



SYRIA

2024 IFRC network annual report, Jan-Dec



15 September 2025

IN SUPPORT OF THE SYRIAN ARAB RED CRESCENT



14

National Society
branches



64

National Society
local units



9,104

National Society
volunteers



5,770

National Society
staff

PEOPLE REACHED

Emergency
Operations



5,356,439

Disasters
and crises



307,036

Health and
wellbeing



5,356,438

Values, power
and inclusion



303

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

in Swiss francs (CHF)

Syrian Arab Red Crescent			
Overview		Funding Sources	
Funding	Not reported	IFRC Secretariat	3.1M
Expenditure	Not reported	Participating National Societies	Not reported
		HNS other funding sources	Not reported

IFRC network			
Country	Funding Requirement		256.7M
IFRC Secretariat	Longer-term	Funding Requirement	38.2M
		Funding	9.4M
		Expenditure	4.5M
Emergency Operations		Funding Requirement	100M
		Funding	46.7M
		Expenditure	26.4M
Participating National Societies		Funding Requirement	18.5M
		Funding	83.2M
		Expenditure	80.2M
HNS other funding sources		Funding Requirement	100M
		Funding	Not reported

Appeal number **MAASY002**

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

ONGOING EMERGENCY INDICATORS

MDRS5002 / Middle East Appeal

EF1 - Strategic and operational coordination	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of	<div></div>	5
EF2 - National Society development	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes	
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes	
	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes	
EF3 - Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes	
	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes	
EF4 - Accountability and agility	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes	
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes	
	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes	
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes	
	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions	Yes	
SP2 - Disasters and crises	Number of people reached with shelter support	<div></div>	1
	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	<div></div>	1
SP3 - Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	<div></div>	1
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	<div></div>	1

EF1 - Strategic and operational coordination	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	13
	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of	5
EF2 - National Society development	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
EF3 - Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
EF4 - Accountability and agility	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its actions	Yes
SP2 - Disasters and crises	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	276,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	41,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	2,000

SP3 - Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	<div><div></div></div> 5.4M
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	<div><div></div></div> 175,000
SP5 - Values, power and inclusion	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Climate and environment	National Society has received IFRC Network's support to adapt to longer-term impacts of climate change	Yes
Disasters and crises	Number of people reached per year with support services, in-kind, cash and voucher assistance for emergency response and recovery	<div><div></div></div> 307,000
	Number of people reached with shelter support	<div><div></div></div> 41,000
	Number of people reached with livelihoods support	<div><div></div></div> 2,000
Health and wellbeing	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate water, sanitation and hygiene services	<div><div></div></div> 5.4M
	Number of people reached by the National Society with contextually appropriate health services	<div><div></div></div> 336,000
Values, power and inclusion	Number of people reached by protection, gender and inclusion programming	303
	National Society has a Community Engagement and Accountability policy, strategy or plan	Yes

ENABLING FUNCTIONS

Strategic and operational coordination	Number of formal interagency/international coordination platforms the National Society is part of	5
	Number of government-led coordination platforms the National Society is part of	13
National Society development	National Society covers health, accident and death compensation for all of its volunteers	Yes
	National Society has developed and/or implemented a strategy for strengthening their auxiliary role	Yes
	There is a National Society Development plan in place	Yes

Humanitarian diplomacy	National Society has a domestic advocacy strategy developed aligning, at least in part, with global IFRC advocacy strategies	Yes
	National Society participates in IFRC-led campaigns	Yes
Accountability and agility	National Society has a functioning data management system that informs decision making and supports monitoring and reporting on the impact and evidence of its ..	Yes
	National Society has a Protection of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has a PSEA Action Plan to enforce prevention and support survivors	Yes
	National Society has strengthened its integrity and reputational risk mechanism	Yes
	National Society is implementing a digital transformation roadmap in line with the IFRC strategy	Yes

IFRC NETWORK SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES

National Society	Funding Reported	Bilateral Support					
		Climate and environment	Disasters and crises	Health and wellbeing	Migration and displacement	Values, power and inclusion	Enabling Functions
Austrian Red Cross	100,000			●			
British Red Cross			●			●	●
Canadian Red Cross Society	252,000			●		●	●
Danish Red Cross		●	●	●		●	●
Finnish Red Cross	22,000			●		●	●
French Red Cross				●			
German Red Cross			●	●		●	●
Italian Red Cross				●			
Netherlands Red Cross	1.1M		●				
Norwegian Red Cross	8.1M	●	●	●			●
Swedish Red Cross	3.4M	●		●		●	
Swiss Red Cross	1.3M		●	●		●	
Turkish Red Crescent Society	68.7M						

Total Funding Reported **CHF 83.2M**

Q1. OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Context

As of December 2024, the Syrian crisis entered its 13th year, with the [humanitarian situation deteriorating](#). The number of people in need of humanitarian assistance has reached an all-time high, with 16.7 million individuals requiring aid, marking the largest number since the onset of the crisis in 2011. Syria's estimated population reached 23.5 million in 2024, and its Human Development Index (HDI) value declined, ranking 151 out of 189 countries.

Syria experienced a series of transformative events that significantly altered its political and humanitarian landscape. Macro-economic conditions continued to worsen throughout 2024. The combined effects of currency depreciation, soaring prices, reduced fiscal revenue, increasing domestic debt and widespread losses in livelihoods plunged additional segments of the population into humanitarian need, particularly in areas historically less affected by hostilities and displacement. The cost of standard monthly food basket for a family of five rose 87 per cent between March 2023 and March 2024. Despite the rising costs of essential goods, income levels remained low, covering only 29 per cent of household expenditure. Over two years, the Syrian pound depreciated by 73 per cent, and over four years, it lost 92 per cent of its value. The impact is disproportionately severe on the most vulnerable populations, leaving them with limited coping strategies.

Following the February 2023 earthquake, aid flows to Syria initially rebounded but later declined, making humanitarian assistance more challenging to access. The Brussels Conference 'Supporting the Future of Syria and the Region' in May 2024 resulted in grants and pledges of 7.5 billion Euros, a 20 per cent decline compared to 2023. The World Food Programme (WFP) was forced to discontinue its broad-based monthly food assistance programme in Syria in 2023, reducing monthly assistance by 80 per cent compared to early 2023. This reduction led to a significant deterioration in food consumption and a rapid increase in households' reliance on negative coping strategies to meet their food needs.

In 2023, [tensions in the Middle East](#) escalated with the eruption of conflict in Gaza. While the initial weeks of the conflict were highly unpredictable, the spillover into Syria was largely contained. However, targeted strikes continued in the southern and central parts of the country, with an increased number of attacks occurring in various regions, including residential areas in Damascus and Homs. The hostilities extended to the northern borders of Palestine and southern Lebanon, where several areas in Lebanon were targeted by attacks, leading to significant internal displacement in Lebanon and an influx movement toward Syria, further increasing the pressure on a country already facing a severe humanitarian crisis.

Key achievements

Climate and environment

In 2024, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent advanced climate-smart programming across key sectors, integrating sustainable water management in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), scaling up climate-resilient livelihoods, and enhancing energy-efficient health services. The National Society installed solar power systems in health facilities to ensure uninterrupted care and launched a mini hydropower initiative to address energy challenges in water production, following a completed feasibility study. Staff and volunteers were trained in [Green Response](#) and [NEAT+](#), which were subsequently used to assess primary health centres and plan environmental improvements.

Disasters and crises

In this reporting period, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent led humanitarian efforts across Syria, delivering inclusive aid to communities affected by conflict, displacement and disasters. It supported returnees with health care, legal aid, and relief, while facilitating safe student crossings and evacuations from Rukban camp. The National Society responded to wildfires with cash and voucher assistance ([CVA](#)) and awareness campaigns, prepositioned emergency supplies, and strengthened livelihoods programming through improved design and accountability. It expanded health services post-earthquake, including mobile units and psychosocial support, and empowered displaced youth through education and entrepreneurship under the Syria Youth Initiative.

Health and wellbeing

In 2024, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent delivered wide-ranging health and wellbeing interventions across Syria, expanding access to primary care through clinics, mobile units, and emergency medical services. It prioritized maternal and child health, disease management, disability inclusion, and mental health support, while improving Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) infrastructure to prevent disease and enhance living conditions. The National Society empowered communities through health literacy and first aid programmes, and collaborated with partners to train professionals, digitize records, and strengthen healthcare delivery in response to displacement and disaster impacts.

Migration and displacement

In 2024, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent provided critical support to returnees, internally displaced people, and migrants through relief distributions, health services, legal aid and referrals. It facilitated safe evacuations from Rukban camp and supported family reunification across conflict lines. In response to the regional crisis and displacement from Lebanon, the National Society established humanitarian service points (HSP), registered affected individuals, and delivered transportation, legal assistance, and dignified support for vulnerable groups, including unaccompanied children and those with chronic illnesses.

Values, power and inclusion

In 2024, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent deepened its commitment to inclusive humanitarian action by expanding protection and community services across Syria. It operated community centres and mobile psychosocial support teams in underserved areas, offering structured activities to help individuals cope with protection risks such as early marriage and child labour. The National Society strengthened its institutional capacity in Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) by finalizing a PGI Plan of Action, training personnel, and adapting global tools to the Syrian context, including child safeguarding measures aligned with its Child Protection Policy.

Enabling local actors

In 2024, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent strengthened its institutional resilience through strategic investments in branch development, governance, and digital transformation. It expanded its Branch Development Project, endorsed a National Society Development Framework, and adopted a Risk Management Policy to enhance operational agility. The National Society standardized volunteer management, scaled up Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA), and mainstreamed Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) through tailored tools and training. It launched an e-learning platform to promote safeguarding and finalized a Resource Mobilization Strategy to diversify fundraising efforts.

The National Society advanced its digital infrastructure by rolling out Microsoft Dynamics 365, upgrading reporting systems, and enhancing data protection. It improved logistics self-sufficiency through new manuals and strengthened MEAL and communications units for better oversight and public engagement. Through coordinated advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent amplified its voice at key forums, including the Brussels Conference, and engaged stakeholders to reinforce its auxiliary role. It responded to emergencies with community-driven feedback mechanisms and continued to embed accountability and risk awareness across all operations.

Q2. CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS

As of 31st December 2024, funding for the 2024-2025 Unified Plan stood at only 25 per cent. As a result, a strict prioritization of activities was necessary, focusing primarily on the health and food security sectors, along with National Society development.

Q3. MEASURING RESULTS OF THE IFRC NETWORK ACTION

ONGOING EMERGENCY RESPONSE

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

1.

Name	Middle East Crisis 2023 MENA
Appeal number	MDRS5002
Duration	14 months (18 October 2023 to 31 December 2025)
People to be assisted	300,000 in Syria
Funding requirements	Federation-wide funding requirement: CHF 200 million IFRC Secretariat funding requirement: CHF 185 million Federation-wide funding requirement for Syria: CHF 12 million IFRC Secretariat funding requirement for Syria: CHF 8 million
Emergency Appeal	Middle East Crisis 2023 MENA
Operational Strategy	Middle East Crisis 2023 Operational Strategy
Latest Operations Update	Operations update no. 2
Country Response Plan	Syria National Society response plan

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

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

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

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

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent implemented a comprehensive country response plan focusing on essential areas such as health and water, sanitation and hygiene ([WASH](#)), shelter, food security and livelihoods; protection, gender and inclusion ([PGI](#)), migration and displacement, National Society strengthening, and community engagement and accountability ([CEA](#)). The National Society's fleet capacity and response readiness in the branches improved through the maintenance of ambulances and vehicles and prepositioning of diesel.

2.

Name	Syria, MENA Syria Earthquakes
Appeal number	MDRSY009
Duration	07/02/2023 to 28/02/2025
People to be assisted	2,500,000
Funding requirements	Federation-wide funding requirements: CHF 200 million IFRC Secretariat funding requirements: CHF 100 million
Emergency Appeal	Syria Earthquake 2023 revised Emergency Appeal
Operational Strategy	Syrian Earthquake 2023 Operational Strategy
Operations Update	Operations Update no.3

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

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

Short description of the emergency operational strategy

Through the IFRC emergency appeal, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent will provide assistance to 2.5 million people and the main target groups for this response will include, but will not be limited to, displaced people in displacement centres and host communities (including host communities in governorates not directly affected by the earthquake), and those who experienced a loss of services due to the disaster or the displacement it caused. This Emergency Appeal is connected to the IFRC Unified Plan, and at the end of 2023, the two operational plans were harmonized into one country plan. In 2024, the country plan reflects the earthquake long term resilience activities since the National

Society long-term priorities lie in its earthquake response plan. At the end of 2024, the operation will transition to one country plan.

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

STRATEGIC PRIORITIES



Climate and environment

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent mainstreamed climate-smart programming across key sectors, including Water, Sanitation and Hygiene ([WASH](#)), where sustainable practices were introduced to improve water management. Additionally, climate-resilient livelihood programmes were scaled up, promoting sustainable agricultural practices and economic stability for affected communities. The National Society also enhanced climate-sensitive health programmes, ensuring facilities could operate efficiently despite energy constraints. To support, solar power systems were installed in National Society health facilities, reducing reliance on traditional energy sources and ensuring uninterrupted medical services.

Under the mini hydropower project which seeks to address the energy crisis affecting water production across Syria, the National Society hired a consultant to conduct a feasibility study for the project which was completed in June 2024. Based on the recommendation of the feasibility study, the next steps will involve finalizing the detailed design of the pilot project.

The National Society's staff and volunteers attended a training on Green Response and the use of the Nexus Environmental Assessment Tool ([NEAT+](#)). After the training, the assessment tools has been implemented for the assessment of several PHCs and implementation of recommended measures have been planned for.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides the Syrian Arab Crescent support in core areas such as training on climate change, climate actions, enhanced vulnerability and capacity assessments ([eVCA](#)) and climate-smart programming at national and branch levels. IFRC support also includes the development of early action protocols for climate-related risks such as drought, cold-wave and heatwave. Other support includes environmental sustainability, such as by collecting and disseminating greening practices, ensuring that livelihoods and early recovery interventions adopt greener solutions and organizing training on the environmental assessment tool NEAT+ for staff and volunteers.

The **Danish Red Cross**, the **Netherlands Red Cross** and the **Swedish Red Cross** provide support to the National Society under climate and environment.



Disasters and crises

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

In 2024, an IFRC Disaster Response Emergency Fund (IFRC-DREF) was approved for wildfire in Syria.

NAME OF THE OPERATION	Syrian Arab Republic Fire 2024
MDR-CODE	MDRSY013
DURATION	6 months (21 November 2024 to 31 May 2025)
FUNDING ALLOCATION	CHF 499,885
PEOPLE TARGETED	15,000 people

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

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent remained at the forefront of humanitarian response across Syria, addressing the needs of populations affected by conflict, displacement, and natural disasters. As the primary implementer of humanitarian aid in the country, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent prioritized inclusive and essential assistance, ensuring a do-no-harm approach while reaching millions through relief distributions, [cash and voucher assistance](#) and livelihoods support. The National Society also maintained regular disaster management operations alongside its earthquake response efforts.

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent actively supported returnees—both internally displaced and those arriving from neighbouring countries—by providing health services, legal aid and relief items. It facilitated safe crossings for students from non-government-controlled areas and Lebanon to sit for secondary school exams, offering accommodation, food and personal identification. The National Society also continued safe evacuations from Rukban camp on the Syria-Jordan border.

In response to wildfires in coastal and central Syria, the National Society launched a targeted operation to deliver multipurpose cash assistance and raise fire risk awareness among affected communities. The National Society also prepositioned essential relief items to ensure timely delivery during emergencies, with support from partners such as the China International Development Cooperation Agency.

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent strengthened its livelihoods programming by enhancing project design, beneficiary feedback mechanisms and accountability. It led the Movement Livelihoods Working Group, fostering collaboration and technical exchange among partners. Following the 2023 earthquake, the National Society expanded its health-related interventions such as operating clinics, mobile health units and emergency response teams. It distributed mental health kits, trained volunteers in psychosocial support and provided multipurpose cash and water tanks to affected families. The National Society also implemented the Syria Youth Initiative to empower displaced youth through education and entrepreneurship.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided support to the Syrian Arab Red Crescent in areas such as prepositioning essential relief items, acquiring food parcels, and development strategic direction for livelihoods initiatives, as well as guidance in project design. The IFRC supported the National Society in designing templates and analysing the data obtained in the surveys to collect beneficiary feedback and measure and ensure the relevance of the livelihoods programming. IFRC is a member and cochair of the Movement Livelihoods Working Group established in 2023.

The **British Red Cross** supports the National Society's cash and voucher assistance ([CVA](#)) preparedness efforts.

The **German Red Cross** supports the National Society in bolstering logistical capacity, supports staff, infrastructure and emergency operations. It also contributes towards essential relief items distribution and training.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** provided support in rehabilitating critical water infrastructure and medical facilities, restoring access to safe water for millions.



Health and wellbeing

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent led comprehensive health and wellbeing interventions across Syria, addressing the compounded impacts of conflict, economic hardship and natural disasters. The National Society expanded access to primary healthcare through mobile and static clinics, emergency medical services, nutrition programmes and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS). The National Society prioritized the management of communicable and non-communicable diseases, maternal and child health, and disability inclusion, reaching millions in need.

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent operated a wide network of Mobile Health Units (MHUs), delivering essential medical services to hard-to-reach and underserved communities. These units provided consultations, medications, and referrals, playing a critical role during emergencies and displacements. The National Society also ran primary healthcare clinics in Rural Damascus and Homs, offering general, paediatric, and gynaecological care, and supported maternal and child health services at Al-Zahera Hospital.

The National Society strengthened emergency medical services (EMS) through operational support, training, and strategic planning. It maintained EMS centres across several governorates, ensuring timely and life-saving care. The Syrian Arab Red Crescent also advanced its disability inclusion efforts by providing physical rehabilitation services, assistive devices, and awareness campaigns, while adapting health facilities to improve accessibility.

Under Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), the National Society's Water and Rehabilitation teams improved access to safe water and sanitation, rehabilitating infrastructure and promoting hygiene practices. These efforts supported health outcomes by preventing waterborne diseases and enhancing living conditions in schools and healthcare facilities.

Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) remained a core focus. The Syrian Arab Red Crescent operated mental health clinics, mobile PSS teams, and community centres, offering structured support, case management, and vocational training. It trained staff and volunteers in psychological first aid, cognitive behavioural therapy, and protection principles to enhance service delivery.

The Syria Arab Red Crescent also led community-based health and first aid (CBHFA) programmes, empowering communities through health literacy, disease prevention and hygiene promotion. These teams addressed prevalent health issues such as cholera, respiratory infections, and malnutrition, while promoting breastfeeding, menstrual hygiene and heat prevention.

Throughout the year, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent collaborated with Movement partners to enhance healthcare delivery. It received support for training health professionals, digitizing health records, rehabilitating facilities and procuring ambulances and medical supplies. These partnerships enabled the Syrian Arab Red Crescent to respond swiftly to emerging needs, including the influx of displaced populations and the aftermath of the 2023 earthquake.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** provides technical and financial support to the Syrian Arab Red Crescent to enhance its services targeting vulnerable internally displaced peoples and migrants. This includes healthcare initiatives, livelihoods support programme, rehabilitation initiatives, or increasing community awareness about internally displaced people and migrants within the host country.

The **Danish Red Cross** provided support to the National Society under its health and wellbeing initiatives which included psychosocial support, emergency medical services, capacity building initiatives, among others.

The **French Red Cross** provided support to the National Society in infection prevention and control and emergency medical services.

The **German Red Cross** provided support to the National Society under its health and wellbeing initiatives to ensure continuity of healthcare services.

The **Japanese Red Cross Society** supported the National Society in its interventions under health and wellbeing.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** supported the National Society in healthcare initiatives which aimed to increase access to essential health services for communities in need.

The **Swedish Red Cross** provided support for the National Society's primary healthcare services which included coverage of running costs, salaries, capacity building for staff and the purchase of medical supplies and medication.

The **Swiss Red Cross** provided support to the National Society in areas such as WASH, emergency medical services, cholera prevention and training.



Migration and displacement

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent responded to the needs of returnees who have been internally displaced and those arriving from neighbouring countries by providing relief items, health services and referrals to its branches and sub-branches depending on the destination of the returnees. Safe evacuation from Rukban camp located between the Syrian and Jordanian border continued during this reporting period. The National Society also supported the family reunification between government-controlled and out-of-controlled areas as an auxiliary to public authorities. The National Society's response to the earthquake in Syria also targeted internally displaced people and migrants in the provision of essential healthcare and livelihood services and provided timely assistance to those most affected by the crisis in Syria.

Between late September and November 2024, Syria saw a large influx of displaced individuals due to the regional crisis and hostilities in Lebanon. In response, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent established humanitarian service points ([HSPs](#)), registered affected individuals, and provided critical support, including transportation, legal aid, and family reunification services.

The National Society assisted vulnerable groups, including unaccompanied children, people with chronic illnesses, and female-headed households. It also facilitated evacuations, ensured dignified transfers of deceased individuals, and provided essential legal and communication support.

IFRC network joint support

The **IFRC** provides technical and financial support to the Syrian Arab Red Crescent to enhance its services targeting vulnerable internally displaced peoples and migrants. This includes healthcare initiatives, livelihoods support programme, rehabilitation initiatives, or increasing community awareness about internally displaced people and migrants within the host country

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



The Syrian Arab Red Crescent swiftly dispatched teams to the affected regions to support people affected by earthquake (Photo: Syrian Arab Red Crescent)



Values, power and inclusion

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent strengthened its commitment to inclusive humanitarian action by expanding protection and community services across Syria. The National Society operated community centres and mobile psychosocial support teams, reaching remote areas where public services were scarce. These centres offered structured psychosocial support, recreational and educational activities, and handicraft sessions for children and adults, helping communities cope with protection threats such as early marriage, child labour and exploitation.

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent advanced its institutional capacity in Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI). The National Society finalized a two-year PGI Plan of Action, trained hundreds of volunteers and staff, and adapted global PGI tools to the Syrian context. The Syrian Arab Red Crescent also introduced child safeguarding risk analysis tools to strengthen protection practices and reduce harm against children, in line with its Child Protection Policy.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided both financial and technical support to the Syrian Arab Red Crescent in its objectives under values, power and inclusion.

The **British Red Cross** supported GBV case managers, piloted integrated livelihoods and GBV approaches, and promoted Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) standards.

The **Danish Red Cross** focused on institutionalizing CEA, conducting workshops and feedback simulations in nine branches.

The **German Red Cross** reinforced the National Society's sub-branch capacities in hard-to-reach areas, enabling local teams to deliver essential services including protection, health, and psychosocial support.

ENABLING LOCAL ACTORS



Strategic and operational coordination

Progress by the National Society against objectives

IFRC membership coordination

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

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

The **British Red Cross** focuses its support to the Syrian Arab Red Crescent on disaster management, cash and voucher assistance, and National Society development, including for core administrative functions. The British Red Cross supports the National Society's work on early recovery actions such as livelihoods and food security. The British Red Cross also supports the Syrian Arab Red Crescent's profile as a strong humanitarian actor.

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

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

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

The **French Red Cross** is supporting the National Society in providing services to earthquake-affected communities by restoring WASH services, reinforcing health and hygiene promotion, and preventing infectious diseases.

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

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

The **Swedish Red Cross** supports the Syrian Arab Red Crescent's primary health clinics, mental health clinics, and psychosocial support interventions. It will also continue to support the National Society in developing and rolling

out its community engagement and accountability work plan, aligning with its strategy for institutionalizing CEA in 2024-2025.

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

Movement coordination

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

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

External coordination

In its role as auxiliary to the public authorities, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent acts as Syria's national coordinator for humanitarian aid, as mandated by the Syrian Government in 2008. It is also a key member of the National Humanitarian and Disaster Response Committees at national and governorate levels and an essential partner to several international organizations. The National Society works closely alongside several key government departments, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, the Ministry of Local Administration and Environment, and the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reforms.

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent collaborates with a wide range of local and international partners. It works with UN agencies such as UNFPA, UNHCR, UNDP, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, and INGOs including Action Against Hunger, ADRA, AVSI, COOPI, Danish Refugee Council, Lutheran World Relief, MEDAIR, Oxfam, Premiere Urgence, Secours Islamique France, Terre des Hommes, Intersos and Triangle.

In addition, the IFRC supports the Syrian Arab Red Crescent in its interventions through partnerships with DG-ECHO, the Government of Japan, Global Development and South-South Cooperation fund under the China International Development Cooperation Agency, the United Kingdom's UKAid and UK Met Office, and private and corporate donors. The IFRC also participates alongside the Syrian Arab Red Crescent in interagency cluster meetings and working groups, including health, shelter and household items, and food security and livelihoods.



National Society development

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent advanced its National Society development through strategic investments in branch capacity, governance and institutional systems. With support from the IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance ([NSIA](#)) and the ICRC, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent expanded its Branch Development Project from eight to fourteen branches, guided by a newly finalized roadmap for 2024–2027. The project focused on enhancing technical capacities, promoting autonomy at the branch level, and integrating cross-cutting themes such as Protection, Gender, Inclusion (PGI), and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA).

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent endorsed a comprehensive National Society Development Framework to consolidate planning, programming, and service delivery. It trained staff in risk management, developed a national risk register, and adopted a Risk Management Policy to strengthen organizational resilience. To improve coordination, the National Society appointed focal points and maintained regular technical working group meetings, ensuring harmonized support from Movement partners.

The National Society also standardized volunteer management through a new Volunteering Development approach and expanded its CEA footprint to 11 branches. CEA officers collected and analysed community feedback, supported emergency responses—such as the influx from Lebanon—and integrated feedback mechanisms into all programmes. The Syrian Arab Red Crescent also used CEA institutionalization as a model to guide PGI mainstreaming, developing practical tools such as a PGI briefing brochure for volunteers.

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent strengthened its digital transformation through the launch of an e-learning platform funded by the Empress Shōken Fund. This platform delivered training on safeguarding, child protection, and the Code of Conduct, ensuring consistent learning across all branches. Additionally, the National Society finalized terms for a new Resource Mobilization Strategy (2025–2027), exploring innovative fundraising methods including digital and individual giving.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provided both financial and technical support to the Syrian Arab Red Crescent in its initiatives under National Society development. This includes the development of relevant strategies, staff and volunteer capacity building initiatives, technical guidance to the National Society, among others. IFRC funding mechanisms such as the IFRC-ICRC National Society Investment Alliance (NSIA) and the IFRC Capacity Building Fund (CBF) are utilized for National Society development initiatives.

The **Danish Red Cross** provided support to the National Society in areas such as operational planning, feedback mechanisms, monitoring and evaluation, among others.

The **Swiss Red Cross** facilitated participations of National Society employee in an external training on humanitarian information analysis in Uganda. Every new project supported by the Swedish Red Cross incorporates a National Society development component at the outcome level, allowing the National Society to define its priorities in areas such as local governance, leadership, core capacities, and community empowerment. This approach ensures that humanitarian programs not only provide immediate assistance but also contribute to long-term institutional strengthening and sustainability within the Syrian Arab Red Crescent.



Humanitarian diplomacy

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent continues to promote a stronger positioning in the overall response and recovery efforts in Syria through strengthened advocacy and humanitarian diplomacy efforts. The National Society attended and developed joint key messages for the Brussels Conference ‘Supporting the Future of Syria and the Region’ profiling the work of the Movement in Syria.

During the reporting period, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent actively engaged with donors and relevant government agencies and stakeholders to strengthen the understanding of the National Society’s auxiliary role, positioning and voice in humanitarian and development interventions for an increase in public trust and understanding. In December 2024, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent participated in a virtual briefing to brief a strategically selected audience of diplomats on the regional aspect of the humanitarian situation and the Movement’s collective response.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC is supporting the Syrian Arab Red Crescent in addressing the highly sensitive communication requirements that come with complex conflict situations through strategic briefings, discussion papers, key messages, among others. It also supports the National Society in advocating with both external and internal stakeholders to bolster the National Society’s visibility and to highlight humanitarian needs in Syria.

The **Danish Red Cross** provided support to the National Society under its humanitarian diplomacy initiatives.



Accountability and agility (cross-cutting)

Progress by the National Society against objectives

In 2024, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent prioritized accountability and agility as core pillars of its organizational strategy. The National Society finalized its risk management policy, established a dedicated unit, and developed a risk register to monitor and mitigate operational risks. The Syrian Arab Red Crescent trained staff to strengthen a culture of risk awareness and conducted specialized armoured vehicle training to enhance safety in high-risk environments.

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent advanced its digital transformation by preparing for the next phase of its roadmap, focusing on unified reporting systems, infrastructure upgrades, and data protection. It improved technological capacity at branch level, enhanced its Health Information System, and maintained close coordination with IFRC's regional IT team. The launch of an e-learning platform enabled widespread training on safeguarding policies, further embedding accountability across operations.

The National Society made progress in rolling out its Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system, transitioning to Microsoft Dynamics 365 Business Central. It collaborated with partners to finalize technical requirements, strengthen infrastructure, and improve system reliability. It also developed manuals for warehouse and fleet operations, contributing to logistics self-sufficiency and cost recovery.

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent expanded its Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) mechanisms, integrating feedback systems into all programmes and deploying CEA officers across branches. It responded to community needs during emergencies, closed feedback loops, and institutionalized CEA practices with support from Movement partners. The National Society also strengthened its Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) and communications units, improving program oversight and public engagement.

IFRC network joint support

The IFRC provides both technical and financial assistance to the National Society in its efforts under accountability and agility.

The **British Red Cross** provided support towards the development and roll out of the Enterprise Resource Planning system and other areas under accountability and agility.

The **French Red Cross** provided in-kind donations to support National Society's IT infrastructure.

The **German Red Cross** supports Syrian Arab Red Crescent with the development of the warehouse manual guide and has continued in the same direction, with the development of the fleet manual.

The **Norwegian Red Cross** provides support to the National Society in strengthening operational capacity, setting the foundation for continued enhancements.

The **Swedish Red Cross** supports the National Society to expand complaints and feedback mechanism to other programmes and close the feedback loops.

Q4. AFFECTED PERSONS (PEOPLE REACHED)

See cover pages

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

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

Q6. RISK MANAGEMENT

This information is not available in Annual Reports

Q7. EXIT STRATEGY AND SUSTAINABILITY

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

Q8. LESSONS LEARNED

- **Enhanced Resource Mobilization and Diversification**

Lesson: Funding gaps due to increasing needs and declining funding significantly impacted program implementation, particularly in the health and food security sectors.

Future Application: The IFRC will step up strategic resource mobilization efforts, including engaging non-traditional donors and strengthening partnerships. A more comprehensive donor mapping and fundraising strategy will be developed, and alternative funding sources (e.g., digital fundraising) will be explored to ensure a steady flow of resources.

- **Integrating Climate and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)**

Lesson: Limited climate-related risk mapping and baseline assessments hindered the integration of climate-smart approaches into WASH and other sectors.

Future Application: A focus on conducting climate risk assessments and integrating climate-smart tools into planning and implementation processes will be prioritized. Training on climate-smart DRR approaches will be expanded to build staff confidence and leadership in this area.

- **Risk Management and Organizational Resilience**

Lesson: The impact of economic sanctions and fuel shortages slowed down program implementation, highlighting the need for more robust risk management strategies.

Future Application: The National Society's risk management culture will be further strengthened by expanding risk registers, conducting regular risk assessments, and implementing mitigation measures. Efforts will also be made to diversify suppliers and explore alternative energy solutions, such as solar power, to reduce dependency on fuel.

- **Digital Transformation for Enhanced Efficiency**

Lesson: The introduction of new digital systems (e.g., ERP) increased workloads due to lengthy and unclear procedures for funds transfers and procurement.

Future Application: Training and support on new digital systems will be prioritized to ensure smooth adoption and reduce administrative burdens. Standard operating procedures (SOPs) will be developed to guide staff through key digital processes, improving operational efficiency.

SUCCESS STORIES



1

A Journey of Hope: Joseph Jabbour's Story

Childhood is a time of joy, curiosity, and adventure. Yet, for 10-year-old Joseph Jabbour, muscular dystrophy had taken away much of that experience. Living under the care of his grandparents while his parents were abroad, Joseph struggled with generalized muscle weakness, making it difficult for him to move freely. His condition not only affected his physical abilities but also his confidence and willingness to engage with the world around him. He preferred to stay indoors, avoiding interaction with his peers and even his caregivers.

Understanding Joseph's challenges, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent's Mobile Physiotherapy Team in Lattakia made it their mission to bring joy and independence back into his life. During their initial assessment, the team developed a comprehensive physical rehabilitation plan, incorporating physical therapy, mobility support, and inclusive education. Over the course of six dedicated physiotherapy sessions, Joseph engaged in range-of-motion exercises, muscle strengthening, and balance training—all aimed at improving his mobility and overall well-being.

Recognizing the strain on his grandparents and Joseph's reluctance to step outside, the team provided him with a wheelchair. This not only eased the burden on his caregivers but also encouraged him to explore the outdoors and regain a sense of independence. To promote a healthier lifestyle, the team's nurse offered guidance on preventing obesity, a common concern for children with limited physical activity.

Beyond the physical therapy sessions, the team prioritized Joseph's social and emotional well-being. They conducted six awareness sessions on disability inclusion, educating both Joseph and his grandparents about his right to education, healthcare, care, and play. These sessions empowered his family to support him in engaging with his community, fostering a more inclusive and accepting environment.

The impact of these efforts became evident as Joseph's confidence grew. He began looking forward to going outside, eagerly anticipating the team's visits. In November 2024, he took a remarkable step forward by participating in a community event designed to integrate children with disabilities into recreational and physical activities. For the first time in a long while, Joseph played alongside other children, laughing and enjoying the moment. His joy continued into the holiday season when he actively participated in Christmas celebrations with his grandparents, marking a new chapter in his life filled with hope and connection.

Since muscular dystrophy is a progressive condition, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent's Mobile Physiotherapy Team remains committed to supporting Joseph with ongoing therapy. Their dedication ensures that he continues to build his strength, delay the progression of his condition, and embrace life to the fullest. Joseph's story is a testament to the power of rehabilitation, inclusion, and the unwavering support of a compassionate community. Through the dedication of the Syrian Red Crescent Society team, he is no longer just a child with a disability—he is a child reclaiming his childhood, one joyful step at a time.

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

DATA SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

- **Timeframe and alignment:** The reporting timeframe for this overview is covering the period from 1 January to 31 December 2024. However, due to the diversity of the IFRC and differences in fiscal years, this coverage may not fully align for some National Societies.
- **Financial overview:** This overview consolidates data reported by the National Society and its IFRC network partners, as well as data extracted from IFRC's financial systems. All reported figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities. The financial data with a grey background is solely reported by the National Society, including the funding sources. Financial reporting is often times estimated depending on availability of financial figures, closing of financial periods, and may be incomplete. 'Not reported' could sometimes mean 'not applicable'. Also note that funding requirements are already reflected in the published 2024 IFRC network country plan. The total funding requirements show what the IFRC network has sought to raise for the given year through different channels: funding through the IFRC, through participating National Societies as bilateral support, and through the host National Society from non-IFRC network sources. All figures should include the administrative and operational costs of the different entities.
 - » Host National Society funding requirements not coming from IFRC network sources can comprise a variety of sources, as demonstrated when reporting on income in the IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System
 - » Participating National Society funding requirements for bilateral support are those validated by respective headquarters, and often represent mainly secured funding
 - » IFRC funding requirements comprise both what is sourced from the IFRC core budget and what is sought through emergency and thematic funding. This includes participating National Societies' multilateral support through IFRC, and all other IFRC sources of funding
- **Missing data and breakdowns:** National Societies have diverse data collection systems and processes that may not align with the standardized indicators. Data may not be available for some indicators, for some National Societies. This may lead to inconsistencies across different reporting tools as well as potential under or over-estimation of the efforts led by all.
- **Reporting bias:** The data informing this Federation-wide overview is self-reported by each National Society (or its designated support entity) which is the owner and gatekeeper, and responsible for accuracy and updating. IFRC tries to triangulate the data provided by the National Societies with previous data and other data in the public domain.
- **Definitions:**
 - » **Local units:** ALL subdivisions of a National Society that coordinate and deliver services to people. These include ALL levels (provincial, state, city, district branches, sections or chapters, headquarters, and regional and intermediate offices, as well as community-based units)
 - » **Branches:** A Branch has its roles, responsibilities and relationship with the National Headquarters defined through the National Society's Statutes, including the level of autonomy given, especially in the area of its legal status, mobilising local resources and building local partnerships, and the decisions it makes. It has a local-level decision-making mechanism through its Branch members, board and volunteers, equally defined through the National Society's Statutes

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

- [SY_Syria AR Financials.pdf](#)(Note: This financial report link will be fed upon the completion of the audit. For emergencies for which a financial report is not yet available, see [MDRSY013](#))
- [IFRC network country plans](#)
- [Subscribe for updates](#)
- [Live Disaster Response Emergency Fund \(DREF\) data](#)
- Operational information: [IFRC GO platform](#)
- National Society data: [IFRC Federation-wide Databank and Reporting System](#)
- [Evaluations database](#)

Contact information

Mrs. Raya Ramadan

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

Karin Sorensen

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

Yara Yassine

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

Sumitha Martin

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