

OPERATION UPDATE

Syria| Complex Emergency

<p>Emergency appeal №: MDRSY014 Emergency appeal launched: 20/12/2024 Operational Strategy published: 03/04/2025</p>	<p>Glide №: CE-2024-000220-SYR</p>
<p>Operation update #2 Date of issue: 19/12/2025</p>	<p>Timeframe covered by this update: From 06/12/2024 to 30/09/2025</p>
<p>Operation timeframe: initially 12 months extended to 24 months (06/12/2024 – 31/12/2026)</p>	<p>Number of people being assisted: 5 million</p>
<p>Funding requirements (CHF): CHF 100 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal CHF 130 million Federation-wide</p>	<p>DREF amount initially allocated: CHF 1 million</p>

To date, this Emergency Appeal, which seeks CHF 100,000,000, is 9 per cent funded. Further funding contributions are needed to enable the National Societies in the region, with the support of the IFRC, to continue with the preparedness efforts of and provide humanitarian assistance and protection to people on the move.



Given the protracted and evolving nature of the crisis, this Emergency Appeal was triggered during a pivotal moment in Syria's political trajectory and was designed to support SARC's response to the resulting internal dynamics and conflict patterns that continue to affect millions of Syrians today. It is important to highlight that this Appeal is fundamentally different in both scope and trigger from the Middle East Crisis Appeal, which focuses on the external risks and geopolitical repercussions of the Middle East Crises escalation. In contrast, the Syria Complex Emergency Appeal addresses the sustained, internal humanitarian needs generated by Syria's long-standing crisis. Also considering the contextual challenges including the implications of sanctions, liquidity issue, and accessibility, this appeal continues to implement planned activities, taking into account the continuity of emerging imminent needs and early recovery rather than medium to long term intervention. Ensuring the safe and dignified reintegration of returnees is a critical component of recovery, alongside broader efforts to enhance community resilience and preparedness for future shocks. Recovery efforts will emphasize community-driven solutions, economic empowerment, and social cohesion, ensuring affected populations regain stability and long-term security.

Main planned scope of activities include:

- Sustain and scale lifesaving health, EMS and mobile outreach capacity across priority governorates.
- Maintain and expand WASH and shelter/winterization readiness, including cash-for-shelter options as feasible.
- Protect and expand food and livelihoods programming while enabling early-recovery interventions.
- Integrate and scale cash modalities once financial service arrangements are feasible and continue PGI/CEA institutionalization.
- Strengthen SARC institutional capacity and volunteer duty-of-care (insurance, PSS, safety equipment), and reinforce coordinated humanitarian diplomacy for predictable access.

A. SITUATION ANALYSIS

Description of the crisis

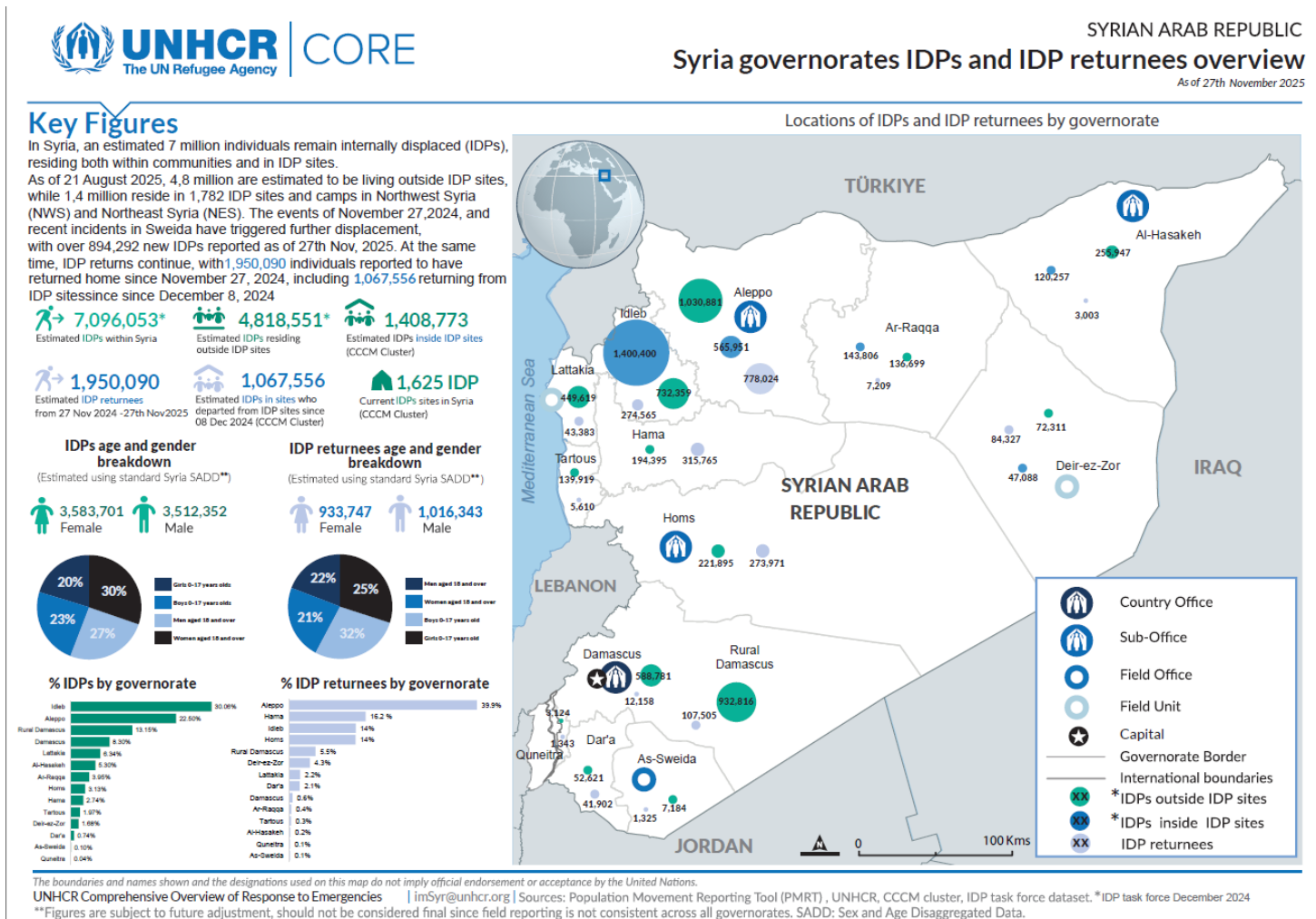
Syria is experiencing one of the world's most severe and complex humanitarian emergencies, shaped by a convergence of protracted conflict, economic collapse, political transition, and climate-related disasters. The recent shift in governing authority has triggered significant population movements, including the return of refugees from neighboring countries such as Türkiye, Jordan, and Lebanon, while millions remain internally displaced or consider onward movement due to continued instability and insecurity. As of early 2025, an estimated **17 million people** across Syria require humanitarian assistance, including **7.4 million internally displaced persons (IDPs)** and **6.2 million refugees** in neighboring countries.

The crisis is particularly acute in northwest and northern Syria, where the compounded impacts of conflict, the February 2023 earthquake, and recurring climate shocks have devastated infrastructure and basic services. Over **90% of the population** lives below the poverty line, with **12.9 million people** facing food insecurity, and malnutrition rates, especially among children, continuing to rise (WFP, 2025; UNICEF, 2025). The health system is severely compromised: more than one-third of hospitals are partially or fully non-operational, and access to maternal, neonatal, and chronic disease care is extremely limited (WHO, 2025). Recurring droughts and recent flooding have

reduced agricultural output, destroyed homes and crops, and contributed to new waves of displacement and food insecurity.

Widespread damage to roads, bridges, schools, water stations, and health facilities has left millions with limited or no access to essential goods and services. Water supply is critically low in cities like Aleppo and rural areas, while skyrocketing prices and unemployment have forced families into negative coping strategies such as reducing food consumption and withdrawing children from school (OCHA, 2025; WFP, 2025). Humanitarian access remains severely restricted due to ongoing violence, bureaucratic barriers, and the threat of explosive ordnance contamination, with some areas temporarily cut off from aid.

Vulnerable groups, including children, women, the elderly, and people with disabilities, face heightened risks of exclusion, exploitation, and deteriorating health. Mental health needs are soaring, with widespread trauma and limited access to psychosocial support. The evolving political landscape, new government policies, and regional developments, including changes in asylum policies in Europe and neighboring countries, are influencing patterns of return and onward movement. The overlapping crises have left millions in extreme vulnerability, pushing the limits of humanitarian capacity and increasing the urgency for a coordinated, multi-sectoral response.



Map: 1 The map visualizes the IDPs and IDP returnees overview across Syria Governorates as of 27th of November 2025

Summary of response

Overview of the host National Society and ongoing response

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) continued to lead one of the largest and most complex humanitarian responses in the region, drawing on decades of experience responding to conflict, displacement, and climate-related emergencies. Through its network of 14 branches and 73 sub-branches, supported by thousands of trained volunteers, SARC maintained strong community acceptance and ensured access to highly vulnerable populations across all governorates.

Between December 2024 and September 2025, SARC scaled up multi-sectoral humanitarian operations to address growing needs generated by protracted crisis, economic deterioration, and new hostilities. The escalation in southern Syria between July and September 2025, which displaced more than 187,000 people, added significant pressure on already overstretched services. Leveraging its Emergency Operations Centers and pre-positioned supplies, SARC mobilized rapidly to provide food, NFIs, health services, psychosocial support, WASH assistance, protection activities, and critical referrals in the affected areas.

Across Syria, SARC's sectoral response included:

- Health and EMS services reaching more than 1.25 million people
- Large-scale food assistance, including more than 300,000 food parcels and supplementary nutrition
- WASH infrastructure rehabilitation, emergency water supply, and hygiene support
- Shelter rehabilitation, NFI distributions, and support to displacement sites
- CEA, PGI, and Migration services supporting accountability, protection, and access to information
- Livelihood and agricultural support contributing to early recovery efforts

Throughout the nine months, SARC maintained essential services such as first aid and ambulance operations, mobile health units, community outreach, protection and case management, and support for persons with disabilities. Assessments, safe evacuation corridors, and coordination with local authorities further supported people affected by displacement and insecurity.

IFRC Membership Coordination

IFRC continued coordinating closely with SARC and the nine Partner National Societies present in Syria, British, Canadian, French, Danish, German, Italian, Norwegian, Swedish, and Swiss Red Cross, to ensure harmonized support, joint planning, and alignment with SARC's priorities. Additional partners such as Turkish Red Crescent, Qatar Red Crescent, and Jordanian Red Crescent also contributed to the response, including essential cross-border supply-chain support from Jordan.

Under the Syria Complex Emergency Appeal, IFRC ensured transparent reporting, collective prioritization, and coherent planning across sectors. The escalation in southern Syria required intensified Movement coordination to support SARC's rapid response, mobilize additional resources, and ensure complementarity across partner interventions.

Red Cross Red Crescent Movement coordination

SARC maintained regular coordination with IFRC, ICRC, and participating National Societies in line with the SMCC principles and the Seville Agreement 2.0. Joint strategic platforms established in 2024 continued to guide Movement-wide decision-making and alignment. ICRC remained fully engaged in supporting SARC's emergency response, including readiness to contribute additional resources where needed.

IFRC mobilized CHF 1 million from the DREF (loan) at the onset of the crisis and continued to coordinate Movement-wide contributions, including pre-positioned NFIs and sectoral technical support. Collaboration between the three Movement components was particularly important during the southern escalation, ensuring coordinated access negotiations, information sharing, and operational synchronization.

External coordination

SARC continued coordinating closely with UN agencies, INGOs, and national authorities to avoid duplication and maximize impact. Together with IFRC, SARC actively engaged in inter-agency clusters and coordination forums, particularly in Food Security, Health, WASH, Early Recovery, Protection, Shelter/NFI, Livelihoods, and Cash Working Groups. These platforms ensured that Movement contributions were integrated into the wider humanitarian architecture and informed by collective needs analysis.

Provided services by SARC

Medical services

<p>Emergency Medical services 66,561 Cases</p>	<p>Mobile Health Units 84,691 Beneficiaries 108,050 Consultations</p>
<p>Emergency Health Points 193,360 Beneficiaries 559,744 Consultations</p>	<p>Mental Health 4,293 Beneficiaries 9,947 Consultations</p>
<p>Clinics 316,816 Beneficiaries 834,561 Consultations</p>	<p>Medical Mobile Team 155,964 Beneficiaries 377,665 Consultations</p>
<p>Disability Inclusion and Physical Rehabilitation Project 8,378 physiotherapy sessions for 4,136 beneficiaries 23,941 sessions about disability inclusion 15,938 beneficiaries (disabilities and indirect)</p>	<p>Maternal, Newborn and Child Health 16,846 Beneficiaries, including: 1,417 Hospitalization 1,025 Incubator care 2,181 Surgical operations 3,118 Normal deliveries, & cesarean sections 9,105 Medical tests and health education</p>
<p>Nutrition 33,455 Beneficiaries</p>	<p>Community-Based Health and First Aid 650,974 Beneficiaries</p>

Water & Rehabilitation

Water and Sanitation Management:
This sector targets four essential domains, the most important interventions:

<p>Supporting Water and Sanitation Facilities and Infrastructure 12,741 m water network pipelines rehabilitated 1,639 m sewage pipelines rehabilitated 27,513 m rehabilitation of electrical networks 531 ton water treatment materials provided 36 Street lighting projects implemented 24 pumping stations rehabilitated 15 purification stations rehabilitated 15 renewable energies projects rehabilitated 45 boreholes prepared</p>	<p>Emergency Response to Water Service Outage 198 watertanks installed 35,794 water bottles distributed 316,624 m³ of water transported</p> <p>Residential Communities and Public Service Facilities Projects 25 health facilities rehabilitated 3 bakeries rehabilitated 14,568 m³ solid waste transported</p> <p>Rehabilitation of shelter centers & IDPs 1,196 apartments rehabilitated for the returnees 24 camps and 2 shelters served</p>
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Health Awareness Promotion:
The unit aims to empower individuals to take necessary measures to prevent and mitigate the spread of water, sanitation, and hygiene-related diseases. Additionally, the unit conducts awareness campaigns to promote responsible water use and hygiene practices.

517,982 people benefited from 38,820 awareness sessions.
201,352 people benefited from hygiene items.

Provided services by SARC

Relief

<p>Food Items 1.1M distributed items including: 366K Food parcels 162.2K Wheat Flour 15.4K Ready to eat parcels</p> <p>Non-food Items 1M distributed items including blanket, kitchen set, mattress, plastic sheet, and others.</p>	<p>Restoring Family Links & Body Management Family reunification requests 16 requests Tracing requests 1,578 requests Services for survivors of detention and follow-up support 131 beneficiaries Recovery and transfer of corpses 362 corpses Orientation sessions 122 sessions 1,072 beneficiaries</p>
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Community Services & Protection

<p>27,435 beneficiaries Structured activities 329,550 beneficiaries Awareness sessions 3,108 beneficiaries Vocational training 25 beneficiaries Capacity building</p>	<p>26,902 beneficiaries Semi-structured activities 7,145 beneficiaries Education activities 4,661 beneficiaries Case management 4,182 beneficiaries Distribution</p>	<p>12,348 benefited families Early Recovery and Livelihood 1,760 benefited families Food and Agriculture 3,274 benefited families (774 cash, 2,500 voucher) Multi-sector Purpose 7,314 benefited families</p>
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Livelihood

<p>66,014 benefited families Agriculture interventions food security and restoration of agricultural activity 37,907 benefited families Job opportunities & income generation 28,107 benefited families</p>	<p>Humanitarian Support Project The HSP is a partnership between SARC and The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which provides affected Syrian families with support and humanitarian aid, and works within different sectors. Protection Sector 275,594 beneficiaries Education sector 7,341 beneficiaries Medical sector 10,338 beneficiaries Relief sector 62,862 beneficiaries</p>
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Humanitarian mine action

<p>Victims assistance: 11 injured individuals Access to physical rehabilitation and prosthetics centres for victims of mines and remnants of war has been facilitated, in addition to medical and mental health assistance.</p> <p>Non-Technical Survey Activities: 48 areas were surveyed NTS is the process of collecting and analyzing data and searching for direct and indirect evidence indicating the presence of contamination in an area.</p>	<p>Needs assessment in conflict affected communities: 258 villages assessed Assessing the needs of conflict-affected areas to better understand the problem of weapon contamination in conflict-affected communities</p> <p>Mine/Explosive Remnants of War Risk Education: 212,053 beneficiaries 16,329 awareness activities</p>
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Emergency Responses

Response to Sednaya Prison

Situation:
On 9 December 2024, Rural Damascus Branch - Al-Tal sub-branch began its response by sending teams to Sednaya Prison to assist families and detainees released from the prison.

Provided Services:

- Medical services**
258 people received medical services from the Mobile Health Unit.
- Disaster Management and Relief Services**
Relief items distributed as follows:
8,000 food items, 40 non-food items, 6,600 Water & sanitation items



Southern Areas Emergency Response

Situation:
In late April, areas in As-Swieda and Rural Damascus (Jaramana and Sahnaya) experienced military escalations and increased security tensions, which directly impacted civilians and resulted in the displacement of approximately 1,460 families to Hader area in Quneitra Governorate and several villages in As-Swieda. In response to this emergency, Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) teams were deployed to assess the situation and deliver essential humanitarian assistance, including the distribution of relief items, provision of first aid services, and other life-saving interventions.

Provided Services:

- Emergency Medical services**
The Emergency Medical services teams were the first responder, managing to reach the affected areas, provide their services, and evacuate the injured.
1,104 cases (75 in Rural Damascus, 14 in As-swieda, 3 in Damascus)
- Medical Services**
Medical teams responded to the affected families, providing medical consultations and distributing essential medicines.
933 people received medical services through the Mobile Health Unit.
70 people received medical services from the Medical Mobile Team.

Disaster Management and Relief Services
Relief assistance was provided to the displaced families who had moved to host communities. Relief items distributed as follows:

- 7,439 Water & sanitation items (Jerry can, Hygiene kit, Purification pills)
- 293 Food parcels
- 842 Non-food items (Mattress - Blanket - Shelter kit)
- 50 baby milk bags

Restoring Family Links & Body Management
9 cases were transported to As-Swieda and Shahba hospitals.

Emergency Responses

Syrian Coastal Area Emergency Response

Situation:
On Thursday, March 6th, the Syrian coastal area experienced a significant escalation in violence across the governorates of Latakia, Tartous, and Hama, particularly in the cities of Jableh, Al-Qardaha, and Baniyas, and their surroundings. These incidents resulted in numerous casualties, injuries, and fires. The area also experienced large-scale displacement. Most of the affected areas suffered from water and electricity outages, in addition to a severe shortage of essential services, particularly healthcare.

Provided Services:

- Emergency Medical services**
The EMS teams were the first responders, delivering their services in the affected areas and transporting patients.
2,126 injuries transferred (1,454 Latakia, 647 Tartous, 25 Hama)
- Disaster Management and Relief Services**
 - Non-food items were provided to the Directorate of Health in Tartous for Baniyas Hospital.
 - Support was provided to the National Hospital in Hama by assisting medical staff - particularly paramedics - in transporting the injured, transferring deceased bodies, and meeting the hospital's needs for relief and medical supplies.
- Water and rehabilitation**
70,950 liters of fuel provided for pumping stations and hospitals
32 electric equipments provided (2 electric transformers, 1 electric generator, 29 batteries)
38 tons of disinfectant materials supplied to the Al-Sin pumping station
4,000 liters of pump engine oil supplied
- Community services and protection**
Community and protection services were provided to 10,790 beneficiaries as follows:
8,153 beneficiaries reached through Awareness activities
1,319 beneficiaries reached through Creative and recreational activities
2,718 beneficiaries reached through Psychological and social support and psychological first aid
117 people benefited from Case management services
- Restoring Family Links & Body Management**
The teams respond to the affected districts in collaboration with EMS and DM teams to transfer the dead bodies to national and private hospitals. The work preserves the dignity of those who have lost their lives, ensuring their right to have their remains preserved and buried in a manner appropriate to their culture, environment, and beliefs.
3 children reunited with their families through family reunification services
- Medical Services**
A comprehensive set of surgical and emergency tools was provided to Tartous Hospital, Latakia Hospital, Baniyas Hospital, and Jableh Hospital.
Mental Health services: 164 beneficiaries
Community-Based Health & First Aid services: 6,302 beneficiaries
Nutrition services: 1,050 beneficiaries, 5,941 items distributed
Primary medical services: 15,375 beneficiaries (9,502 beneficiaries from mobile health units, 5,873 beneficiaries from clinics & medical mobile teams)
1,650 mobility aids provided, including 40 wheelchairs and patient stretchers



Medical Services

- 3,543** beneficiaries from emergency medical services
 - 2,735 transferred cases
 - 808 cases treated at the place
- 17,076** beneficiaries from primary health care services:
 - 5,599 beneficiaries through MHUs
 - 3,855 beneficiaries through MMTs
 - 6,440 beneficiaries through EHPs
 - 1,182 beneficiaries through clinics
- 7,354** beneficiaries from community-based health and first aid services
- 1,322** beneficiaries through the disability inclusion & physical rehabilitation project
- 2,244** beneficiaries from nutrition services
- 891** beneficiaries from health education sessions (MMTs)
- 581** surgical equipment provided for Sweida National Hospital, Shahba National Hospital, As-sweida Branch

Water & Rehabilitation Services

Some of the most important interventions

- 6,843** beneficiaries awareness sessions to promote health awareness
- 166 waste containers distributed
- 90 water tanks
- 102 maintenance services provided for WASH facilities in collective shelters
- 418K chlorine tablets provided for water disinfection

Protection & Community Services

- 6,862** beneficiaries from the psychosocial first aid
- 23,385 beneficiaries from awareness sessions
- 2,667 beneficiaries from semi structured activities
- 1,226 beneficiaries from case management services
- 229 beneficiaries from child protections activities
- 1,344 beneficiaries from structured activities

Humanitarian Mine Action Services

- 5,065** beneficiaries from awareness sessions about Unexploded ordnance hazards

Damage and Loss Assessment:

Until the date of this report, **damage assessments are still ongoing**. These include buildings, vehicles, and health facilities operated by the Syrian Arab Red Crescent. The damages assessed so far, whether partial or complete, are distributed as follows:

Partially Damaged:

- 1 building
- 1 tractor
- 1 MHU

Out of Service (Completely Damaged):

- 3 service vehicles
- 3 trucks
- 1 warehouse
- 1 ambulance
- 1 field vehicle



Needs analysis

Needs analysis

The latest multi-sectoral needs assessment conducted across Syria highlights the extensive and interlinked humanitarian needs affecting approximately 17 million people. Key findings indicate critical gaps in food security, health, water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), shelter, protection, and livelihoods.

- **Food Security and Nutrition:** Over 12.9 million people face food insecurity, with malnutrition rates particularly high among children under five. Many households rely on negative coping mechanisms due to soaring food prices and limited income opportunities.
- **Health:** The healthcare system remains severely compromised, with more than one-third of hospitals partially or fully non-functional. Essential services such as maternal and neonatal care, chronic disease management, and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) are insufficient to meet demand.
- *Syria's health situation remains highly fragile amid the complex emergency. As of early 2025, more than a decade of protracted conflict, repeated displacement, economic crisis, and climate-related shocks have severely weakened the national health system. Over one-third of hospitals and primary health care facilities are partially or fully non-functional due to damage, lack of resources, or security constraints. Maternal, neonatal, and chronic disease services remain extremely limited, while mental health and psychosocial needs continue to grow due to widespread trauma and ongoing distress. Return movements and internal displacement into areas with damaged or limited infrastructure continue to place additional pressure on overstretched health services and referral pathways.*
- **WASH:** Access to safe water remains a critical challenge, with many communities experiencing intermittent or no water supply due to damaged infrastructure and drought. Sanitation facilities are inadequate, increasing risks of waterborne diseases.

- *Syria's water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) situation remains critical amid the ongoing complex emergency. Years of protracted conflict, recurring climate shocks, and limited maintenance capacity have left millions without reliable access to safe water. Many water supply systems are damaged or degraded, especially in rural and newly accessible areas where networks are either unreliable or non-existent. Repeated droughts and seasonal flooding have further worsened water scarcity. Many families rely on costly or unsafe water sources, which increases the risk of waterborne diseases and puts additional strain on already overstretched household finances.*
- **Shelter:** Approximately 682,844 internally displaced persons (IDPs) returning to their areas require shelter support, including repairs and winterization. Overcrowding in collective centres exacerbates vulnerability, especially during harsh weather conditions.
- **Protection:** Vulnerable groups, including women, children, elderly, and persons with disabilities, face heightened risks of gender-based violence (GBV), exploitation, and exclusion from services. Psychosocial support and child protection services are urgently needed.
- **Livelihoods:** Unemployment remains widespread, with 90% of the population lacking stable income. Cash assistance, vocational training, and support for small-scale agriculture and businesses are critical to restoring livelihoods.

The assessment underscores the need for integrated, multi-sectoral interventions that address these overlapping vulnerabilities, with a focus on community engagement, inclusion, and resilience-building to mitigate the ongoing impacts of conflict, economic decline, and climate shocks.

Operational risk assessment

Syria Delegation has integrated risk management into its operations and has an established risk register. The risk identification, assessment, risk mitigation, and monitoring is done as specified in the IFRC risk management policy, and risk owners undertake follow-up on the identified risks to minimize or avoid risks that could impact the programme objectives. SARC also has its own risk management in place with a dedicated risk management coordinator to ensure risks are managed at National society.

Some of the main risks that affect the operation include:

1. **Security context:** The transition period in Syrian context has been volatile security wise with incidents of targeted attacks and limited conflict in certain governorates eg Latakia and Suweyda and the regional conflict between Israel and Iran. These events have had an impact of increasing the tension within the country and hampers access to some of the areas of programme implementation. Security measures are however in place as per the internal security guidelines in liaison with SARC.
2. **Economic instability:** Inflation and shortages of local or Hard currency has been a phenomenon post the transition period and this makes it difficult to procure services and goods due to constrained liquidity. The removal of sanctions on Syria will likely improve the financial ecosystem incountry in the long term. This is being mitigated through liaison with the local banks and making purchases internationally for major purchases.
3. **Funding for the Operation:** The funding for the appeal has been limited and hence the needs surpass the available resources. This poses risks to the operation fulfilling its intended reach to the beneficiaries and sustaining the operation for the appeal duration. Fundraising efforts are ongoing to increase the funding position for the operation.

B. OPERATIONAL STRATEGY

Update on the strategy

The operational strategy continues to balance the delivery of immediate life-saving relief with efforts to support early recovery and long-term resilience of affected communities across Syria. Between December 2024 and September 2025, the humanitarian landscape has further evolved, marked by worsening economic deterioration, localized insecurity, large-scale displacement linked to the escalation in southern Syria, and continued climate-related shocks such as heatwaves and drought. In this rapidly shifting context, the strategy has remained adaptive, ensuring that interventions are continuously refined to reflect emerging needs, operational realities, and available resources.

SARC remains at the center of this response, leveraging its nationwide presence, volunteer network, and strong community trust to reach people in the most affected areas. IFRC and the broader Movement continue to provide complementary technical, operational, and financial support to sustain and scale these activities. As funding constraints persist, the operational strategy prioritizes life-saving services, preservation of critical local systems, and targeted early-recovery actions that reinforce community resilience. In practice, this has translated into:

- **Response Efforts:**

A rapid expansion of emergency assistance, particularly in southern Syria following the July–September escalation, where SARC mobilized more than 500 staff and volunteers, deployed over 120 vehicles, and delivered large-scale distributions of food, water, NFIs, health support, and WASH services to displaced and affected households. These efforts complemented ongoing support to communities impacted by water scarcity, heatwaves, displacement, deteriorating health access, and recurring climate shocks. Special attention continued to be given to women, children, persons with disabilities, elderly people, and returnees.

- **Recovery and Resilience Efforts:**

Early-recovery interventions continued to be shaped by SARC's multi-sectoral assessments and branch-level data, . adopting an integrated programming approach that systematically connects sectoral priorities to foster comprehensive recovery Rehabilitation of critical WASH infrastructure, restoration of essential community services, and promotion of livelihood recovery remained central priorities, explicitly designed to work in synergy and rebuild interdependent community systems. Solar energy solutions, branch-level service rehabilitation, and community-based risk reduction measures have increasingly been integrated into the response not as standalone interventions but as interconnected components of a cohesive recovery strategy. These efforts support both immediate needs and longer-term resilience by reducing dependency on humanitarian assistance and strengthening local capacities. This methodology will be systematically documented and further refined by a deliberate long-term strategy aimed at using the recovery phase as a catalyst to transition from fragile dependency to sustainable, community-led development, ensuring interventions laid the foundation for durable systems and enhance the resilience of people assisted.

This updated strategy reflects the dual reality of responding to urgent humanitarian needs while laying the groundwork for sustainable recovery, despite the operational and financial constraints of an underfunded appeal. The updated strategy is complimented by the Middle East Emergency Appeal which focuses on SARC preparedness for the geopolitical risks stemming from the regional level escalations. This complementary approach ensures a holistic preparedness and response strategy, one appeal addresses the cross-border implications of the middle east crisis, while the other focuses on the protracted internal dynamics that continue to affect millions of Syrians. The Syria Complex updated strategy also underscores the importance of flexible, coordinated, and transparent action, ensuring resources are targeted where the impact is greatest and aligned with SARC's evolving operational priorities.

Extension of the Emergency Appeal

Given the scale of unmet needs and the continuation of humanitarian and early-recovery requirements across Syria, the Syria Complex Emergency Appeal will be extended until the end of 2026. This extension will allow IFRC and SARC to maintain essential life-saving interventions, continue early-recovery programming, and expand into critical areas such as cash for shelter support, while strengthening resilience and preparedness across the affected regions.

Targeting

1. People to be assisted

SARC continues to apply principled, needs-based targeting to reach the most vulnerable people affected by the ongoing crisis across all governorates in Syria. In areas where access is restricted or time-bound, SARC teams conduct rapid emergency assessments, while broader multi-sectoral assessments (MSA) provide continuous insight into evolving needs. This approach enabled a swift response to the escalation in southern Syria between July and September 2025, where large-scale displacement required immediate reassessment and prioritization of newly affected communities.


As part of its overall response strategy, SARC continues to target 5 million people in need throughout the country. Priority is given to internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees, and vulnerable host-community households, including female-headed households, families caring for persons with disabilities or chronic illnesses, and families with young children, pregnant or lactating women, or elderly dependents. The newly displaced populations in As-Suwayda, Dar'a, and Rural Damascus have been fully integrated into targeting priorities following the July–September escalation.

2. Considerations for protection, gender and inclusion and community engagement and accountability

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) continue to guide SARC's targeting approach by ensuring that assistance is accessible, inclusive, and reflective of community needs. These considerations are embedded in assessments, beneficiary identification, and service delivery, with ongoing efforts to institutionalize PGI and maintain transparent communication with communities. In addition to the PGI introductory e-course, the Code of Conduct e-course is being introduced to the induction platform for all onboarding and existing volunteers.

C. DETAILED OPERATIONAL REPORT

STRATEGIC SECTORS OF INTERVENTION

 Shelter, Housing and Settlements	Female < 18:	Female > 18:
	Male < 18:	Male > 18:

Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency phase: Communities in crisis-affected areas restore and strengthen their safety through emergency shelter and household items provision. Resilience building: Meet the medium-term shelter needs and urban resilience in line with principles of dignity, protection, and an integrated approach.
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Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of people (and households) reached with NFI such as mattresses, blankets, kitchen sets, and shelter kits	<i>Ongoing</i>	100,000

Shelter support remained a critical priority throughout the nine-month reporting period, as millions of Syrians continue to live in unsafe or precarious conditions, including overcrowded collective centers, partially damaged homes, and returnee areas where infrastructure has not yet recovered. Between December 2024 and September 2025, SARC carried out extensive interventions to improve living conditions and restore dignity for displaced families and returnees across multiple governorates.

During the first six months of the operation, SARC rehabilitated 1,196 apartments for returning families and provided support to 24 displacement camps and 2 formal shelters. These efforts were complemented during the July–September 2025 escalation in southern Syria, during which SARC mobilized a large-scale relief operation to assist newly displaced families in As-Suwayda, Dar’a, Rural Damascus, Homs, and Quneitra. Over this period, SARC delivered 1,041 trucks of relief items through 45 convoys, including substantial quantities of essential non-food items (NFIs) such as:

- 67,011 blankets
- 42,123 mattresses
- 39,320 plastic mats
- 13,351 kitchen sets
- 13,076 tarpaulins
- 11,456 solar-powered lights
- Additional shelter materials provided through partner support to reinforce household and communal shelter environments

These distributions significantly improved living conditions for displaced households, particularly those staying in temporary shelters and host communities during the southern Syria emergency. Technical teams also conducted assessments in affected shelters and collective centers to identify repair needs and plan for further rehabilitation support, including the provision of materials to strengthen communal facilities.

Despite these substantial efforts, shelter needs remain overwhelming. Overcrowding persists in many displacement sites, winterization requirements continue to grow, and shelter facilities are still facing shortages of basic household items. Newly displaced families from the southern escalation require prolonged support while waiting for safe return or relocation options.

Although no shelter rehabilitations or NFI distributions have yet been funded directly under the Syria Complex Emergency Appeal (MDRSY014), the Appeal has contributed to critical winterization preparedness. Under this Appeal, 18,144 mattresses and 8,000 blankets have been pre-positioned for upcoming winter assistance, ensuring rapid readiness to support vulnerable households during the cold season. These pre-positioned items will enable timely response to seasonal needs and reduce procurement delays during peak winter demand.

The remainder of shelter and NFI interventions during the reporting period were made possible through other Movement partners and bilateral contributions. The Syria Complex EA, however, continues to prioritize readiness for shelter and NFI support as funding becomes available.

Looking ahead, SARC, together with IFRC and Movement partners, will continue to prioritize shelter rehabilitation, household NFI distributions, and winterization activities, while engaging in coordinated planning through the Shelter/NFI Cluster. As part of the upcoming revision, the Emergency Appeal will be extended until the end of 2026, allowing for continued support to shelter needs and the potential addition of cash-for-shelter assistance, depending on funding availability and assessed needs.



Food Security and Livelihoods

Female > 18:

Female < 18:

Male > 18:

Male < 18:

Objective	Communities in crisis-affected areas and the displaced can cover their immediate food needs, and protect and build resilient livelihoods		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of targeted households reached with food assistance</i>	17,500	50,000
	<i>Number of people receiving vocational/soft skills training</i>	<i>Not Started</i>	6,000
	<i>Number of households receiving support for income generation activities</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	6,000
	<i>Number of targeted households reached with livelihood support (livestock, agriculture) essential on-farm and/or off-farm and/or non-farm inputs/materials/tools for production.</i>	<i>Not Started</i>	6,000

Food insecurity in Syria remains at deeply alarming levels. According to the WFP 2024 National Food Security Assessment, an estimated **14.5 million people** are food insecure, including **9.1 million** facing acute food insecurity. Projections for 2025 indicate a continuation of these conditions, with an additional **5.4 million people** at risk. Women, youth, and displaced populations continue to be disproportionately affected, particularly in areas experiencing repeated shocks such as the southern governorates.

Economic deterioration further compounds these vulnerabilities. Severe liquidity shortages, inconsistent access to banking services, inflation, fuel scarcity, and electricity interruptions continue to constrain household purchasing power and hinder livelihood recovery. Restrictions on Financial Service Providers (FSPs) have limited the feasibility of humanitarian cash programming, while recurring insecurity and the presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO) in rural areas restrict access to farmland, limit herding activities, and impede agricultural rehabilitation.

Between December 2024 and June 2025, SARC reached millions of people across all governorates with food security and livelihood support. From December to June, SARC distributed large-scale food assistance, including 162,200 food parcels, 1.1 million ready-to-eat rations, significant quantities of wheat flour, and agricultural inputs. Early-recovery support reached 37,907 families through income-generation activities and 66,014 families with agricultural support.

These achievements were significantly expanded during the July–September 2025 escalation in southern Syria. In response to the large-scale displacement in As-Suwayda, Dar’a, Rural Damascus, Homs, and Quneitra, SARC deployed 45 convoys (1,041 trucks) delivering substantial quantities of food and nutrition items, including:

- 138,243 food parcels
- 25,385 canned food parcels
- 15,000 canned cooked meats
- 4,660 tons of flour for bakeries
- 3,251 Liters of oil
- 7,601 individual date portions
- 118,822 high-energy biscuits, 83,400 date bars, and 484,310 Plumpy’Doz sachets

These distributions played a critical role in stabilizing newly displaced households, addressing immediate nutritional gaps, and enabling families to meet basic food needs during the peak of the crisis. SARC teams also conducted needs assessments for displaced and host-community households to inform the scaling of early-recovery and livelihood support in affected areas.

Within the Syria Complex Emergency Appeal and the Middle East Crisis Appeal, food and livelihoods support during this reporting period consisted primarily of the distribution of 17,500 food parcels. These contributions helped alleviate the immediate food needs of highly vulnerable households. The remaining large-scale food and livelihood interventions, mentioned previously in this section, were supported by other Movement partners and bilateral donors, while IFRC continued to provide technical support to strengthen SARC’s branch-level capacity and strategic direction in livelihoods programming.

To enhance coordination, SARC and IFRC continue to co-lead the Movement Livelihoods Working Group, facilitating a harmonized approach across partners. At the inter-agency level, SARC’s active participation in the Food Security Sector, Agriculture Working Group, and Early Recovery platforms ensures alignment with national response efforts and helps identify critical gaps.

By combining large-scale emergency food assistance with ongoing livelihood and agricultural recovery, SARC’s interventions aim not only to stabilize the immediate food insecurity situation but also to restore productive capacity, build resilience, and reduce long-term dependency on humanitarian aid.

As part of the upcoming revision, the Emergency Appeal will be extended until the end of 2026, allowing IFRC and SARC to maintain essential food assistance while scaling early-recovery and livelihood programming, including the potential introduction of cash-for-livelihood components, based on evolving needs and funding availability.



Multi-purpose Cash

Female < 18:	Female > 18:
Male < 18:	Male > 18:

Objective	To provide unconditional multipurpose cash assistance to affected households, enabling them to address their basic needs in alignment with their priorities, while ensuring accountability and participation throughout the process.		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of people reached with conditional and/or unconditional cash and voucher assistance.</i>	<i>Not Started</i>	53,210
	<i>Total spent on operation in CHF as cash transfer/voucher assistance.</i>	<i>Not Started</i>	20 million

Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) remains a critical modality within SARC's overall humanitarian response, offering affected households the flexibility and dignity to meet their essential needs according to their own priorities. While no cash transfers have yet been implemented under the Syria Complex Emergency Appeal (MDRSY014) or the Middle East Crisis Appeal, significant institutional progress has been achieved during the reporting period to strengthen SARC's cash readiness and operational capacity.

Operational challenges persisted during the first half of the year. Changes in SARC's senior management and organizational restructuring contributed to delays in advancing internal cash processes and securing the necessary approvals for CVA implementation. To address these bottlenecks, SARC formally requested technical support from IFRC, leading to the deployment of the CVA Regional Thematic Lead from 15 January to 15 March 2025. This deployment helped reactivate the Movement Cash Working Group, update its Terms of Reference, and strengthen coordination between SARC, IFRC, and Partner National Societies.


Institutional progress continued throughout the nine-month period. One of the key milestones was the advancement of SARC's Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). Developed jointly with all relevant departments, the first SOP draft entered the review and refinement stage, marking a major step toward harmonizing CVA processes across the organization. Once finalized, these SOPs will guide preparedness, targeting, delivery mechanisms, and post-distribution monitoring for future cash operations.

SARC also continued exploring digital payment solutions to enable more scalable, efficient, and accountable cash delivery. Meetings with banks, remittance companies, and digital financial service providers—conducted under the National Cash Working Group and supported by a British Red Cross-deployed expert (April–May 2025)—assessed options for digital cash transfers and will inform SARC's financial service provider selection and modality decisions for future responses.

Complementing these efforts, SARC finalized revisions to its CVA Annual Plan for 2025, prioritizing cash preparedness, systems strengthening, and institutional learning. Lessons learned from past responses—including the 2021 wildfires, the 2023 earthquake, and multiple livelihoods projects—are being incorporated to ensure safer, more efficient, and more inclusive future CVA programming.

SARC remains an active member of the National Cash Working Group and continues to co-lead the RCRC Movement Cash Working Group together with the British Red Cross. Through these platforms, SARC contributes to harmonized transfer values, shared learning, and strengthened readiness for large-scale CVA. IFRC, in line with its global flagship commitment to cash leadership, continues to support SARC through technical guidance, institutional capacity development, market analysis, and preparedness planning.

Looking ahead, SARC—supported by IFRC and Movement partners—plans to scale up cash assistance once internal systems are fully harmonized and financial service provider arrangements are formalized. As part of the upcoming revision, the Emergency Appeal will be extended until the end of 2026, creating an opportunity to integrate CVA into key thematic areas such as cash-for-shelter, cash-for-livelihoods, and multi-purpose cash for emergency needs, subject to funding availability and contextual feasibility.

 Health & Care <i>(Mental Health and psychosocial support / Community Health / Medical Services)</i>		Female < 18:	Female > 18:
		Male < 18:	Male > 18:
Objective	To ensure equitable and sustained access to comprehensive health care services for affected populations, including emergency, primary, secondary, and public health care, while integrating mental health and psychosocial support, strengthening referral networks, enhancing medical logistics, and advancing digital health information systems.		
Key indicators:	Indicator	6-month update	Target
	<i>Number of new CBHFA volunteers recruited and trained in underserved areas.</i>	<i>Not Started</i>	500
	<i>Number of staff and volunteers trained in Psychosocial First Aid (PFA).</i>	<i>Not Started</i>	2,000
	<i>Number of SARC emergency medical staff trained.</i>	<i>Not Started</i>	2,000
	<i>Number of people reached through community health awareness sessions.</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	2.2 Million People
	<i>Number of people reached through distribution of health kits.</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	
	<i>Number of outreach health teams and Mobile Health Units (MHUs) deployed</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	300
	<i>Number of people reached by outreach health teams and MHUs.</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	2.2 million
	<i>Number of people reached through Primary Health Clinics (PHCs)</i>	83,572	
<i>Number of people reached through assistive devices (e.g., wheelchairs, prosthetics).</i>	<i>Not Started</i>	10,000	

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) continued to deliver extensive health services across the country in response to overlapping humanitarian needs, protracted economic deterioration, and new waves of displacement. Between December 2024 and September 2025, SARC provided health services to more than 1.25 million people through its hospitals, clinics, mobile teams, community-based volunteers, and emergency medical services.

During the first six months, SARC reached 834,000 people, including:

- 559,744 consultations for 193,360 patients
- 650,974 beneficiaries through PHC clinics (316,816 consultations)
- 108,050 beneficiaries through Mobile Health Units (MHUs) (84,691 consultations)
- 66,561 Emergency Medical Services (EMS) responses

Between July and September 2025, health needs surged following the escalation in southern Syria. Through other funding sources, SARC branches in As-Suwayda, Dar'a, Rural Damascus, Homs, and Quneitra mobilized extensive health support, reaching over 30,000 additional beneficiaries through:

- 17,076 primary health care consultations:
 - 5,599 beneficiaries through MHUs
 - 3,855 beneficiaries through Mobile Medical Teams (MMTs)
 - 6,440 beneficiaries through Emergency Health Points (EHPs)
 - 1,182 beneficiaries through Clinics
- 7,354 community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) services
- 1,322 disability and rehabilitation services
- 891 beneficiaries from health education sessions (MMTs)
- 2,735 emergency medical transfers and 808 cases treated on-site
- 581 Surgical equipment provided to hospitals and branches

Specialized health services remained essential. From December 2024 to June 2025, 155,964 people benefited from maternal, newborn, and child health (MNCH) services, including 3,118 safe deliveries, 2,181 surgical operations, 1,025 incubator cases, and 1,417 hospitalizations. Throughout the nine-month period, disability, rehabilitation, and assistive-device services continued to support thousands of people with chronic conditions and injuries, while CBHFA volunteers expanded household visits, community awareness, and referrals across all branches.

Much of the early work (Dec–Feb) was supported by IFRC and Movement partners through various emergency funds, covering MNCH services in SARC hospitals, providing free access to urgent surgeries, and ensuring essential supplies and diagnostics. CBHFA teams were mobilized nationwide, PHCs were reinforced to absorb increased caseloads, and MHUs were deployed to underserved areas.

Building on this foundation, the Syria Complex Emergency Appeal has, since March 2025, strengthened emergency medical services and primary health care. Under this Appeal:

- 12 large First Aid training kits were procured for branch-level capacity-building.
- Five fully equipped ambulances are being deployed to high-needs areas.
- Two MHUs, procured under separate funding, were activated under this Appeal, one in Idlib (serving 616 patients in its first month) and another in May 2025.
- The Ekrama PHC in Homs, supported by IFRC, provided internal medicine, obstetrics/gynaecology, and paediatric care to 2,232 patients (65% female) in March–April 2025.

Within the framework of the Syria Complex Emergency Appeal and the Middle East Crisis Appeal, a total of 83,572 people have been reached through primary health care (MMTs) and emergency health points across Syria. The remainder of the national-level health service provision was supported by other funding sources of IFRC such as Unified Plan 2025, partner contributions, bilateral funds, and SARC's own resources.

Despite these achievements, significant gaps remain. Newly displaced communities in the southern governorates continue to face limited access to consistent primary health care. Strengthening mobile outreach capacity remains essential to reach remote areas, returnee communities, and informal settlements. There is also an urgent need to expand mental health and psychosocial support services, including training more volunteers in Psychosocial First Aid (PFA), and ensuring safer, community-based MHPSS support. Sustaining supplies of essential medicines, trauma kits, medical consumables, and referral systems remains critical to ensuring continuity of care and preparedness for future shocks.

As part of the upcoming revision, the Emergency Appeal will be extended until the end of 2026, allowing SARC and IFRC to sustain lifesaving health services, expand mobile health modalities, reinforce community-based health capacities, and strengthen integrated MHPSS and disability-inclusive programming across the country.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Female < 18:	Female > 18:
Male < 18:	Male > 18:

Objective	To ensure equitable access to safe water, improved sanitation, and hygiene services for affected populations while building community resilience and mitigating public health risks.		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of water supply systems rehabilitated and upgraded.</i>	8	20
	<i>Number of people reached through distribution of (hygiene kits, dignity kits, and culturally appropriate MHM kits.)</i>	Ongoing	3 Million
	<i>Number of people reached through hygiene awareness campaigns.</i>	Ongoing	
	<i>Number of SARC staff and volunteers trained in emergency WASH topics.</i>	Not Started	100

Between December 2024 and September 2025, SARC continued to deliver large-scale WASH interventions across Syria, responding to chronic water shortages, deteriorating sanitation conditions, and new displacement caused by escalating hostilities. These cumulative efforts reached hundreds of thousands of people through improved access to safe water, rehabilitation of critical infrastructure, distribution of hygiene items, and community-level hygiene promotion.

During the first six months, SARC implemented extensive infrastructure rehabilitation and service delivery, including:

- 12,741 meters of water pipeline rehabilitation
- 15 purification stations restored
- 45 boreholes rehabilitated
- 531 tons of water treatment materials distributed
- 316,624 m³ of emergency water trucking delivered
- 198 water tanks installed for emergency and community-level storage

- 201,000+ people reached with hygiene items
- 517,982 people reached through 38,820 hygiene awareness sessions
- Infrastructure repairs including:
 - 25 health facilities,
 - 3 bakeries,
 - 27,513 meters of electrical networks,
 - 1,639 meters of sewage pipelines,
 - and 14,568 m³ of solid waste removal
- 15 renewable energy projects linked to water and sanitation systems

These interventions improved access to safe water, reduced reliance on unsafe sources, and strengthened sanitation conditions in displacement sites, returnee communities, and underserved rural locations. Much of this early work was supported through emergency funding mobilized between December 2024 and February 2025.

The July–September 2025 escalation in southern Syria created a sharp rise in demand for emergency WASH support. Through other funding sources, SARC branches in As-Suwayda, Dar’a, Rural Damascus, Homs, and Quneitra mobilized rapidly, delivering critical services such as:

- 166 waste containers distributed
- 90 water tanks distributed
- Maintenance and repair of 102 WASH facilities in collective shelters
- Provision of 418,000 chlorine tablets for water disinfection
- 177,426 bottled water
- 18,589 jerry cans
- 6,472 water gallons

These interventions were essential for newly displaced households residing in collective shelters, temporary centers, and host communities. Repairs to damaged WASH facilities and provision of water storage allowed families to maintain safe hygiene practices despite unstable conditions.

Under the Syria Complex Emergency Appeal and the Middle East Crisis Appeal, WASH efforts since March 2025 have focused on sustaining and scaling safe water access and improving community resilience. Key achievements include:

- Installation of eight large water storage tanks
 - 95 m³, 70 m³, 45 m³, and five × 5 m³
 - Supporting approximately 15,600 people per day at Sphere standards (15 L/person/day)

These upgrades strengthened water access in high-need areas with chronic shortages and high population density. Upcoming IFRC-supported activities include:

- Distribution of 4,000 hygiene kits to vulnerable households
- Rehabilitation of local water systems and pumping stations
- Expansion of hygiene promotion campaigns, especially in newly affected southern regions

Despite substantial progress, WASH needs remain far greater than available resources. Many water networks and pumping stations require full rehabilitation, while sanitation facilities in displacement and returnee areas remain insufficient, posing public health risks. The influx of newly displaced families in southern Syria has significantly increased pressure on existing facilities, highlighting the urgent need for expanded infrastructure support and sustained hygiene programming. SARC, with IFRC and Movement partners, will continue prioritizing:

- Rehabilitation and expansion of critical water and sanitation infrastructure
- Durable community water solutions
- Operation and maintenance of WASH facilities in collective shelters

- Distribution of essential hygiene materials
- Community-led hygiene and public health awareness
- Strengthening technical quality through the planned WASH Technical Working Group (TWG) led jointly by SARC and IFRC

As part of the upcoming revision, the Emergency Appeal will be extended until the end of 2026, enabling continued investment in life-saving WASH services, sustainable water systems, and strengthened community resilience.



Protection, Gender and Inclusion

Female < 18: Female > 18:

Male < 18: Male > 18:

Objective	To integrate Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) principles across all stages of SARC's emergency response and early recovery efforts in Syria, ensuring that vulnerable populations, including women, children, persons with disabilities, and marginalized groups, have access to essential services in a safe, inclusive, and dignified manner and fostering safeguarding, PGI institutionalization, and community-based protection considerations		
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	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<i>Number of staff and volunteers receiving PGI training sessions (covering PSEA, Child Safeguarding, safe complaint handling, etc.).</i>	<i>Not Started</i>	500
	<i>Number of people reached through awareness-raising campaigns conducted on safeguarding, disability inclusion, and GBV prevention.</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	3 million
	<i>Number of children supported with cash for education</i>	<i>Not Started</i>	3,000

Protection, Gender and Inclusion (PGI) remained a cross-cutting priority throughout the nine-month reporting period, ensuring that all assistance delivered by SARC was safe, inclusive, and sensitive to the diverse needs of affected populations. Between December 2024 and June 2025, SARC reached 190,148 people through safeguarding, disability inclusion, and gender-based violence (GBV) awareness campaigns. In addition, 25 staff and volunteers completed PGI training modules, including Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), Child Safeguarding, and safe complaint handling, strengthening SARC's internal capacity to mainstream PGI principles across all sectors.

During the July–September 2025 escalation in southern Syria, PGI needs increased considerably as large-scale displacement created heightened protection risks. Through other funding sources, SARC branches in As-Suwayda, Dar'a, Rural Damascus, Homs, and Quneitra integrated protection and inclusion considerations across all emergency activities. Dedicated PGI and community services teams reached:

- 6,862 people with psychosocial first aid (PFA)
- 2,667 people through semi-structured group activities
- 1,344 people through structured community activities
- 1,226 people through case management services
- 229 children through child protection activities
- 23,385 people through targeted protection and community-awareness sessions

These interventions ensured that vulnerable groups, including women, children, older people, and persons with disabilities, had access to safe support, referrals, and information during a period of rapid and stressful displacement.

To date, no standalone PGI activities have been funded under the Syria Complex Emergency Appeal (MDRSY014) or the Middle East Crisis Appeal. Most PGI work continues to be supported through broader Movement contributions and bilateral partner support. However, PGI remains fully integrated into all IFRC-supported sectors, especially in health, WASH, livelihoods, and shelter, ensuring consistent application of inclusive and protection-sensitive service delivery.

Looking ahead, SARC and IFRC remain committed to strengthening PGI institutionalization across all programmes and branches. Priorities include expanding PGI and PSEA training for volunteers and staff, reinforcing safe and confidential referral pathways, and integrating PGI criteria more systematically into assessment, targeting, monitoring, and complaints-handling systems.

As part of the upcoming revision, the Emergency Appeal will be extended until the end of 2026, offering an opportunity to deepen PGI mainstreaming, scale staff and volunteer capacity-building, and reinforce protection-sensitive programming across Syria.



Community Engagement and Accountability

Objective: To integrate Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) across all phases of SARC's emergency response and early recovery operations in Syria, ensuring that affected populations are meaningfully engaged, their voices are heard, and their feedback is systematically incorporated into program design, implementation, and evaluation, thereby improving the effectiveness, inclusivity, and responsiveness of humanitarian interventions.

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of staff and volunteers trained on CEA.</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	500
	<i>Number of feedback mechanisms activated/established</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	3

During the nine-month reporting period, SARC continued to strengthen Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) as a core component of its operational approach. CEA coverage now extends across 11 branches, improving the systematic collection, classification, and use of community feedback in line with SARC's CEA Feedback SOP. At headquarters level, CEA officers monitor and compile feedback data daily, ensuring that community insights are shared with relevant technical departments and translated into operational adjustments. Between December 2024 and May 2025, SARC collected and addressed 6,346 feedback cases, including:

- 3,139 compliments
- 1,847 questions
- 946 requests
- 243 complaints
- 164 suggestions
- 7 rumours

These cases reflected diverse needs and concerns across all sectors, ensuring that vulnerable groups, including women, older people, persons with disabilities, and displaced families, had accessible channels to voice their perspectives.

During the July–September 2025 escalation in southern Syria and through other funding sources, CEA was activated immediately to support newly displaced populations with accurate information, two-way communication, and safe feedback channels. Between July and September, CEA volunteers collected 288 feedback cases, all of which were addressed and successfully closed.

The breakdown is as follows:

- 89% requests
- 8% questions
- 2% complaints
- 1% compliments


These feedback trends reflected the acute needs of displaced families during the emergency phase, particularly related to shelter, relief distributions, and access to essential services. Rapid processing of these cases enabled timely adjustments in shelter management, mobile health coverage, relief distribution timing, and community messaging.

CEA feedback continued to generate tangible operational improvements throughout the nine-month period. In addition, it contributed to expanded mobile clinic coverage, improved availability of essential medicines, more inclusive relief distribution procedures, better hygiene promotion activities in schools, localized risk-awareness sessions on landmines, and strengthened referral mechanisms in Community Services and Protection.

To date, no standalone CEA outputs have been funded under the Syria Complex Emergency Appeal (MDRSY014). However, CEA remains fully integrated into all IFRC-supported sectors, ensuring that accountability, participation, and two-way communication guide programming.

Looking ahead, SARC aims to expand CEA coverage to additional branches, standardize monitoring and learning processes, enhance digital feedback systems, and embed CEA principles more fully into programme design and proposal development. These steps will strengthen community participation and ensure interventions remain responsive to evolving needs.

As part of the upcoming revision, the Emergency Appeal will be extended until the end of 2026, creating further opportunities to deepen CEA integration across sectors and reinforce SARC’s accountability systems at national and branch levels.

 Migration		Female > 18:	Female < 18:
		Male > 18:	Male < 18:
Objective:	To ensure access to essential services and protection for at risk displaced populations, returnees and host communities, as well as support for durable solutions.		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of staff and volunteers trained in Migration & Displacement</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	300
	<i>Number of community centers and Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) equipped and operational.</i>	-	20

<i>Number of displaced individuals referred to specialized services (e.g., child protection, trafficking prevention, MHPSS).</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	
<i>Number of people reached through humanitarian service points (returnees, internally displaced persons and host communities) with humanitarian assistance and/or protection services.</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	1 million
<i>Number of people reached by social cohesion activities to improve relations between returnees, internally displaced people and host communities.</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	

Migration and displacement remained major drivers of humanitarian needs across Syria throughout the nine-month reporting period. Protracted crisis, economic deterioration, and new hostilities, including the July-September 2025 escalation in southern Syria, continued to generate large-scale displacement and place additional pressure on host communities. SARC, supported by IFRC and Movement partners, continued to provide a wide range of services designed to support displaced families, returnees, and communities receiving them.

Between December 2024 and June 2025, SARC reached 252,692 people through 18 operational community centers and Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs). These centers provided essential humanitarian assistance, information services, protection support, and referrals for displaced persons, returnees, and vulnerable host-community households. During the same period, 2,996 displaced individuals were referred to specialized services, including child protection, trafficking prevention, disability support, and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). To strengthen social cohesion, 66 community members participated in activities aimed at improving relations between returnees, IDPs, and host communities.

The escalation in southern Syria between July and September 2025 sharply increased migration-related needs. According to SARC's verified data, the conflict affected 225,000 people, displaced 187,200 individuals, and led to the movement of tens of thousands of families across As-Suwayda, Dar'a, Rural Damascus, Homs, and Quneitra. SARC branches mobilized rapidly to provide emergency support to newly displaced populations in shelters and host communities. Protection, information-sharing, referrals, and community-level support mechanisms were activated to help families navigate the sudden displacement, access essential services, and receive up-to-date information.

During this emergency phase, SARC's migration-related contributions included providing assistance, referrals, and protection-linked support through community services teams, while Humanitarian Service Points played a central role in guiding displaced families to food assistance, health services, temporary shelter, and psychosocial support offered by various SARC units.

Capacity building remained an important component of SARC's migration programming. During the first six months of the operation, 36 staff and volunteers were trained in migration and displacement principles, reinforcing branch-level capacity to support displaced populations. Complementary services included cash and voucher distributions to displaced households, 4,182 individuals supported through case management, and 7,341 people reached through education support services.

In September 2025, IFRC supported SARC's participation in the "Syrian Returns: From Strategic Intent to Local and Collective Impact" workshop held in Geneva, which convened SARC, neighboring National Societies, IFRC regional and global teams, and key Movement partners. The workshop operationalized the newly adopted *Cross-Regional Framework for Supporting Safe, Voluntary and Dignified Return to Syria*, strengthening collective Movement positioning, preparedness for returns, and cross-border coordination. SARC's engagement ensured that operational realities inside Syria, including internal displacement trends, overstretched hosting capacity, and persistent service gaps, were fully reflected in emerging Movement-wide priorities and in the planning of 2026 Unified Plans and emergency appeals. The platform also supported peer-to-peer learning, clarified roles and responsibilities, and reinforced the Movement's commitment to principled, protection-sensitive engagement on returns.

While these activities represent a significant contribution to addressing displacement-related needs, no migration-specific interventions have been funded under the Syria Complex Emergency Appeal (MDRSY014) or the Middle

East Crisis Appeal to date. Most migration and displacement support continues to be delivered through other Movement partners and bilateral funding streams. IFRC nevertheless provides ongoing technical guidance, coordination support, and capacity strengthening to SARC's migration teams and Humanitarian Service Points. Looking ahead, SARC, with IFRC and Movement partners, will continue to expand and strengthen Humanitarian Service Points, reinforce safe and efficient referral pathways, integrate migration support into protection and livelihood initiatives, and promote social cohesion in areas hosting displaced populations. As part of the upcoming revision, the Emergency Appeal will be extended until the end of 2026, providing renewed opportunities to integrate migration-specific activities into the Appeal as funding becomes available.



Risk Reduction, climate adaptation and Recovery

Female > 18:

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Objective: To strengthen resilience and capacities of disaster and crisis-affected communities through climate-smart community-based risk reduction actions informed by enhanced Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments and advanced planning.

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	Number of SARC staff and volunteers trained on DRM, including DRR, resilience building, and climate change adaptation.	Ongoing	500
	Number of Governorates that have conducted eVCA Workshops.	Ongoing	14
	Number of simulations conducted with communities	Not Started	5
	Number of scenario building workshops and discussions conducted with communities	Ongoing	28

Building resilience to future shocks remained a key priority for the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) throughout the nine-month reporting period, as communities continued to face overlapping crises, including conflict, displacement, economic decline, and increasingly frequent climate-driven hazards. Between December 2024 and September 2025, SARC scaled up disaster risk management (DRM) and climate adaptation initiatives across multiple governorates, working to strengthen community preparedness and promote localized, community-led risk reduction.


During the first six months of the operation, 91 staff and volunteers completed DRM-related training, including National Response Team (NRT) training, Emergency Health Disaster Management Core Training, basic Disaster Management (DM) courses, and awareness sessions on climate change and earthquake preparedness. These trainings contributed to stronger branch-level readiness and improved coordination during rapid-onset emergencies.

At the community level, five governorates conducted emergency Vulnerability and Capacity Assessments (eVCAs), engaging local leaders and households to identify hazards, prioritize risks, and map available capacities. Based on these assessments, five local communities developed micro-plans that served as localized contingency plans, reinforcing preparedness and enabling branches to anticipate and respond more effectively to localized shocks. The July–September 2025 escalation in southern Syria highlighted the continued importance of DRR and preparedness in a highly volatile context. Although the southern response was primarily an emergency operation, lessons learned during eVCAs and earlier DRM trainings helped branches mobilize more rapidly, coordinate effectively with local authorities, and set up temporary safe shelters and information points for newly displaced

families. The escalation reaffirmed the need to scale anticipatory measures, improve early warning systems, and ensure that branch-level staff and volunteers have the skills and tools required for rapid, safe mobilization. To date, no DRR-specific activities have been funded under the Syria Complex Emergency Appeal (MDRSY014) or the Middle East Crisis Appeal. All activities implemented so far have been supported through other Movement partners and emergency funds mobilized in late 2024 and early 2025.

Despite progress, critical gaps remain. Many high-risk and rural communities still lack functional early-warning mechanisms, while limited resources and ongoing instability constrain the scale of preparedness initiatives. Climate-related hazards, including drought, extreme temperatures, and seasonal flooding, continue to erode community resilience, particularly in areas where livelihoods depend on agriculture or daily-wage labor. Moving forward, SARC, with IFRC and Movement partners, will continue to invest in community-level disaster risk management, expand anticipatory action, integrate climate adaptation measures into early-recovery planning, and strengthen branch-level readiness for rapid-onset emergencies. These efforts will help communities withstand and recover from future crises with greater resilience.

As part of the upcoming revision, the Emergency Appeal will be extended until the end of 2026, creating opportunities to integrate DRR and climate adaptation into the Appeal, should funding become available, and to reinforce preparedness capacities across SARC branches.

 Environmental Sustainability	Female > 18:	Female < 18:	
	Male > 18:	Male < 18:	
Objective:	The environmental impact of the operation is reduced with a focus on greener logistics and procurement procedures, effective waste management and recycling, environmental screening of longer-term sectoral interventions, and the implementation of environmental mitigation measures, based on SARC’s overall approach on environmental sustainability.		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of staff and volunteers trained on NEAT+ and Green Response Approach.</i>	<i>Not Started</i>	200
	<i>Number of clean energy solutions implemented by sector operational strategy.</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	10

Environmental sustainability continued to gain importance across SARC’s humanitarian operations during the nine-month reporting period, as the impacts of climate change, degraded ecosystems, and resource scarcity increasingly shaped the vulnerability of communities. With support from IFRC and Movement partners, SARC has strengthened its commitment to integrating environmentally responsible practices throughout its response, recovery, and preparedness efforts.

Between December 2024 and September 2025, SARC advanced its environmental sustainability agenda through several key initiatives. Preparations continued for the rollout of the NEAT+ (Nexus Environmental Assessment Tool) training, aimed at building staff and volunteer capacity to identify environmental risks and integrate mitigation measures into programme design. Environmental screening processes have begun to be incorporated into selected sectoral interventions, ensuring that activities such as WASH, rehabilitation, and livelihoods programming consider their environmental footprint.


Operationally, SARC has expanded the use of renewable energy systems in targeted facilities, including solar-powered solutions for water pumping stations and branch-level infrastructure. These systems reduce reliance on fuel, strengthen operational continuity in areas affected by fuel shortages, and contribute to more sustainable and

cost-effective service delivery. Complementary efforts in solid waste management and recycling have continued at branch level, particularly in high-activity areas where relief operations generate significant waste streams. The July–September escalation in southern Syria placed additional pressure on local resources and increased the urgency of integrating green response practices. High population movements, temporary shelter arrangements, and elevated consumption of water, fuel, and single-use relief items highlighted the need for environmental considerations to be integrated more systematically into emergency response planning. Lessons learned from this period will inform future environmental screening and sustainable procurement practices.

Under the Syria Complex Emergency Appeal, environmental sustainability remains a dedicated objective, particularly in promoting reduced waste in procurement and logistics, expanding renewable energy solutions, and strengthening environmental considerations in early recovery and community-level interventions.

While notable progress has been made, significant opportunities remain to scale up environmentally conscious programming in Syria. Looking ahead, SARC, with continued support from IFRC and Movement partners, will prioritize mainstreaming green response approaches across all sectors, expanding renewable energy installations in operational sites, improving waste management systems, and institutionalizing environmental assessments and NEAT+ processes across all major interventions.

As part of the upcoming revision, the Emergency Appeal will be extended until the end of 2026, offering expanded opportunities to integrate environmental sustainability into emergency response, early recovery, and long-term programming.

 Education	Female > 18:	Female < 18:	
	Male > 18:	Male < 18:	
Objective:	To reduce the long-term negative impacts of displacement, conflict, and other emergencies on children's education, while promoting resilience and recovery by supporting families in covering essential education-related expenses.		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of individuals receiving cash and voucher assistance (CHF equivalent) transferred by RCRC for education.</i>	<i>Not Started</i>	2,000
	<i>Number of educational facilities or learning spaces for which water points have been rehabilitated or constructed by RCRC</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	15
	<i>Number of people accessing educational facilities or learning spaces constructed, established, or rehabilitated by RCRC in affected areas.</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	10,000

Education remains a critical need across Syria, where years of conflict, displacement, and economic collapse have left children at heightened risk of school drop-out, learning loss, and limited access to safe and inclusive learning environments. Between December 2024 and June 2025, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) supported 7,341 people through education-related activities, including structured and semi-structured learning sessions, vocational and skills training for youth, and targeted support for vulnerable families to keep children enrolled in school. Complementary assistance during this period included cash and voucher support to families for school-related expenses such as transportation, materials, and uniforms. Community engagement efforts, through awareness sessions and parental involvement initiatives, helped reinforce the importance of education and encouraged school attendance in fragile and displacement-affected areas.

Although the July–September 2025 escalation in southern Syria generated significant new displacement, the immediate response during this period did not include dedicated education interventions. However, the large-scale movement of families into shelters and host communities has increased future needs for educational support, particularly in As-Suwayda, Dar'a and Rural Damascus, where displaced children now face barriers to attending school due to economic hardship, lack of transportation, damaged infrastructure, overcrowding, and safety concerns. These emerging needs have been noted by SARC branches and will inform upcoming prioritization within early recovery and community-based programming.

To date, no education-related activities have been funded under the Syria Complex Emergency Appeal (MDRSY014), and the education interventions implemented so far have relied on support from other Movement partners and bilateral contributors. Nonetheless, IFRC continues to provide technical guidance and remains committed to supporting SARC's efforts to strengthen child protection, inclusion, and access to safe learning environments as part of broader community resilience initiatives.

Looking ahead, SARC, supported by IFRC and Movement partners, will continue to prioritize inclusive and accessible education for children and youth, particularly in displacement-affected and returnee communities. Planned actions include scaling structured and semi-structured learning activities, expanding vocational and skills development opportunities for adolescents and youth, and reinforcing community-level awareness on the value of education. Additional emphasis will be placed on integrating education into early recovery plans in areas newly affected by the southern escalation.

As part of the upcoming revision, the Emergency Appeal will be extended until the end of 2026, offering an opportunity to incorporate education more explicitly, pending available funding, into community resilience, protection, and child well-being programming across Syria.

Enabling approaches



National Society Strengthening

Objective:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance SARC HQ and branch capacities to sustain and improve preparedness, response, and service delivery by strengthening existing structures and expertise. Strengthen volunteer and staff competencies to effectively address evolving humanitarian needs in an inclusive and adaptive manner. 2. Strengthen SARC's operational effectiveness in responding to crises by reinforcing its auxiliary role in disaster risk management and across all sectors. Ensure its role is well-defined, recognized, and aligned with national and international response mechanisms
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	Indicator	Actual	Target
Key indicators:	<i>Percentage of volunteers involved in response who are insured</i>	100%	100%
	<i>Number of volunteers provided with equipment for protection, safety and support (e.g. PSS) appropriate to the emergency</i>	Ongoing	7,000

Strengthening the institutional capacity of the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) remained a priority throughout the nine-month reporting period, complementing the emergency response and ensuring that branch-level and headquarters teams could continue delivering services in an increasingly challenging environment. Between December 2024 and June 2025, significant investments were made to reinforce SARC's operational readiness. This included the provision of 11 vehicles, alongside repairs and maintenance support, enabling SARC to maintain mobility for frontline teams, ensure timely delivery of assistance, and sustain life-saving services in hard-to-reach or insecure areas.

Supporting the safety, protection, and well-being of volunteers also remained central. During the reporting period, volunteers engaged in emergency operations received protective equipment, safety gear, and psychosocial support (PSS), while those operating on the frontline continued to be covered under SARC's volunteer insurance scheme. These measures reaffirm SARC's commitment to ensuring a safe working environment for its volunteers, who remain the backbone of the organization's humanitarian response.

The July–September 2025 escalation in southern Syria placed additional pressure on SARC's branch-level capacities, including volunteer mobilization, fleet utilization, and coordination structures. Branches in As-Suwayda, Dar'a, Rural Damascus, Homs, and Quneitra rapidly expanded their operations to support newly displaced communities, demonstrating SARC's growing organizational resilience. The scale and speed of this response underscored the importance of ongoing investments in fleet capacity, volunteer management, and branch-level systems, areas that will remain critical for sustaining future response operations.

To date, no National Society Development (NSD) activities have been reported under the Syria Complex Emergency Appeal (MDRSY014) or the Middle East Crisis Appeal. All NSD-related support implemented during this period was funded through other Movement partners, bilateral projects, and SARC's internal resources. Nonetheless, IFRC continues to support SARC's organizational development through technical guidance, coordination support, and ongoing engagement in institutional strengthening initiatives, including volunteer management, fleet development, governance, and accountability systems.

Looking forward, IFRC and Movement partners will continue to prioritize SARC's institutional strengthening, with a particular focus on branch-level capacity development, fleet and logistics reinforcement, volunteer safety and duty of care, and the systems required to maintain high-quality operational delivery. As part of the upcoming revision,

the Emergency Appeal will be extended until the end of 2026, offering expanded opportunities to integrate NSD components into the Appeal, should funding allow, and to ensure SARC remains well-positioned to respond effectively to evolving humanitarian needs.



Coordination and Partnerships

Objective: Ensure a well-coordinated emergency operation and availability of funding.

Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Movement and membership strategic and operational coordination meetings organized, and updates are provided to the Movement partners</i>	16	50

Effective coordination continued to underpin the Syria response throughout the nine-month reporting period, ensuring that resources were used efficiently and that all interventions remained aligned with the priorities and leadership of the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC). Between December 2024 and June 2025, six Movement coordination meetings were held, providing a structured platform for updates, joint planning, and harmonization of support across IFRC, ICRC, and Partner National Societies (PNSs). These meetings were complemented by a wide range of thematic working groups, including Cash, Livelihoods, Health, WASH, PGI, CEA, and National Society Development (NSD), which facilitated technical exchange, collective decision-making, and alignment with SARC’s strategic direction.

During the July–September 2025 escalation in southern Syria, Movement coordination intensified significantly. SARC’s rapid scale-up across As-Suwayda, Dar’a, Rural Damascus, Homs, and Quneitra required close collaboration between SARC branches, headquarters technical units, IFRC, ICRC, and PNSs to ensure coherent planning, clear division of roles, and swift mobilization of resources. Regular joint briefings and technical discussions supported operational prioritization, aligned relief convoys and emergency distributions, and facilitated synchronized communication and reporting among Movement partners. This collective effort was essential in supporting SARC’s leadership of the response and ensuring that assistance was timely, complementary, and reflective of needs on the ground.

Under the Syria Complex Emergency Appeal, coordination has ensured that all funded interventions complement wider Movement efforts and remain transparent to donors and partners. IFRC maintained continuous engagement with SARC’s Emergency Operations Cell, provided technical follow-up across sectors, facilitated multi-sectoral alignment with partners, and ensured regular reporting and accountability.

Beyond Movement coordination, SARC and IFRC continued active participation in inter-agency coordination platforms, including the Food Security, Health, Early Recovery, Protection, WASH, and Cash Working Groups. Through these mechanisms, Movement contributions were integrated into the broader humanitarian response in Syria, strengthening complementarity with UN agencies, INGOs, and local actors, while ensuring a principled and coordinated approach to assistance.

Maintaining regular Movement coordination forums and technical working groups has allowed partners to avoid duplication, identify critical gaps, and mobilize complementary capacities and resources. These platforms also reinforced joint humanitarian diplomacy, helping amplify SARC’s role as the leading national humanitarian actor in Syria and strengthening a coherent Red Cross Red Crescent voice across the response.

Looking ahead, IFRC and Movement partners will continue to prioritize coordination, joint planning, and support for SARC’s leadership, particularly as the response adapts to increasing needs, new displacement patterns, and protracted economic hardship. As part of the upcoming revision, the Emergency Appeal will be extended until the

end of 2026, offering continued opportunities to strengthen collective impact through coordinated, principled, and needs-driven humanitarian action.



Secretariat Services

Objective:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen the capacity of National Societies and volunteers to effectively and efficiently serve communities. 2. Ensure the long-term sustainability and positioning of National Societies to support localized response and recovery efforts. 		
Key indicators:	Indicator	Actual	Target
	<i>Number of surge missions or deployments</i>	11	12

Under Syria Complex EA, number of surge deployments were carried out. Standard profiles such as Ops Manager, Assessment Cell, CVA, WASH, Supply Chain, PMER, Membership Coordination and Comms were deployed ranging a period of 1 month to 4 months. These deployments were supported by IFRC Regional Office, Italian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Austrian Red Cross and Australian Red Cross. IFRC also deployed a special advisor to Head of Delegation as well as Special Envoy to Syria. The Special Envoy to Syria was seconded to IFRC by Swedish Red Cross. All of these deployments played a critical role and strengthened SARC response to the affected population.

D. FUNDING

Operational Strategy

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/12-2025/09	Operation	MDRSY014
Budget Timeframe	*	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 30 Oct 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRSY014 - Syria - Complex Emergency

Operating Timeframe: 06 Dec 2024 to 31 Dec 2025; appeal launch date: 18 Dec 2024

I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

Total Funding Requirements	100,000,000
Donor Response* as per 30 Oct 2025	10,922,893
Appeal Coverage	10.92%

II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

Planned Operations / Enabling Approaches	Op Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items	569,500	23,121	546,379
PO02 - Livelihoods	1,061,000	184,242	876,758
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	0	0	0
PO04 - Health	1,163,727	155,587	1,008,140
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	0	0	0
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0	0	0
PO07 - Education	0	0	0
PO08 - Migration	0	0	0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	5,089,936	2,103,151	2,986,785
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability	0	0	0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability	0	0	0
Planned Operations Total	7,884,163	2,466,100	5,418,063
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships	0	0	0
EA02 - Secretariat Services	505,000	371,416	133,584
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	20,000	9,660	10,340
Enabling Approaches Total	525,000	381,076	143,924
Grand Total	8,409,163	2,847,176	5,561,987

III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2025/09

Opening Balance	0
Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.)	7,812,110
Expenditure	-2,847,176
Closing Balance	4,964,934
Deferred Income	1,343,520
Funds Available	6,308,455

IV. DREF Loan

* not included in Donor Response	Loan :	1,999,779	Reimbursed :	1,000,000	Outstanding :	999,779
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Operational Strategy

INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/12-2025/09	Operation	MDRSY014
Budget Timeframe	*	Budget	APPROVED

Prepared on 30 Oct 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

MDRSY014 - Syria - Complex Emergency

Operating Timeframe: 06 Dec 2024 to 31 Dec 2025; appeal launch date: 18 Dec 2024

V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

Opening Balance							0
Income Type	Cash	InKind Goods	InKind Personnel	Other Income	TOTAL	Deferred Income	
European Commission - DG ECHO	187,593				187,593		
Finnish Red Cross	232,683	232,692			465,374		
Finnish Red Cross (from Finnish Government*)	1,478,937				1,478,937		
French Government	5,113				5,113	1,343,520	
Irish Red Cross Society	37,209				37,209		
Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund	943,263				943,263		
Japanese Red Cross Society	29,378				29,378		
On Line donations	10,825				10,825		
Saudi Red Crescent Authority	448,059				448,059		
Singapore Red Cross Society	123,889				123,889		
Swedish Red Cross	1,878,095				1,878,095		
The Canadian Red Cross Society	391,393				391,393		
The Netherlands Red Cross	1,294,812				1,294,812		
The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Govern	500,492				500,492		
Unidentified donor	17,678				17,678		
Total Contributions and Other Income	7,579,419	232,692	0	0	7,812,110	1,343,520	
Total Income and Deferred Income					7,812,110	1,343,520	

Contact information

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

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- **SARC President:** Hazem Bakleh, SARC President, sarchq@sarc-sy.org
- **SARC Secretary General :** Raya Ramadan, Secretary General, raya.ramadan@sarc-sy.org
- **SARC Operational coordination:** Tammam Muhrez, Head of the Disaster Management and Operations Unit, tammam.muhrez@sarc-sy.org

In the IFRC

- **IFRC Regional Office for Health, Disaster, Climate & Crises (HDCC) Unit:** Dr Haytham Qosa, Acting Regional Head of HDCC; haytham.qosa@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Operational Coordination:** Raja Assaf, Acting Thematic Lead Operations Coordination, raja.assaf@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Country Delegation - Syria:** Karin Sorensen, Head of Delegation, karin.sorensen@ifrc.org
- **IFRC Country Delegation - Syria:** Bilal Hussain Shah, Operations Manager, bilal.shah@ifrc.org

For IFRC Resource Mobilization and Pledges support:

- **IFRC Regional Office for MENA:** Yara Yassine, Regional Head of Strategic Partnership and Resource Mobilization – SPRM, yara.yassine@ifrc.org

For In-Kind donations and Mobilization table support:

- **Global Humanitarian Services and Supply Chain Management Unit for MENA Regional Office:** Cornelis Jan Dees, Regional Head of GHS & SCM; cornelis.dees@ifrc.org

Reference documents



- Click [HERE](#) for link to Syrian Complex Emergency Crisis landing page

How we work

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