossings and Humanitarian Service Points supporting people entering Syria. These efforts increased public understanding of the services provided, including emergency medical care, psychological first aid, legal support, protection services, water and relief assistance.

Additionally, public trust with was reinforced through community engagement and accountability mechanisms, including hotlines, feedback boxes and direct communication through volunteers, enabling two-way communication, information sharing and community feedback on humanitarian services and assistance.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** supported the Syrian Arab Red Crescent's humanitarian diplomacy, communications, visibility and resource mobilization through technical guidance, surge communications support, media engagement, advocacy, donor relations and coordinated Movement messaging. Support included the development of key messages, statements and communications packages as well as facilitation of media engagement and interviews with international outlets. The IFRC also provided support through the deployment of a communications surge coordinator to Syria and amplification of the National Society's content through IFRC communication channels. The IFRC promoted humanitarian access, protection of civilians, humanitarian workers and the emblem through regional and global diplomacy efforts, while supporting donor engagement, grant management, proposal development, reporting compliance and strategic planning to strengthen donor confidence and align funding with evolving recovery and response priorities.

Participating National Societies supported the Syrian Arab Red Crescent by amplifying humanitarian needs, operational achievements and advocacy messages through their own communications, donor engagement and humanitarian diplomacy channels. Support was also provided through aligned messaging, strengthened advocacy efforts, resource mobilization and coherent, non-duplicative communications across the earthquake recovery, complex emergency and regional Middle East crisis operations, reinforcing the National Society's leadership and visibility.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

For the period from January to December 2025, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent continued to strengthen its institutional systems, risk management and operational accountability while responding to multiple emergencies. Financial accountability and donor reporting were strengthened through coordination of multiple funding streams and reporting requirements, while supply chain and logistics capacities were enhanced through improved procurement, warehousing, transport, stock management and distribution systems.

The National Society maintained flexible planning, phased implementation, cross-departmental and branch coordination and operational risk monitoring. Risk management was further strengthened through dedicated risk identification, monitoring and mitigation mechanisms at headquarters and branch levels, supporting informed decision-making and programme delivery. Staff and volunteers received continued support through safety measures, insurance coverage, protective equipment, safety gear and psychosocial support while operating in volatile environments.

The National Society also reinforced security management, duty of care, planning, monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (PMER) systems, enabling improved operational planning, data collection, reporting, post-distribution monitoring, satisfaction surveys and evidence-based decision-making.

Additionally, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent advanced its digital transformation efforts through strengthened data systems, dashboards, reporting tools and telecommunications capacities, including satellite communication assets that improved operational continuity during electricity, network and access disruptions.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC supported the Syrian Arab Red Crescent in strengthening accountability, agility and operational effectiveness through technical assistance, surge deployments, operational management, PMER and information management support, donor engagement and financial accountability, risk and security management, logistics and supply chain strengthening, digital transformation. The IFRC also supported operational oversight, compliance, transparency, adaptive management and continuity of operations during emergencies and recovery efforts.

Participating National Societies supported the Syrian Arab Red Crescent through technical assistance, bilateral programming, surge capacity and institutional strengthening across monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning, information management. Their support strengthened quality, accountability, adaptability and learning across sectors, while enhancing the National Society's capacity to manage multiple emergency operations and maintain effective humanitarian service delivery.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

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

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

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

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

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

Implementation of the Syria Unified Plan demonstrated the importance of maintaining flexible planning, contingency measures and adaptable funding to respond to new emergencies without compromising longer-term recovery, resilience and institutional priorities. The year 2025 reaffirmed the critical role of the Syrian Arab Red Crescent's branch network and volunteers in delivering assistance across multiple crises, highlighting the need for continued investment in branch readiness, surge capacity, volunteer management, insurance, safety measures and psychosocial support.

Experience from 2025 showed that health and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) interventions are most sustainable when they strengthen essential services, infrastructure and referral systems alongside direct assistance. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) and Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) were most effective when integrated into assessments, targeting, service delivery and programme adaptation. The year also underscored the importance of establishing clear data management, results attribution and partner contribution tracking systems from the outset to improve accountability and avoid duplication across overlapping operations and funding streams.

The operating environment highlighted how liquidity, procurement, banking and market constraints can directly affect programme delivery, emphasizing the need for stronger feasibility analysis, contingency planning and coordination across programmes, logistics, finance and risk management. Regular Movement coordination, joint prioritization and shared reporting processes improved alignment and reduced duplication, while the experience reinforced the value of dynamic risk management systems, including regular risk reviews, branch-level inputs, early warning mechanisms and timely action on security, access, funding, safeguarding and data-quality risks.

SUCCESS STORIES



1

Restoring Mobility and Independence through Physical Rehabilitation

At 30 years old, Nour is helping restore mobility and independence for people with disabilities through his work at the Syrian Arab Red Crescent's Physical Rehabilitation Centre in Aleppo, supported by the IFRC. His commitment is shaped by personal experience. After sustaining a spinal injury in 2013 that left him paralyzed in both legs, Nour lost much of his independence and experienced a serious fall caused by an unsuitable wheelchair. Access to rehabilitation services changed this trajectory. Thanks to the National Society Physical Rehabilitation Centre, he received a properly fitted wheelchair and physical therapy, which helped improve his mobility and rebuild his confidence.

Drawing on his own recovery journey, Nour chose to give back by supporting others facing similar challenges. Today, he volunteers at the centre, repairing and maintaining wheelchairs to ensure they remain safe and functional. His work helps prevent accidents and enables wheelchair users to move more safely and independently. Nour's story highlights how rehabilitation services can support not only physical recovery but also active participation in community life, enabling people to use their experience to support others and strengthen inclusion.



2

Bringing Essential Healthcare Closer to Rural Communities

Eight-year-old Mohammad was among the children supported through Syrian Arab Red Crescent mobile health services in rural Quneitra, receiving a medical consultation and essential medication close to home. Mobile clinics helped overcome transportation and cost barriers faced by families in remote communities, improving access to timely and affordable healthcare. In August alone, the Quneitra mobile clinic provided consultations and treatment to 356 patients, supporting early diagnosis and treatment and strengthening access to primary healthcare for vulnerable populations in underserved areas.

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 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 AR 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](#)

Contact information

Mrs. Raya Ramadan

Secretary General
Syrian Arab Red Crescent
raya.ramadan@sarc-sy.org
osg@sarc-sy.org
www.sarc.sy

Karin Sorensen

Head of Delegation
IFRC Country Delegation Syria,
based in Damascus
karin.sorensen@ifrc.org

Yara Yassine

Head of Strategic Partnerships
& Resource Mobilization
IFRC Regional Delegation for Middle East
& North Africa,
based in Beirut
T +961 79 300 562
yara.yassine@ifrc.org

Sumitha Martin

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