

# OPERATION UPDATE

## MENA| Middle East Complex Emergency

|                                                                                                                                          |                                                                           |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Emergency appeal №:</b> MDRS2005<br><b>Emergency appeal launched:</b> 18/10/2023<br><b>Operational Strategy published:</b> 28/02/2024 | <b>Glide №:</b><br><b>CE-2023-000186-PSE</b>                              |
| <b>Operation update no 5</b><br><b>Date of issue:</b> 24/10/2025                                                                         | <b>Timeframe covered by this update:</b><br>From 18/10/2023 to 31/08/2025 |
| <b>Operation timeframe:</b> initially 26 months<br>(18/10/2023 - 31/12/2025) extended until 31/12/2026                                   | <b>Number of people targeted:</b> 1,363,821                               |
| <b>Funding requirements (CHF):</b><br>CHF 185 million through the IFRC Emergency Appeal<br>CHF 200 million Federation-wide               | <b>DREF amount initially allocated:</b><br>CHF 3 million                  |



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## How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to 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, to prevent and alleviate human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

## SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW: OPT

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Nearly two years into the escalation that began on 7 October 2023, the humanitarian crisis across the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt) continues to deepen. The last IFRC operational update covering May 2025 highlighted catastrophic conditions in Gaza and a worsening protection environment in the West Bank. Since June, both contexts have seen further deterioration, marked by a famine declaration in parts of Gaza and intensifying violence and displacement in the West Bank.

### GAZA

On the last day of August 2025, the number of fatalities in the Gaza Strip since October 2023 approximated 63,557 Palestinians and injuries 160,660, according to the [Unified Dashboard](#). Displacement reached unprecedented levels, with 90 percent of the population (around 2.1 million people) uprooted, many repeatedly, into overcrowded shelters or makeshift encampments (OCHA). An estimated 82 percent of the Gaza Strip was either designated as Israeli militarized zones or placed under displacement orders, severely limiting safe refuge and humanitarian access. ([OCHA](#)).

Access to humanitarian aid remains critically constrained. Following the suspension of large-scale aid entry earlier in the year, very limited supplies were allowed through mid-2025, but these flows have since been further reduced. In late August, Israeli authorities declared Gaza City a “combat zone,” effectively ending the tactical pauses that had permitted restricted food deliveries.

This has exacerbated an already catastrophic hunger crisis. On 22 August 2025, famine (IPC Phase 5) was confirmed in the Gaza Governorate ([IPC](#) snapshot). Over half a million people in the Gaza Strip are facing catastrophic conditions characterized by starvation, destitution, and death, while an additional 1.07 million people (54 percent) were in Emergency IPC Phase 4 and 396,000 (20 percent) in Crisis IPC Phase 3. Between mid-August and September, conditions were expected to worsen with Famine projected to expand to Deir al-Balah and Khan Younis. The crisis is not just a food crisis; it is a nutritional emergency, potentially causing long-term irreversible damage. ([WFP](#)). Between 1 January and 9 September 2025, the [MoH](#) reported 349 deaths, including 92 children (73 under five). Since January 2025, 502 acutely malnourished children with medical complications have been admitted to stabilization centers.

The public health situation in Gaza remained near collapse as continued hostilities, restrictions on the entry of medical items and medicines, and destruction of infrastructure devastated the health system. Ninety-four percent of hospitals are damaged or destroyed; the remaining few operate at extreme overcapacity. ([WHO](#)) Essential medicines are nearly exhausted, with 54 percent of essential drugs and 66 percent of medical disposables at zero stock. According to reports from [MoH](#) as of August, over 15,800 patients need urgent evacuation for care not available in Gaza.

Routine immunization activities are disrupted with thousands of infants likely missing their routine doses of polio, measles, diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTP), placing them at heightened risk in overcrowded shelters where disease transmission is rapid. Compounding this, outbreaks of measles and acute diarrheal diseases are increasing, while the health system is unable to implement catch-up vaccination campaigns.

Gaza remains the most dangerous place in the world to be an aid worker and the most challenging to deliver humanitarian assistance. Since the conflict escalation on 7 October 2023, at least 531 aid workers have been killed and 126 injured in Gaza (some in the line of duty). Staff exhaustion and hunger are acute, directly impacting their capacity to provide quality care. Both staff and community members are experiencing rising psychological distress, and there are urgent requests for additional support for service providers. Between October 2023 and September 2025, the Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) reported the tragic loss of 39 personnel and volunteers, 23 killed in the line of duty and 16 off-duty, while the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) also reported one fatality.

## West Bank

Since the escalation of the Middle East crisis in October 2023, conditions in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, have steadily deteriorated. Intensified military operations, movement restrictions, and rising settler-related violence continue to erode civilian safety and access to essential services. By September 2025, almost 1,000 Palestinians had been killed, alongside 41 Israelis, while widespread raids and clashes had left thousands more injured ([OCHA](#)).

The humanitarian impact on communities has deepened in recent months. Since June 2025, raids and demolitions have displaced families in northern governorates. Since October 2023, over 3,000 people, especially in herding communities, have been displaced, citing settlers' attacks and access restrictions. Overall, more than 3,500 structures have been demolished or confiscated since the crisis began, leaving 7,000 people displaced, half of them children ([OCHA](#)). These incidents are not only protection concerns but also drivers of humanitarian needs, as families lose shelter, livelihoods, and safe access to services.

At the same time, restrictions on movement and economic fragility are constraining people's resilience. The partial closure of the Al-Karama/Allenby Bridge crossing, limiting cargo flows, has disrupted trade and humanitarian supply lines, further straining access to food and basic goods ([Reuters](#)). Public services are under severe pressure: in 2025 alone, the WHO has documented more than 200 attacks on health care, while the World Bank highlights hundreds of school closures and disruptions due to insecurity and fiscal stress ([WHO](#); [World Bank](#)). These overlapping shocks have heightened humanitarian needs across the West Bank, particularly in protection, health, food security, and livelihoods support.

# SITUATIONAL OVERVIEW: IMPACTED COUNTRIES

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Destabilizing effects of the conflict in Gaza continue to reverberate across the region, significantly impacting neighbouring countries, including Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria. The protracted crisis has intensified border tensions, strained public services, and disrupted key sectors such as trade and tourism. By late 2024, the conflict's spillover into southern Lebanon triggered the displacement of populations both within Lebanon and into neighbouring Syria. As a result, Lebanon and Syria saw their fragile socio-economic conditions further deteriorate, while Egypt and Jordan faced growing

economic pressure. These interconnected challenges are deepening vulnerabilities across the region and underscore the urgent need for sustained international support and a coordinated regional response to prevent further destabilization.

## LEBANON

Hostilities along Lebanon's southern border, which began in the wake of the Gaza conflict, have led to significant internal displacement, particularly in the South, the Bekaa, and the suburbs of Beirut. The violence escalated sharply during six weeks from September to November 2024, resulting in serious humanitarian impacts. By late March 2025, Lebanese authorities reported more than 4,000 fatalities, including at least 300 children, and approximately 17,200 people injured. ([OCHA-Lebanon](#))

Although a ceasefire was announced in November 2024, hostilities have persisted, especially in southern Lebanon and Beirut's southern suburbs. Continued airstrikes and military incursions have caused further civilian casualties. The prolonged violence has hampered stabilization efforts, hindered humanitarian access, and delayed the return of displaced families. As of June, according to the joint report [IOM-DRM](#), approximately 82,632 individuals remained displaced from their homes, with 914 people sheltering in 12 collective centers.

Meanwhile, renewed conflict in Syria since 6 March, Western Syria clashes have led to a surge in violence, destruction of infrastructure, and large-scale displacement. The conflict has forced large numbers of Syrians to flee to Lebanon, and cross-border movements remain ongoing. By the end of March, nearly 20,000 Syrians had arrived in 27 towns across the North and Akkar Governorates. Many of these refugees are staying with host families or in informal shelters, placing additional pressure on already vulnerable communities. By the end of July, a total of 264,274 entries into Lebanon had been recorded. Between 2 and 18 July alone, 463,389 movements were registered across 12 official border crossing points as well as through unofficial routes. (IOM -DRM)

The combined impact of domestic conflict and the new influx of refugees has deepened Lebanon's humanitarian crisis. A significant percentage of the country's population, including refugees and migrants, remains in immense need of humanitarian assistance and long-term support. Essential services such as healthcare, water, and education are significantly disrupted. Although efforts have been scaled up, humanitarian assistance and recovery work are hindered by ongoing insecurity and access restrictions, notably in the South.

The socio-economic crisis in Lebanon has deepened significantly because of the hostilities. This situation is compounded by Lebanon's pre-existing economic turmoil, political paralysis, and humanitarian challenges. Lebanon faces hyperinflation, widespread poverty, and political instability, alongside a humanitarian crisis. The combination of these factors creates a dire situation for millions of Lebanese citizens.

## SYRIA

Thirteen years of protracted conflict, combined with deepening economic collapse and recurrent environmental shocks, have left Syria in a state of sustained humanitarian emergency. More than 90 percent of the population lives in poverty, with soaring food prices and widespread unemployment leaving millions without reliable incomes. The healthcare system is in critical condition, with over a third of hospitals partially or fully non-operational, severely limiting access to essential medical services. Climate change further aggravates these challenges, as recurrent droughts cause water

shortages, reduced crop yields, and displacement, while frequent wildfires add another layer of risk. These long-standing vulnerabilities have been intensified by recent surges in violence and political instability, further eroding living conditions.

The regional escalation in the latter months of 2024 further heightened insecurity, disrupted cross-border aid deliveries, and placed additional strain on already limited government resources, undermining public services and triggering new displacement. It also prompted a large-scale influx of people into Syria, including both Syrian returnees and Lebanese nationals seeking temporary refuge. According to the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC), between 26 September and 30 November 2024, around 581,000 individuals entered Syria, mostly through the Jdaidet Yabous crossing in Rural Damascus, with additional arrivals via Homs and Tartous. Of these, 359,085 were registered, receiving urgent assistance at border points and shelters. The incoming population was 77 percent Syrian and 23 percent Lebanese.

On 27 November 2024, the rapid transition in the leadership of the country started from Idleb toward Aleppo, Hama, and Damascus, marking a new chapter for the Syrian people. This triggered further population movements, including the return of Syrian refugees and migrants from abroad, alongside those fleeing conflict in Lebanon. Humanitarian needs continue to rise, and humanitarian actors face immense challenges amid persistent instability, uncertain governance, shifting policies, financial disruptions, liquidity shortages, and deteriorating security conditions.

These overlapping crises have pushed millions into extreme vulnerability, forcing families to resort to harmful survival strategies, including drastic cuts in food consumption and other desperate measures.

## EGYPT

Between October 2023 and August 2025, Egypt remained a key actor in the regional humanitarian response, hosting displaced individuals and families while facilitating aid efforts in support of those affected by the Gaza crisis. These contributions have taken place within a broader context of domestic socio-economic strain. The protracted conflict in Gaza, alongside heightened regional instability, has compounded existing challenges in Egypt, including persistent inflation, ongoing currency devaluation, and reduced revenues from the Suez Canal.

Following the closure of the Rafah crossing on 7 May 2024, Egypt's ability to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid to Gaza has been severely constrained. While the Kerem Shalom crossing remains partially operational, the volume of aid permitted remains limited and subject to delays. This has constrained Egypt's role as a key logistical hub, despite the continued presence of humanitarian stockpiles, medical personnel, and coordination platforms on its territory. Humanitarian actors have also reported limitations and - since March 2025 - a cessation in medical evacuation pathways. The subsequently increasing operational uncertainty underscores the need for sustained diplomatic engagement to restore access and scale up assistance.

The Egyptian Red Crescent is formally mandated by the Government of Egypt as the sole consignee for all humanitarian aid entering Gaza from Egypt. In this capacity, the Egyptian Red Crescent (ERC) has played a central role in coordinating and managing the delivery of aid on behalf of UN agencies, international NGOs, Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) partners, states, and donors.

On 27 July 2025, the Karem Abu Salem / Kerem Shalom crossing was reopened, allowing aid trucks to flow to Gaza from the Egyptian side, after being completely closed for 148 days, exacerbating the catastrophic humanitarian crisis.

## **JORDAN**

Jordan is currently facing prolonged socio-economic pressures compounded by escalating regional tensions, with direct consequences for humanitarian needs and operational capacity. Enduring structural challenges such as elevated unemployment rates, especially among youth, rising inflation, and increased living costs are driving growing public dissatisfaction. Demonstrations, frequently peaking on Fridays, reflect widespread frustration with the economic situation and perceptions of inadequate government response.

The ongoing conflict in Gaza, along with the recent escalation in the West Bank, has further intensified public sentiment, sparking widespread demonstrations in solidarity with Palestinians. Concurrently, the broader regional landscape remains unstable. Meanwhile, regional volatility continues to affect national stability. Jordan's northern border with Syria remains a source of concern due to security incidents, including smuggling, irregular crossings, and trafficking. However, a relative decline in such incidents has been observed in recent months following the shift in power in Syria.

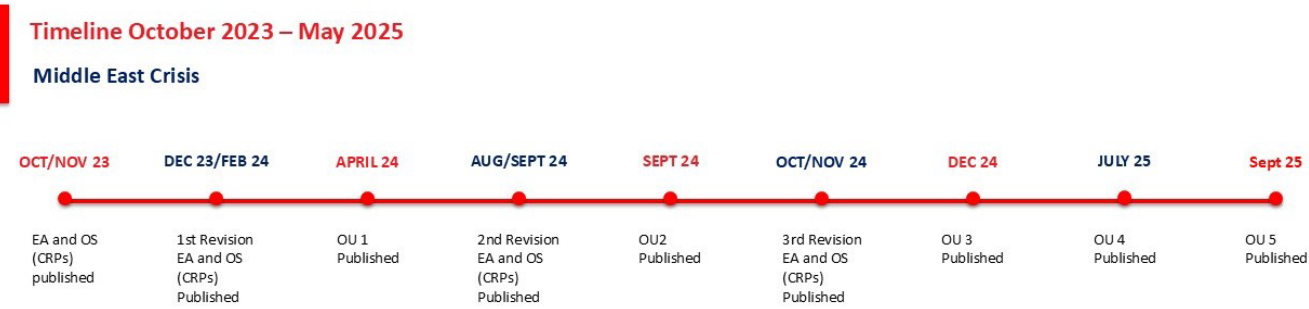
As one of the world's highest refugee-hosting countries per capita, Jordan is home to a population in which nearly one-third comprises refugees and displaced persons from various crises. This prolonged situation places considerable strain on national systems, especially in the health, education, housing, and livelihoods sectors. Vulnerabilities among host communities, particularly in urban and peri-urban areas, are rising due to dwindling access to essential services and deepening economic hardship.

Jordan has also become a key humanitarian coordination and logistics hub for the Gaza response. The Jordan National Red Crescent Society, in partnership with Movement partners, has taken a lead role in facilitating the cross-border delivery of humanitarian assistance through its function as an RCRC logistics hub.

Looking forward, the intersection of regional conflict, economic fragility, and continued displacement is expected to exacerbate humanitarian vulnerabilities across the country.

# UPDATE ON STRATEGY

The IFRC [Emergency Appeal](#) for the Middle East Complex Crisis was launched on October 18, 2023. It complements the Palestine Red Crescent Society's frontline response in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank through supporting the humanitarian activities of National Societies in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria. Please refer to the [IFRC GO platform](#) to access all published documents.



The Middle East Complex Crisis Emergency Appeal addresses critical humanitarian needs by providing life-saving aid, supporting displaced populations, and strengthening local capacities in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria. Rooted in humanitarian principles and solidarity, the response emphasizes adaptability, preparedness, and a multi-sectoral approach to maximize impact.

In the broader context of the ongoing Gaza conflict, regional tensions sharply escalated between 13 and 24 June 2025, as Israel and Iran entered a nine-day escalation of hostilities. These developments prompted heightened readiness efforts related to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) hazards in neighboring countries, potentially at risk of spillover effects. In this response, a DREF allocation was approved to support the Lebanese Red Cross, the Syrian Red Crescent, Jordanian Red Crescent, and regional preparedness, focused on CBRN readiness measures, including the pre-stocking of items, community awareness activities, and preparedness trainings.

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| <div><div><div>1,363,821</div><div>people targeted</div></div></div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | <div><div></div><div><div>FUNDING REQUIREMENT</div><div><div>IFRC Secretariat</div><div>CHF 185 M</div></div><div><div>Federation-Wide</div><div>CHF 200M</div></div></div></div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <div><div>The initial numbers of men, women, girls, and boys to be targeted fall into two categories:</div><div><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Wounded and ill persons in need of medical support, affected by the current crisis, as well as Palestinian families stranded in neighbouring countries.</li></ul></div><div>People from Egypt, Lebanon, Jordan, and Syria affected by the ongoing tensions and possible conflict spillover in areas that the respective National Society can reach, including displaced people and host communities.</div></div> | <div><div>Due to the ongoing escalation and worsening humanitarian crisis, the Federation-wide Emergency Appeal was revised twice, increasing the total funding ask from the initial CHF 30 million to CHF 100 million, then CHF 200 million Federation-wide.</div><div>This adjustment aimed to address the growing needs more effectively, respond to population movements caused by hostilities, and maintain flexibility to adapt to the evolving context and prepare for future developments and recovery actions.</div></div> |

The appeal focuses on three key areas:

1. **LOGISTICS:** Strengthening supply chain capacities to ensure the efficient delivery of humanitarian aid to Gaza. This includes the reception, clearance, storage, and forwarding of humanitarian assistance through designated humanitarian aid corridors, addressing immediate and urgent needs.
2. **INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE:** Providing comprehensive support to medical evacuees and their companions, stranded Palestinians, dual citizens, and displaced populations. This includes shelter, cash, and voucher assistance (CVA), health services, and mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), tailored to meet their essential needs.
3. **PREPAREDNESS:** Enhancing the readiness and response capacity of the four countries involved to rapidly scale operations as required. This will ensure flexibility to adapt to evolving scenarios and respond effectively to the scale and complexity of the crisis, including CBRN risks.

In view of the protracted nature of the Middle East crisis and the deepening humanitarian needs across the region, the operation timeframe has been extended by 12 months, until 31 December 2026. This extension is essential to sustain life-saving assistance, support recovery efforts, and maintain operational readiness amid ongoing volatility. Despite significant progress, access constraints, recurrent displacement, and deteriorating public services continue to hinder the delivery of aid and the stabilization of affected communities.

The extension will allow National Societies and the IFRC to reinforce logistics corridors, scale up integrated assistance, and strengthen preparedness capacities in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria. It also ensures continuity in addressing critical gaps in health, shelter, protection, and food security, while adapting to evolving scenarios, including potential escalations and cross-border movements. The additional year is vital to uphold humanitarian principles, safeguard vulnerable populations, and build resilience in one of the most complex operational environments globally.

### Strategic Imperatives:

- ***Sustain regional logistics lifelines*** – Keep Egypt and Jordan operational as the Movement's backbone for Gaza and West Bank access, ensuring continuity of large-scale cross-border aid.
- ***Protect essential health systems*** – Safeguard Emergency Medical Services (EMS), Medico-Social, and Blood Transfusion services in Lebanon, and sustain SARC's mobile health and ambulance operations in Syria.
- ***Scale preparedness and resilience*** – Pre-position relief stocks, reinforce warehousing, establish Emergency Operations Centers, and strengthen branch-level readiness across all four countries.
- ***Reinforce humanitarian diplomacy*** – Advocate for predictable humanitarian access, reduce bureaucratic impediments, and promote donor flexibility while reaffirming National Societies' auxiliary roles.
- ***Prioritize volunteer duty of care*** – Expand insurance, psychosocial support, safety equipment, and risk management to sustain a motivated and protected frontline workforce.

## OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS AND RISKS

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This response builds on lessons learned from previous National Society operations, emphasizing preparedness, alignment with mandate, and adaptability to rapidly changing conditions. Ongoing gap analyses help identify emerging needs and guide adjustments, especially in the face of limited resources and overstretched capacities.

### CONSTRAINTS

- **Limited humanitarian access:** In Gaza, border closures and restrictions on aid entry into Gaza have significantly delayed the delivery of essential goods and services, affecting both the timeliness and effectiveness of the humanitarian response. These delays risk the deterioration of goods and hinder the provision of urgent medical and other assistance. In Lebanon, access had previously been limited due to bombardments; however, the situation has improved following the ceasefire.

### RISKS

- **Security risks:** The volatile security environment in oPt, Lebanon, and Syria continues to pose serious risks to humanitarian staff and volunteers. In Gaza, intensified hostilities since March 2025 and recurrent escalations in the West Bank have resulted in significant safety concerns for PRCS staff and volunteers, including movement restrictions and exposure to violence, as well as damage to facilities, ambulances, and hospitals, further disrupting access to care for thousands. In Lebanon, the ceasefire agreed in November 2024 remains in place, though localized strikes and sporadic incidents continue to threaten stability in the South and Beqaa. In Syria, relative stability persists following the government change in late 2024, with improved access for humanitarian actors; however, targeted violence and localized unrest remain a concern. Meanwhile, in Jordan and Egypt, the security situation is broadly stable, though both face increased pressure from regional conflicts: Jordan remains exposed to the spillover effects of Gaza and border dynamics, while Egypt faces localized risks from conflict and crime in some operational areas. Comprehensive contingency measures and security protocols remain in place across all delegations to safeguard staff and volunteers.
- **Protection-related risks:** Ongoing hostilities and mass displacement in Gaza and the West Bank, combined with displacement in South Lebanon and parts of Syria, continue to pose significant protection challenges. Vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly, and the injured remain disproportionately affected, and access restrictions compound risks of exclusion. In Syria, while the relative stability has allowed some returnees to resettle, secondary displacement persists due to targeted violence and limited services. In Jordan and Egypt, the influx of refugees from Gaza and Sudan has heightened protection needs, particularly in host communities with strained resources. The operation continues to prioritize both mainstreamed and specialized protection services to ensure a safe, dignified, and inclusive response.
- **Population Movement risks:** Displacement dynamics remain fluid across the region. In Lebanon, most individuals displaced during the late 2024 escalation have returned following the ceasefire, although some areas in the South remain inaccessible. In Syria, improved stability has prompted an influx of returnees, though insecurity continues to trigger secondary displacement both internally and across borders. In Palestine, mass displacement persists in Gaza and parts of the West Bank, exacerbating humanitarian needs and increasing exposure to protection risks. Access restrictions into Jordan and Egypt continue to limit cross-border movements, while both countries are also experiencing increased strain from refugee arrivals linked to the Gaza and Sudan crises.

- **Logistics and warehousing risks:** The collapse of access routes into Gaza since March 2025 has led to stockpiling of aid in Jordan and Egypt, increasing storage and maintenance costs of items, and risks of item expiry. In Lebanon, operational continuity has been impacted by procurement delays and challenges linked to the ERP rollout. In Syria, liquidity constraints and a low burn rate of funds continue to affect program delivery. In Jordan, risks linked to ERP functionality and information management persist, while in Egypt, limited HR capacity and reporting compliance gaps are affecting operational efficiency.
- **Financial and Funding Risks:** Across all delegations, funding constraints remain a key operational risk. Palestine, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and Egypt all report inadequate or diminishing funding, linked to global donor fatigue, competing emergencies, and reductions in humanitarian financing. These pressures risk undermining program continuity and the ability to meet humanitarian needs at scale.
- **Fraud and Corruption risks:** Where emergency procurement, liquidity constraints, and large-scale relief operations are involved, the risk of fraud and corruption remains a potential concern. In line with the IFRC Fraud and Corruption Prevention and Control Policy, all delegations maintain robust internal controls, conduct regular staff training, and conduct continuous monitoring to minimize exposure and ensure transparency and accountability.



# SUMMARY OF THE RESPONSE

With support from the IFRC, the National Societies of Lebanon, Syria, Egypt, and Jordan have been at the forefront of the humanitarian response to the ongoing Middle East crisis. In each country, context-specific strategies have been rolled out to meet the diverse and evolving needs of displaced individuals, host communities, and other vulnerable groups impacted by the conflict. Efforts have centered on delivering life-saving aid, enhancing logistics capacities, and bolstering preparedness for potential escalations. The following is an overview of the response efforts undertaken by each National Society to date.

## National Society Footprint



## LEBANON

Since the escalation of hostilities in oPt in October 2023, the Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) has played a central role in responding to the spillover impact along Lebanon's southern border. LRC has provided humanitarian assistance to affected communities, including displaced individuals and host families, encompassing Lebanese, Syrian, and Palestinian populations. In parallel, LRC has strengthened preparedness through armed conflict awareness sessions, evacuation drills, and contingency planning with local stakeholders. Its Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) efforts included the establishment and training of 21 Community Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) in high-risk areas, enhancing community resilience through first aid, firefighting, search and rescue, and crisis management training.

The sharp escalation of conflict in Lebanon since September 2024 has resulted in over 4,000 fatalities, including at least 300 children, and more than 17,200 injured people, according to the last official numbers. The violence has triggered the largest wave of displacement in decades, with over 1.2 million people forced to flee their homes. As of the end of May 2025, Lebanon's healthcare system remained under severe strain, with 15 out of 153 hospitals either non-operational or functioning at limited capacity. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 173 attacks on healthcare facilities have

been recorded since the onset of the conflict, leading to the deaths of 226 healthcare workers and patients and injuring 199 others.

The Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) has been at the forefront of the response as the primary provider of prehospital care. Its interventions include ambulance services, blood transfusion, primary healthcare, psychosocial support (PSS), and the distribution of essential relief items. In response to growing needs, LRC has scaled up its operations by pre-positioning relief supplies and coordinating with relevant authorities to facilitate uninterrupted aid delivery. These efforts aim to support individuals in conflict-affected areas, displaced populations, and host communities across the country.

In the wake of the escalation of hostilities in mid-September 2024, the Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) swiftly mobilized its emergency services to address urgent humanitarian needs and provide targeted pre-hospital care in the areas most affected by the conflict. Between October 2023 and November 2024, LRC conducted 3,125 ambulance missions, transporting 1,178 injured individuals and 448 deceased. Over 1,215 Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) were deployed to deliver life-saving care and support the evacuation of vulnerable individuals affected by airstrikes and violence.

From October 2023 to June 2025, LRC also delivered extensive primary healthcare services, conducting 223,652 medical consultations and distributing 348,040 medications. Concurrently, its Disaster Management Sector (DMS) provided essential relief items, including food parcels, hygiene kits, mattresses, blankets, water, and ready-to-eat meals, to affected communities.

LRC has played a key role in enhancing coordination efforts at national and local levels, working closely with government bodies, municipalities, and ministries. Coordination systems were developed to streamline aid distribution and response activities. In collaboration with the Ministry of Education, assessments were conducted to identify schools suitable for use as collective shelters. Emergency Operations Rooms were activated in multiple districts to manage response activities and monitor population displacement. The LRC also works in close collaboration with the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH), Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Unit, Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF), and Internal Security Forces (ISF). It leads or participates in coordination forums with international and national actors, including OCHA and UNHCR, to ensure a harmonized and effective response.

Complementing LRC's efforts, the Palestinian Red Crescent Society – Lebanon Branch (PRCS-L) has expanded healthcare and social support to Palestinian refugees, particularly in refugee camps. PRCS-L continues to provide essential services, including free medical care and psychosocial support, to the most vulnerable communities impacted by the conflict.

## **SYRIA**

Since the onset of the crisis, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC), with support from the IFRC, has focused on preparedness activities, particularly in anticipation of population movement from Lebanon into Syria. Efforts included the maintenance of Disaster Management and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) vehicles, procurement of protective emblems for SARC's assets and buildings, fuel provision, and fire extinguishers servicing.

At the outset of the response, key relief items such as hygiene parcels, mattresses, and water were pre-positioned. In parallel, SARC prepared warehouses for storing non-food items (NFIs) and established shelter areas to support individuals crossing the border.

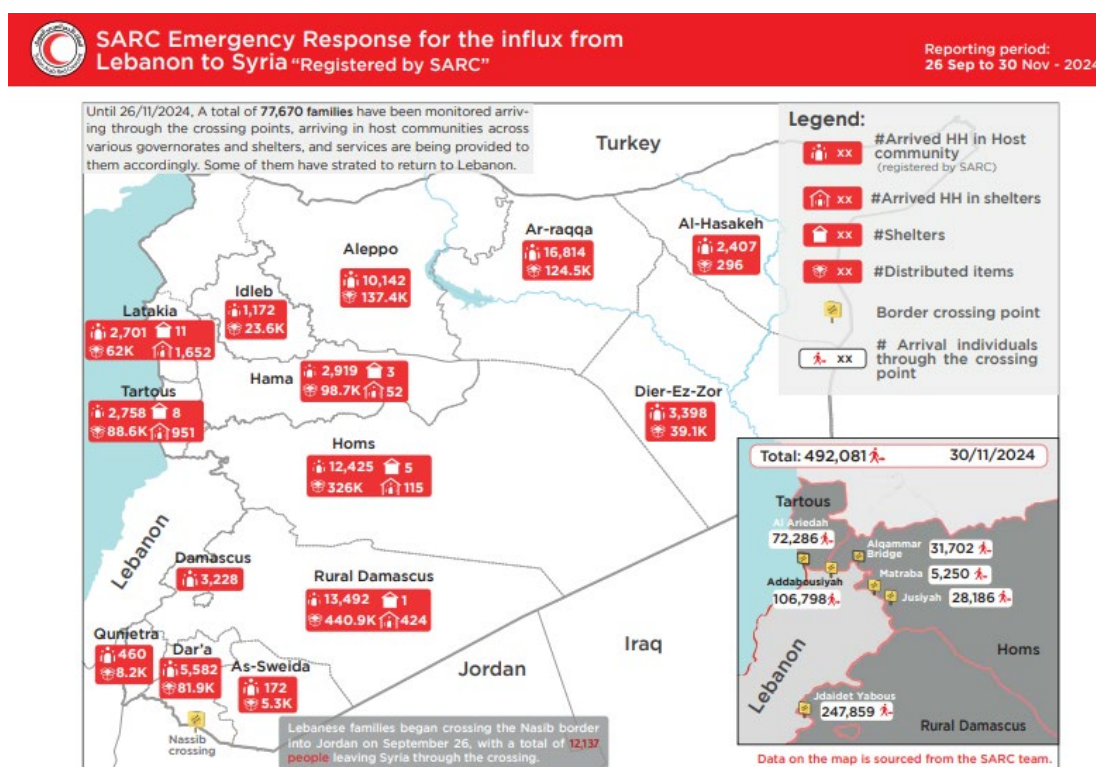
Since September 2024, escalating violence in Lebanon has further destabilized the region, severely impacting neighboring Syria. The resulting internal displacement and cross-border movement of both

Syrian and Lebanese nationals have placed additional pressure on an already overstretched humanitarian system. Syria's pre-existing complex crisis, marked by economic hardship, public service disruptions, and the lingering effects of natural disasters, has been further compounded by this regional instability.

In response, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) has been actively providing critical emergency services at Syrian Lebanese border crossings. With support from the IFRC Emergency Appeal, SARC rapidly scaled up its operations, mobilizing volunteers in 24/7 shifts to deliver essential assistance, including bread, water, and psychosocial support. The appeal also enabled the distribution of food, hygiene kits, medical consumables, and mattresses.

SARC's comprehensive response has included medical assistance, primary healthcare, psychosocial support, legal aid, and the distribution of essential relief items. Of those arriving, 77 percent were Syrians, many with chronic health conditions or disabilities, while 56 percent of registrants were children under the age of 18. Initial assessments revealed that 89 percent of families urgently required food assistance, 44 percent needed shelter, 30 percent needed healthcare, and 60 percent required psychosocial support to address trauma related to displacement.

Beginning in December 2024, Syria experienced a sharp rise in the number of people entering through various border crossings, including those shared with Lebanon. This surge was driven by shifts in Syria's political landscape, which also complicated efforts to accurately document the reasons for movement between the two countries.



In response to the large-scale movement of people from Lebanon into Syria, SARC maintained a continuous presence at border crossings, registering new arrivals and addressing urgent humanitarian needs. Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) were activated at key entry points to deliver essential services. SARC has provided a wide range of emergency support, including emergency medical services, psychological and legal support, protection, access to water, and the distribution of relief items tailored to individual needs and resource availability. Given that most arrivals were women and children, SARC

deployed trained volunteers to prioritize support for vulnerable individuals, such as pregnant women, older persons, and people with disabilities.

The Disaster Management team, comprising 700 volunteers operating 24-hour shifts, mobilized 100 EMS vehicles and mobile health units. These teams responded to 6,119 cases, treating 4,282 individuals on-site and referring 1,837 to medical facilities. Additionally, SARC facilitated the transportation of over 46,270 individuals from border areas to their final destinations across the country.

SARC also equipped shelters in Homs, Rural Damascus, and Hama while distributing food items and other essential supplies like blankets, sleeping mats, jerry cans, solar lamps, water bottles, diaper bags, and hygiene kits.

Psychosocial support and psychological first aid were provided to 79,860 people, with particular attention to child protection and family reunification efforts. Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) teams ensured that feedback mechanisms were in place and that data collection incorporated sex, age, and disability disaggregation (SADD) to better prioritize assistance to vulnerable groups. Medical services were provided to 26,142 people through mobile health units (MHUs) and to 11,651 people via mobile medical teams, among other interventions.

#### Response Activities - October 2023 – September 2025 Syrian Arab Red Crescent | Middle East Crisis



**+C IFRC**

**6,119**



Cases responded by  
Emergency Medical  
Services (EMS) teams

**46,270**



People transported  
by bus from Hama  
Governorate to  
Raqqa Governorate

**6**



Rub halls installed (3 in  
Jdeydet Yabous, one in  
the Al Ariedah, one in  
Jusiayh crossings and  
one in Ar-Raqqah)

**26,142**



Patients received  
medical services

**79,860**



People received PFA  
support

#### Relief items distributed to affected people



**175,198** blankets



**24,308** hygiene kits



**110,228** mattresses



**63,727** food items

**2,148**



Families received legal  
support services

Despite more than a decade of protracted crisis, SARC remains steadfast in its commitment to delivering life-saving assistance to vulnerable populations. Its teams operate under extremely challenging conditions, responding to urgent needs amid the compounded impacts of conflict, economic instability, and climate-related shocks. The ongoing response underscores the resilience and dedication of SARC's staff and volunteers in navigating and managing an increasingly complex humanitarian landscape.

## EGYPT

The Egyptian Red Crescent Society (ERCS), mandated by the Egyptian government, has been at the forefront of managing aid logistics into Gaza while also addressing the needs of displaced individuals and evacuees within Egypt. This pivotal role is due to ERCS's auxiliary function to the Egyptian government and its unique access to operate within the Sinai Peninsula's security zone.

In coordination with the Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) and UN agencies, ERCS has overseen both international and domestic aid deliveries to Gaza from Egypt, managing aid supported by 59 countries and 50 organizations. This includes receiving and storing supplies at logistics hubs in Al-Arish, Ismailia, and Cairo, and managing complex screening processes at border crossings such as Rafah and Karem Abu Salem / Kerem Shalom. ERCS also supported evacuations from Gaza, including evacuations of dual citizens, medical evacuees, and their accompanying family members. ERCS has faced significant challenges, notably related to restrictions on aid items allowed in and unpredictable requirements for aid shipments. The closure of the Rafah crossing since May 2024 has further constrained aid flows. Nevertheless, ERCS continued to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance for the UN and international NGOs through the Karem Abu Salem/Kerem Shalom crossing point.

A significant increase in aid flow occurred during the temporary ceasefire between 17 January and 1 March 2025, enabling ERCS to dispatch a daily average of 80 trucks to the Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PRCS), with peak days reaching up to 200 trucks. These shipments were in addition to those made on behalf of other humanitarian actors. During the ceasefire period alone, ERCS managed approximately 9,500 truckloads, including over 2,000 for PRCS, alongside deliveries for UN agencies and INGOs.

After reopening the borders, and during the period between 27 July and 31 August 2025, a total of 4,475 trucks transporting 69,000 tons of aid were arranged by ERCS. Of these, around 2,000 trucks carrying 28,000 tons of aid were offloaded in Gaza after entering via the Kerem Shalom/Karem Abu Salem crossing.

Since the start of the crisis, a total of 580,877 tons (equivalent to 38,480 truckloads) of humanitarian aid—including approximately 81,380 tons of fuel (donated by Iraqi Red Crescent), 430,823 tons of food and water, 92,601 tons of relief items, and 57,453 tons of medical supplies—were dispatched by ERCS from Egypt to Gaza.

In parallel, ERCS has supported Palestinian medical evacuees and their accompanying family members who have crossed into Egypt. While medical treatment of evacuees falls under the responsibility of the Egyptian Ministry of Health, ERCS has provided critical complementary services to the family members and crossers, including basic healthcare support, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), food, water, multi-purpose cash assistance, and the distribution of relief items.

These services are being delivered at Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) close to the Rafah border crossing and in accommodation centres hosting evacuees, with particular attention given to pregnant women, children, and individuals with chronic illnesses. From the beginning of the operation until the end of the ceasefire in March 2025, ERCS facilitated the transportation of 7,277 medical evacuees and 15,752 accompanying family members to receive medical treatment. Additionally, ERCS supported the evacuation of 107,087 dual citizens and foreign nationals transiting through Egypt.

**Response Activities - October 2023 – September 2025**  
**Egyptian Red Crescent | Middle East Crisis**

**+C IFRC**
**25,756**

**Medical Services**
**7,277**

**Medical evacuees**
**86,050**

**RFL services**
**35,805**

**WASH services**
**165,518**

**PSS provided**
**Relief items distributed to affected people**

**3,071 blankets**

**37,597 hygiene kits**

**886 pillows & mattresses**

**10,501 clothing**
**28,349**

**Medicines distributed**

To sustain and scale up its response, ERCS has significantly expanded its logistics and supply chain capacity. This includes upgrading its logistics hubs and warehouses in key locations such as Al-Arish, Ismailia, and Cairo. New infrastructure, including Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) and bonded warehouses, was established to accommodate growing stockpiles and reduce reliance on truck storage, thereby lowering detention costs and addressing backlog issues.

As of November 30, 2024, ERCS had increased its bonded warehousing capacity by establishing a second bonded warehouse covering an area of 50,000 sqm, where 35 mobile storage units (MSUs) were installed. In addition, a permanent 7,000 sqm steel structure warehouse was constructed, bringing the total bonded storage space in Al-Arish to 55,000 square meters. This bonded designation, granted by the Egyptian government, enables the offloading and storage of international aid without incurring customs fees, significantly reducing demurrage and detention costs, and streamlining aid delivery operations.

ERCS now operates thirteen warehouses that are currently well-stocked and remain ready to dispatch aid as soon as it is greenlighted by the Israeli authorities. However, the continued restrictions on the delivery of aid to Gaza present an ongoing challenge. Stored items require regular inspection to ensure they remain usable, an intensive and costly process that involves coordination with customs authorities, donors, and inspection teams.

**JORDAN**

Since the escalation of hostilities in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt), the role of the Jordan National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS) has expanded within the regional response of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, with a more strategic focus on humanitarian logistics, medical evacuation support, cross-border operations, and humanitarian diplomacy.

In coordination with IFRC, JNRCS has served as the main Movement's logistics hub in Jordan, managing customs clearance, warehousing, repackaging, and dispatch of aid to PRCS. The Madaba hub was significantly scaled up following the Rafah crossing closure on 7 May 2024, as the Jordan Corridor became a critical alternative for aid delivery. Since then, over 497 metric tons of humanitarian assistance have been coordinated through JNRCS, including 193.79 tons delivered directly to Gaza and 240.83 tons procured locally in Jordan. Supplies have been transported via King Hussein Bridge, ensuring support to vulnerable communities despite restrictions.

JNRCS also facilitated aid deliveries to Syria in coordination with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC), IFRC, and Jordanian authorities, reinforcing its role in regional solidarity and cross-border humanitarian response.

A cornerstone of JNRCS's intervention has been its comprehensive support to medical and humanitarian evacuees from Gaza and the West Bank. As Jordan became a key transit and care point, JNRCS provided multi-sectoral assistance, including safe and dignified transportation, temporary accommodation, access to quality medical care, psychosocial support, and, in some cases, clothes vouchers. These services were provided in coordination with national authorities, sister National Societies, UN agencies, INGOs, Embassies, and diplomatic missions.

Services were delivered with a strong protection lens, particularly for women, children, older persons, and people with disabilities, ensuring safety, dignity, and continuity of care from border crossing to destination. Risk mitigation strategies are embedded at every step, from initial coordination to border crossing, medical stabilization, safe transit, and follow-up at the destination.

Notably, JNRCS introduced medical escort services for critically ill evacuees transferred from Jordan to third countries. One landmark case involved 15 hours of continuous care during international airport transits and 16 hours of in-flight medical support, underscoring the Society's capacity to carry out complex humanitarian missions. Coordination with sister National Societies in destination countries ensured safe reception, immediate assistance, and family reunification where possible.

JNRCS also played a prominent role in humanitarian diplomacy. A joint Movement Diplomacy briefing note was developed and adopted to align messaging on key humanitarian issues and further humanitarian diplomacy engagement. Leveraging its auxiliary role to the Jordanian Government, JNRCS has engaged in high-level coordination with national and international stakeholders, advocating for humanitarian access, protection of civilians, and adherence to International Humanitarian Law.

# RESPONSE

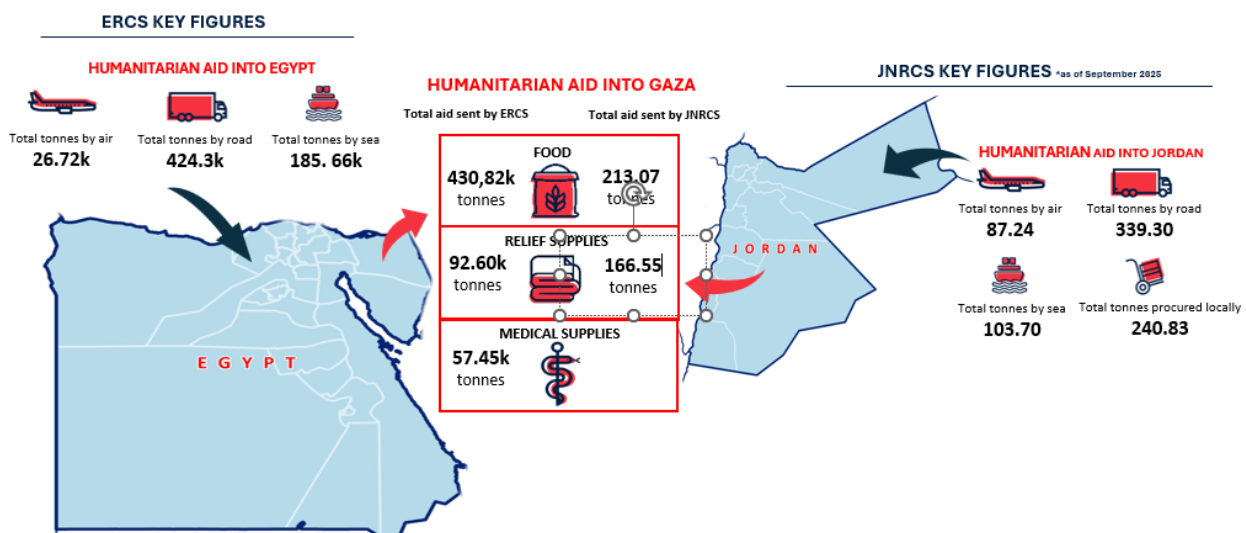
## LOGISTICS

Logistics has played a vital role in sustaining the humanitarian response to the Middle East crisis, ensuring the timely movement, storage, and distribution of aid despite severe access constraints. National Societies in Jordan and Egypt have established key logistics hubs that facilitate warehousing, customs clearance, and dispatch to Gaza and neighboring regions. Amid damaged infrastructure and border restrictions, these hubs help manage congestion, comply with inspection protocols, and adapt to evolving needs, enabling a more agile and effective humanitarian response.

Following 20 months of armed conflict and a deepening humanitarian crisis in Gaza, a ceasefire took effect on 19 January 2025 and remained in place through 1 March 2025. This pause in hostilities provided much-needed relief for the people of Gaza and allowed for a significant scale-up in humanitarian aid delivery, primarily through the Egypt and Jordan corridors.

During this period, National Societies and humanitarian partners were able to meet urgent needs and deliver essential assistance in a more coordinated and timely manner. Egypt and Jordan once again served as critical logistical hubs for channeling aid into Gaza. However, shipments from neighboring countries came to a complete halt after the collapse of the ceasefire and subsequent closing of all border crossings to Gaza.

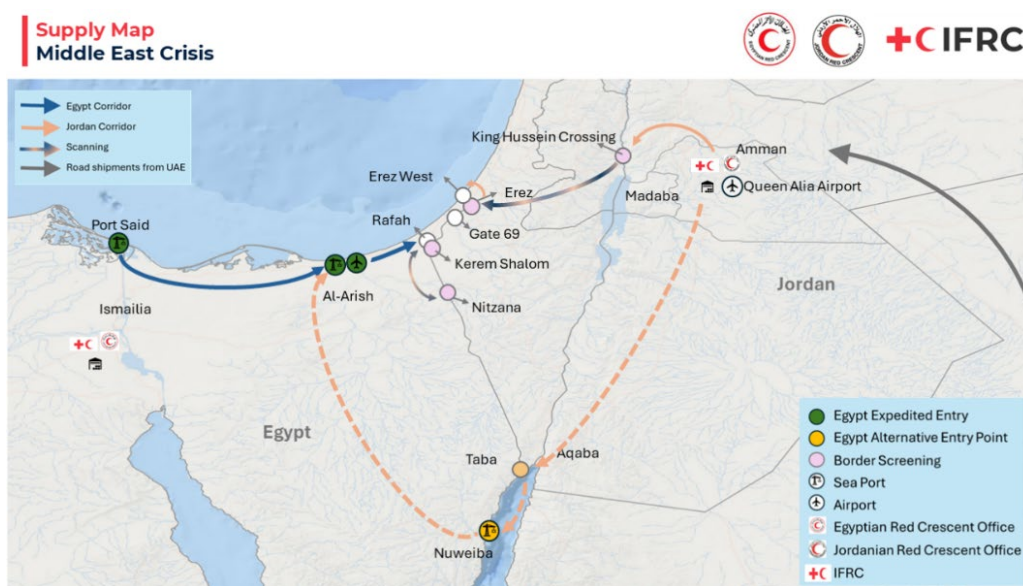
In Egypt, humanitarian flows resumed at a limited scale from 27 July onwards under the leadership of the Egyptian Red Crescent Society (ERCS) on behalf of all operational partners. In Jordan, cross-border operations were reactivated, facilitating the delivery of vital items such as food, water, and medical supplies. The National Societies, the IFRC, and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) are combining efforts to help overcome logistical challenges and further improve the effectiveness of the response, ensuring life-saving assistance reaches those most in need.



## EGYPT

The ongoing emergency response to the Gaza conflict in Egypt is strongly focused on logistics and led by the ERCS. Since the onset of the crisis, ERCS has been officially mandated by the Egyptian government to manage and oversee the movement of all humanitarian aid from Egypt to Gaza, regardless of the source, whether the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement (RCRC), United Nations Agencies, governments/authorities, international or local NGOs, or private donors. This mandate includes customs clearance, receipt, screening, and storage of shipments, as well as coordination of aid dispatch from the Egyptian side into Gaza.

In its auxiliary role to public authorities, ERCS works in close coordination with the Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS), the IFRC, the ICRC, Partner National Societies, the UN agencies, international and local NGOs, private donors, and governmental / authority actors. This collaboration facilitates timely updates on priority needs and ensures the streamlined delivery of essential humanitarian aid into Gaza.



To meet growing logistical demands, ERCS has significantly scaled up its warehousing and logistical infrastructure. A governmental decree waiving fees on all donations consigned to ERCS has further streamlined operations and alleviated financial pressure on humanitarian actors. In August 2024, Egyptian authorities authorized ERCS to establish its first bonded warehouse in Al-Arish, a city in the North Sinai Peninsula located just 56 km from the Rafah border, on a plot of approximately 5,000 square metres. This was followed by an expanded authorization in mid-November 2024 to convert additional ERCS warehouses in Al-Arish into temporary bonded facilities, helping to ease shipment backlogs and reduce truck detention costs.

A second bonded warehouse has since been established, covering a 50,000 square meter area and currently housing 35 mobile storage units (MSUs). Thus, the total area of bonded warehouses is 55,000 square meters. In addition, a 7,000 square meter steel-structured covered warehouse has been constructed to further strengthen ERCS's logistics capacity. And to match the growing need for logistics capacities, ERCS provided supply chain and logistics training to 133 staff and volunteers (113 males and 20 females).

In April 2024, a logistics hub was established in Ismailia, featuring 2,300 square metres of operational covered space and an additional 10,000 square metres of open land pending reclamation. Once completed, this area is expected to accommodate eight MSUs, further expanding ERCS's warehousing capacity.

The closure of the Rafah crossing in May 2024 has significantly hindered access to Gaza and disrupted aid delivery. In response, ERCS has since utilized the Karem Abu Salem/Kerem Shalom crossing until the closure of the crossing at the beginning of March 2025 and again from its partial reopening on 27 July 2025.

ERCS's long-term logistics development plan focuses on strengthening supply chain management and enhancing emergency response readiness and focusing on supply chain resilience. With support from the IFRC, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for shipping and medical logistics were developed to streamline the reception, sorting, processing, and tracking of aid shipments. These improvements ensure that ERCS remains well-prepared to manage the complex logistical demands of humanitarian aid delivery to Gaza.

## JORDAN

Logistics has emerged as a critical pillar in the humanitarian response to the Gaza conflict, with the Jordan National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS) playing a central role in addressing operational challenges. Since February 2024, the JNRCS began receiving aid shipments, including blankets and Hygiene Kits, starting with an initial delivery from the Canadian Red Cross. This marked the first step in exploring the Jordanian route as an alternative to the Egypt corridor. From then on, other National Societies, recognizing the Jordanian corridor's potential, began utilizing this route for aid delivery.

Following the closure of the Rafah border crossing on 7 May 2024, Jordan transitioned into a complementary logistics hub for many Partners National Societies (PNSs). JNRCS capitalized on its strategic location and enhanced logistical infrastructure to accommodate the growing demand for efficient aid distribution, significantly scaling up its operations to meet the escalating humanitarian needs in Gaza.

As of late August 2024, further restrictions resulted in JNRCS not being able to send aid to PRCs in Gaza, which led to relief supplies accumulating in JNRCS warehouses, extended storage times, the urgent need for additional warehouse space, increased financial pressure, and growing concerns over the expiry of critical items such as food, medicines, and hygiene kits. Sustained humanitarian diplomacy efforts were therefore deployed by JNRCS, together with IFRC and ICRC.

Following the January 2025 ceasefire agreement, JNRCS maintained operational readiness and succeeded in resuming aid deliveries to PRCs. Although many restrictions on and challenges with the Jordanian corridor persisted, JNRCS was able to successfully transfer essential humanitarian supplies, reaffirming its commitment to supporting the Gaza response and upholding the Movement's humanitarian principles under highly constrained conditions.

To address logistical constraints and accommodate the growing volume of Red Cross Red Crescent aid flowing into Jordan, the JNRCS significantly expanded its storage and operational capacity. A new 1,500 m<sup>2</sup> steel-structure warehouse was constructed, and the main warehouse at JNRCS headquarters was upgraded with a new racking system and the rehabilitation of an additional 500 m<sup>2</sup> of space. Additional storage was secured by renting 2,000 m<sup>2</sup> in Al Qastal, 500 m<sup>2</sup> through a service provider in Madaba, and utilizing three rub halls totaling approximately 1,000 m<sup>2</sup>, along with three additional 210 m<sup>2</sup> rub halls donated by the Turkish Red Crescent.

Furthermore, the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and the Logistics Operations Center in Madaba were fully rehabilitated, furnished, and are now fully operational. These improvements have strengthened the coordination, oversight, and overall management of JNRCS's logistics operations.

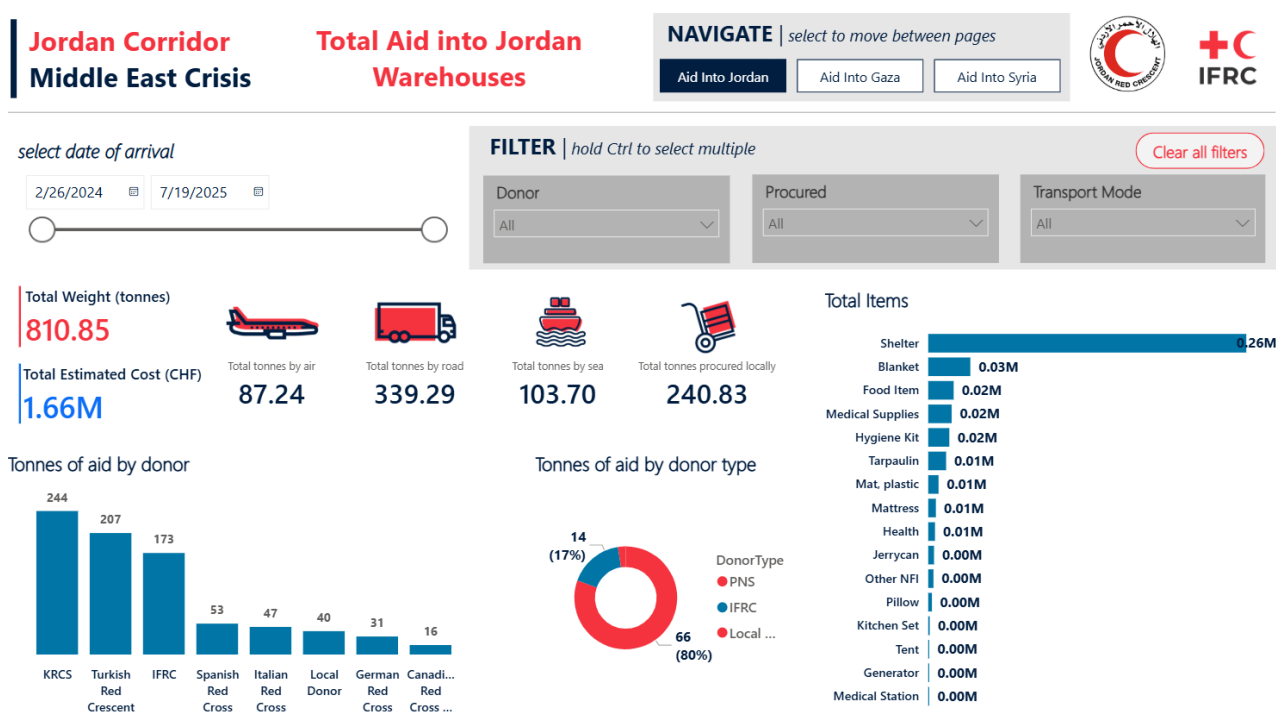
## Aid Reception and Delivery

In parallel with expanding its logistics infrastructure, the JNRCS prioritized the strengthening of its internal systems and operational procedures. Efforts focused on updating logistics guidelines, shipping instructions, SOPs, and dashboards to enhance efficiency, traceability, transparency, and accountability across the supply chain. This comprehensive approach spans from the initial partner request and PRCS approval to the final delivery of aid in Gaza. It encompasses documentation preparation and verification, customs clearance, transportation coordination, storage, repalletization, and facilitation of approvals through the UN2027 mechanism.

JNRCS maintained close coordination with the Logistics Cluster to streamline and harmonize aid delivery efforts. It also continuously adapts to the evolving and complex criteria for aid delivery to prevent the rejection or delay of consignments. This multifaceted logistical strategy reflects JNRCS's agility to ensure a consistent and effective flow of humanitarian aid to Gaza.

To optimize logistical operations, JNRCS collaborated with the IFRC to develop two comprehensive warehouse dashboards. The first tool provides [real-time visibility](#) into humanitarian aid received and delivered, bolstering transparency and efficiency in operations.

Source: Dashboard JNRC/IFRC Operation Gaza



JNRCS has enhanced its logistics operations through the development of a second warehouse dashboard focused on storage utilization, item categorization, and shipment tracking. This tool enables a more efficient monitoring of inventory levels, expiry dates, and shipment statuses, streamlining warehouse management and improving decision-making. Planned upgrades include advanced filters to better track expiring items and monitor shipment volumes, further strengthening logistical oversight.

In parallel, JNRCS leverages this system to identify at-risk items, prioritize shipments, and ensure transparency and accountability across its supply chain. JNRCS also maintains active engagement with

donors to promptly address documentation and labelling discrepancies. Ongoing construction of permanent storage facilities reflects JNRCS's commitment to reducing logistical bottlenecks and ensuring the timely delivery of humanitarian aid.



## CHALLENGES

### EGYPT

Despite major logistical investments, the Egyptian Red Crescent Society (ERCS) continues to face persistent challenges in delivering aid to Gaza: The repeated closure of the crossings resulted several times in a backlog of thousands of tons of aid, inducing high costs of storage and transportation, and adding to the risk of expiry of the aid items. For example, the closure of the Rafah crossing on 7 May 2024 left over 2,000 trucks queued. Restrictions on aid items allowed in, including notably on “dual-use” items, such as medical supplies and solar-powered equipment, further delayed deliveries, with frequent rejections, at times despite prior approvals.

Aid trucks have been subject to four levels of inspection, including manual checks, causing delays from several hours to several days. The limited capacity of the Karem Abu Salem/Kerem Shalom (KS) crossing, which became the only access point from Egypt (after the Rafah closing), has worsened the backlog.

In response, ERCS secured the Egyptian Government's permission in October 2024 to offload shipments into bonded warehouses, reducing transportation costs. However, extended storage times continue to increase operational expenses and complexity.

From 19 January 2025 (the starting date of the ceasefire) until 2 March 2025 (when Israeli authorities imposed a complete shutdown of all borders), and then again from 27 July up until the time of reporting, the ERCS resumed the dispatch of humanitarian aid to Gaza on behalf of all organizations through the Kerem Shalom (KS) crossing point.

New obstacles emerged during these periods, including congestion at the KS offloading yard, restricted access for trucks on the Palestinian side of the KS crossing, and inconsistent daily truck quotas. A key setback was the requirement to lower the maximum pallet height from 170 cm to 160 cm, which forced repalletization of all pre-loaded trucks, driving up costs and causing delays.

During the complete suspension of any aid delivery to Gaza from 2 March 2025 until 27 July 2025, ERCS had to face escalating storage and warehouse management costs. Aid items, especially food and medical supplies, must undergo frequent inspections to verify expiration dates and storage conditions, adding to the burden.

ERCS's response strategy prioritizes operational readiness and scalable expansion/contraction of warehousing facilities to manage relief shipments efficiently. Upholding continued coordination with Egyptian authorities and international partners, ERCS remains committed to ensuring the timely and sustained flow of humanitarian aid into Gaza.

Since March 2025, the Rafah crossing has also remained closed for medical evacuations, significantly restricting access for patients in urgent need of treatment outside Gaza. Evacuees who were able to leave before the closure have not been permitted to return following their treatment, now face prolonged displacement and hardship, stranded outside without clarity on when or if they can return. Many are separated from their families, experiencing emotional distress and financial strain as they try to access housing, daily needs, and extended care in unfamiliar environments. The uncertainty of their status not only disrupts their recovery but also undermines the social fabric of families already torn apart by conflict. Vulnerable groups, including children, elderly patients, and those with chronic conditions, are particularly affected by this protracted separation and lack of stability. This situation has placed immense strain on Gaza's already overstretched health system and has left thousands without critical, life-saving medical care.

## **JORDAN**

JNRCS continues to face significant challenges in facilitating aid delivery and medical evacuations in response to the Gaza crisis. Operations are carried out under volatile, highly restrictive, and evolving conditions.

### ***Restricted and Unpredictable Humanitarian Access***

Frequent and unannounced closures of humanitarian crossings have severely disrupted aid convoys, preventing the consistent flow of life-saving assistance into Gaza. Entry limitations on the number of trucks and convoys allowed have further slowed delivery operations. Significant quantities of aid remain stuck in Jordan due to delays and access constraints.

### ***Bureaucratic and Clearance-Related Barriers***

Humanitarian shipments require pre-approval from multiple actors, including UNOPS and Israeli authorities, and must comply with OCHA's delivery priorities, reducing JNRCS's flexibility and control over scheduling and routing. Delays or denials in approvals, often without explanation, as well as sudden shifts in operational criteria, such as item reclassification as "dual use," changes in consignee eligibility, or reduced pallet height limits, require time-consuming repalletization and reprocessing, straining logistics capacity.

### ***Complex and Burdensome Customs Requirements***

Since May 2025, only back-to-back (B2B) convoys are permitted, meaning full customs inspection and clearance must occur at the border crossing itself. This has increased the administrative burden on partners and slowed operations. Additional requirements, such as consignment only to organizations registered in Israel, further complicate coordination, documentation, and scheduling.

### Warehousing Challenges and Expiry Risks

Prolonged closures of crossings have caused significant stockpiling in JNRCS warehouses in Jordan, where storage space is increasingly constrained. Time-sensitive items, including medical supplies and perishable goods, face high risks of expiry. Managing expired items creates a chain of complications, wasting resources, disrupting supply plans, and generating operational inefficiencies.

### Barriers to Medical Evacuations

JNRCS has supported medical evacuations to Jordan and third countries, but this vital service has faced growing constraints:

- **Constraints related to state policies:** policies on medical evacuations require JNRCS to secure written guarantees that medical evacuees can return safely and voluntarily prior to supporting evacuations.
- **Operational Disruptions:** Frequent cancellations and procedural delays hamper planning and response efforts.
- **Unaccompanied Minors:** Many evacuees are children without guardians, requiring JNRCS to implement child protection measures and coordinate with authorities.
- **Limited Medical Information:** Evacuees' health conditions are often unknown until arrival at the crossing, complicating triage and medical preparation.
- **Severe Medical Needs:** Cases include cancer patients, cardiac emergencies, and women in late-stage pregnancy, requiring high-level care and rapid response.
- **Constant Readiness:** Teams must remain on standby to manage complex and unpredictable medical and protection needs.

## INTEGRATED ASSISTANCE

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As part of the IFRC's comprehensive response to the Middle East Crisis, Integrated Assistance interventions have been implemented to address critical needs across Shelter, Food Security, Cash Assistance, Health and Care, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Migration, Protection and Prevention, and Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) sectors. The combined efforts in Egypt, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon have sought to support displaced populations, host communities, and those most affected by the ongoing humanitarian challenges. Below is a narrative breakdown by country and sector, reflecting progress, constraints, and key achievements made during the one-year response.



### SHELTER, HOUSING, AND SETTLEMENTS

Shelter remains one of the most immediate needs across the Middle East Crisis response. Displacement, damage to infrastructure, and limited access to shelter materials have exacerbated the vulnerabilities of affected populations. The National Societies, together with IFRC, have implemented targeted interventions to provide safe, dignified, and accessible shelter solutions. Activities include the establishment of temporary shelters, the provision of essential non-food items (NFIs), and the assessment of public infrastructure for collective housing. Despite challenges, significant progress has been made to meet the urgent shelter needs of medical evacuees, host communities, and displaced populations.

### EGYPT

The Egyptian Red Crescent Society (ERCS), in support of the Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PRCS), helped in the early months of the crisis to establish two camps and a field hospital in Khan Yunis/Gaza,

approximately 24 km from the Egyptian border. The camps were established to shelter over 10,000 individuals and were equipped with 24 latrines, 4 septic tanks, 2 generators, and 8 water tanks with bladders.

Despite ongoing gaps in critical WASH and shelter supplies, ERCS has distributed essential items to evacuees, displaced persons, and vulnerable host communities in Egypt. This includes 3,071 blankets, 184 beds, 867 pillows and mattresses, 10,501 clothing items, and 15,164 children's kits.

## **SYRIA**

During the reporting period, Syria experienced significant population movements due to the regional crisis and escalating hostilities in Lebanon, as well as due to the political context in Syria. In response, SARC mobilized 700 volunteers and staff, supported by 100 vehicles, and established Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) at key border crossings to address urgent needs.

To support these efforts, assessments were conducted in 11 shelters across Rural Damascus, Homs, and Tartous. Critical infrastructure enhancements included the installation of six rub halls: three at Jdeydet Yabous, one at the Al Ariedah crossing, one at the Jusiya crossing, and one in Ar-Raqqa. A covered waiting area was also constructed in Safiyan, Ar-Raqqa, to protect from the sun, while three power generators with floodlights were installed at the Jdeydet Yabous crossing. Additionally, 474 shelter units were rehabilitated and clad in Al Herjalleh shelter in Rural Damascus, and 12 fire extinguishers were installed at the Jdeydet Yabous crossing to enhance safety measures.

SARC prioritized the pre-positioning of relief items to make timely and adequate humanitarian assistance at the time of a crisis of displacement. This means that during the same period, SARC distributed 175,198 blankets, 110,228 mattresses, 103,992 sleeping mats, 32,934 plastic sheets, 32,801 kitchen sets, 34,075 solar lamps, and 26,443 clothing items. The efforts underline SARC's commitment to meeting urgent needs, ensuring the safety of the displaced populations amidst a dynamic humanitarian crisis. The scale and scope of assistance increased even more in Syria since December 2024, following a shift in the political landscape and increased humanitarian needs, triggering the launch of a specific Emergency Appeal for Syria.

## **LEBANON**

Despite the ceasefire agreement, violence persisted throughout this reporting period, particularly in southern Lebanon, due to intermittent airstrikes. Combined with the ongoing conflict in Syria and population movement, these conditions have continued to hinder the safe return of many displaced individuals to their homes. A significant number of internally displaced people (IDPs) remain in collective shelters and other temporary accommodation, where they continue to require humanitarian assistance. In response to these ongoing needs, shelter item distributions have remained a priority for the Lebanese Red Cross (LRC). Between the onset of the crisis and January 2025, the Disaster Management Sector (DMS) distributed 58,660 mattresses and 102,591 blankets to those affected by the hostilities. Additionally, since October 2023, the Lebanese Red Cross has supported the rehabilitation of 26 collective shelters. Shelter kits, comprising two tarpaulins and a toolkit with essential repair tools, have also been distributed to support shelter repairs.



## FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

Food security remains a challenge among populations affected by displacement and conflict. The protracted conflict has exacerbated food insecurity, disrupted supply chains, and strained resources in host communities. The National Societies, supported by IFRC, have focused on the distribution of food parcels, ready-to-eat meals, and targeted nutritional support for immediate food security needs. Extra attention has been paid to vulnerable groups, including children, pregnant women, and displaced families, to avoid malnutrition.

### EGYPT

The Egyptian Red Crescent Society (ERCS) has established the "Humanitarian Kitchen" Food Supply Centre in Sheikh Zouid City, North Sinai, near the Rafah border. Fully operational since March 2024, the centre has been a crucial source of food assistance. Initially launched to provide hot meals during Ramadan, the kitchen supported Palestinian families in Gaza, Palestinians living in Egypt, and host communities affected by emergencies. Since Ramadan 2024 in March, over 163,700 people received ready meals, with more than 1,300,000 hot and cold meals distributed in Ramadan 2024: there are 2 meals in the holy month of Ramadan, a main meal, which is Iftar, with 747,280 hot Iftar meals distributed, and the Suhoor supper, with 560,499 Suhoor cold meals distributed. In addition, more than 1.87 million loaves of bread were provided for Palestinians, primarily in Gaza; 30,359 infant formula cans, and 7,090 food parcels were distributed within Egypt.

The closure of the Rafah crossing forced ERCS to halt the delivery of hot and cold meals to Palestinian families residing in Gaza. Despite this, ERCS decided to maintain the kitchen's operations to ensure sustained food assistance in North Sinai and has resumed the delivery of bread loaves after the partial re-opening of Karem Abu Salen / Kerem Shalom.

In addition, 32,536 food parcels were air-dropped over Gaza through the Egyptian Air Force.

Looking ahead, ERCS will continue operational readiness, resume, and expand its reach for individuals in vulnerable situations. This ensures the organization remains adaptive and responsive to evolving humanitarian needs. ERCS is also combining relief with skills development. For example, ERCS is scaling up its Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) program with the dual objective of meeting urgent needs and laying the groundwork for longer-term resilience. Building on extensive distribution networks, including the Egyptian Postal Services, the program will reach 10,000 individuals with secure and efficient delivery of support. Beyond addressing necessities, the initiative emphasizes vocational training and livelihood opportunities, enabling beneficiaries to strengthen their skills, enhance income-generation prospects, and move towards greater self-reliance.

### SYRIA

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) has delivered comprehensive food assistance to meet the needs of affected populations by distributing 68,727 food parcels, 11,103 canned food parcels, 195,974 instant food items, and 141,777 date bars. Overall, 208,181 people received food parcels, and 195,754 people benefitted from ready-to-eat meals.

In this regard, SARC renewed the long-term framework agreements on food parcels and canned goods that are expected to streamline food distribution efforts by considerably reducing the procurement timeline and maintaining consistency in supplies of locally sourced goods, thereby helping SARC to respond quickly to the rising needs. Due to the political transition following the collapse of the regime

in December 2024 and continued financial instability, SARC was unable to carry out local procurements during 2025.

## LEBANON

Since October 2023, the Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) Disaster Management and Youth sectors have played a key role in supporting communities affected by the regional conflict, distributing 271,526 food parcels, 1,570,188 ready-to-eat meals, and 119,511 bread bundles to vulnerable individuals across impacted areas.



## MULTI-PURPOSE CASH

Cash assistance has proved to be one of the most efficient and dignified ways to address the immediate needs of the affected population. By enabling families to identify their immediate needs, cash interventions support dignity and stimulate local economic activities. The National Societies, supported by IFRC, have provided mechanisms for cash support from initial emergency distributions to more structured and monitored approaches, also establishing partnerships with financial providers.

## EGYPT

In collaboration with the National Cash Working Group and partner organizations, the Egyptian Red Crescent Society (ERCS) provided cash assistance to 1,913 families (total of 250,873 CHF) and 268 individual Palestinian evacuees (total of 15,400 CHF), amounting to a total disbursement of 266,182 CHF. The initial phase of the intervention utilized a “cash-in-hand” modality, with distributions conducted directly at hospital premises and residences. To evaluate the effectiveness of this assistance, ERCS conducted Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) in the second half of 2024, surveying 329 CVA recipients. Findings confirmed that cash support played a vital role in helping recipients meet immediate needs, including access to food, shelter, and essential household items.

In response to learnings from the PDM and incorporating beneficiary feedback, particularly on reaching undocumented individuals, ERCS refined and tailored its delivery mechanism to enhance both efficiency and inclusivity. The organization transitioned from direct cash distributions to digital channels by partnering with Financial Service Providers such as Fawry Plus, enabling more secure and widespread access to assistance. This shift reflects ERCS’s continued efforts to improve the scalability and reliability of its Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) program.

Looking ahead, ERCS is aiming to scale up and strengthen its CVA program to provide both immediate relief and long-term support. The program will transition further to using extensive distribution networks, such as the Egyptian Postal Services, to ensure secure and efficient delivery of assistance. Targeting 10,000 individuals, the initiative will address basic needs while also supporting vocational training and livelihood opportunities to foster self-reliance among beneficiaries.

Additionally, the organization aims to enhance community engagement through consultations and participatory decision-making processes, ensuring that the program remains aligned with the evolving needs of the populations it serves. This forward-looking approach underscores ERCS’s commitment to delivering impactful and sustainable humanitarian assistance.

## LEBANON

At the beginning of 2025, the Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) launched phase one of its multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) began, providing one-time emergency cash transfers to 9,419 vulnerable families. Each household received USD 200, carefully structured to meet urgent needs as follows:

- USD 100 for food assistance,
- USD 45 for basic non-food items, and
- USD 55 for water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) support.

Starting April 2025, LRC rolled out Phase II of its cash response in Baalbek-Hermel, Mount Lebanon, Nabatieh, and South Lebanon. Building on Phase I, the second phase, which began implementation at the end of May, shifted from one-off support to sustained monthly transfers of \$200 over six months for the most vulnerable households. Between May and June 2025, through the appeal, LRC was able to assist 895 families, each receiving two transfers of \$200.

While implementation remains consistent with Phase I, Phase II places greater focus on targeted support and continuous monitoring to ensure that assistance is effective, needs-based, and responsive to changing household priorities. Targeting was refined through a detailed scoring system and phone-based assessments, enabling prioritization despite ongoing security risks, particularly in the South. Additional challenges include new Ministry of Social Affairs coordination requirements currently under review, as well as ongoing funding gaps that continue to limit coverage.

In the next quarter (July–September 2025), LRC will continue assistance to current beneficiaries, launch two new batches to reach remaining eligible households, and conduct a Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercise in August to assess effectiveness, satisfaction, and unmet needs. These findings will inform adjustments for the remainder of Phase II (ending December 2025) and guide the roll-out of LRC's economic recovery strategy, which will run alongside cash assistance—focusing on immediate livelihood stabilization in 2025 and progressive market restoration and financial inclusion through 2026.

## JORDAN

In coordination with embassies, diplomatic missions, and several Partner National Societies (PNS), JNRCS supported families in transit from Gaza by providing urgent cash vouchers to meet their essential needs during their temporary stay in Jordan. Rapid assessments conducted upon arrival revealed that many families, including women and infants, arrived without clothing or personal belongings. JNRCS distributed conditional cash vouchers to enable the purchase of critical items such as baby formula, diapers, women's hygiene products, and basic clothing. This timely assistance helped uphold the dignity of vulnerable families and provided much-needed relief as they awaited onward travel or reunification with relatives.



## HEALTH & CARE

The humanitarian health response remains a cornerstone of the IFRC's work for the protection and assurance of the well-being of both the displaced populations and host communities. Limited and heavily damaged healthcare infrastructure, overstretched systems, and continued hostilities have contributed to increased health needs within crisis-affected contexts. The IFRC and National Societies have focused on mobile clinics, field hospitals, and psychosocial support interventions as priorities to

ensure accessible lifesaving healthcare. Emphasis has been placed on ensuring inclusive services for vulnerable groups, including children, the elderly, and individuals requiring mental health support.

## EGYPT

Building on earlier experience, the Egyptian Red Crescent Society (ERCS) operates Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) at strategic locations, with a particular focus on hospitals treating Palestinian patients. In Al Arish, ERCS maintained a dedicated humanitarian hub in Al Sabil, the main area accommodating the families of medical evacuees. This hub also featured a polyclinic offering essential primary healthcare services.

As part of its health and humanitarian response, ERCS provided 25,756 medical consultations and conducted 13,623 health awareness sessions. Activities focus on primary health care, health awareness, and rehabilitation for discharged medevac'd persons, their companions, and include vulnerable members of host communities. The organization also distributed 28,349 medicines, 175 prosthetic limbs, and 22 assistive devices. A total of 165,518 mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) interventions were provided, reaching 21,881 affected individuals, including 11,291 children, and 236 ERCS volunteers.

From the onset of the crisis until early May, the Egyptian Red Crescent Society (ERCS) has supported over 7,277 medical evacuees and 15,752 accompanying family members in accessing life-saving treatment in Egypt. The Ministry of Health and Population facilitated these efforts by deploying ambulances to transfer patients to designated governmental medical facilities. In collaboration with Embassies, ERCS supported the evacuation of third-country nationals and their families living in Gaza, facilitating the transit of 107,087 dual citizens and family members through Egypt.

In response to the influx, ERCS scaled up recruitment efforts, particularly in governorates with large Palestinian populations or proximity to the Gaza border. Orientation and capacity-building sessions were conducted to equip volunteers and health personnel with essential skills in emergency response, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), community health, and other critical areas. Egyptian physicians with various specializations were also integrated into the operation to strengthen treatment and referral capacities for Palestinian patients at accommodation sites.

ERCS faced several operational challenges during the medical evacuation response. The closure of the Rafah crossing and May 2024 and the breakdown of the ceasefire and the subsequent re-closure of Rafah for medical evacuations in March 2025 both disrupted the entry of medical evacuees, leaving thousands of severely injured persons in Gaza without access to life-saving health assistance outside Gaza.

## SYRIA

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) has been actively addressing critical health needs, delivering emergency medical support, rehabilitation, and community-based care to vulnerable populations affected by the ongoing crisis. Through its Emergency Medical Services (EMS), SARC transferred 1,837 cases from border crossings to medical facilities and provided on-site treatment to 4,282 individuals at these locations.

Mobile medical units (MMUs) and primary healthcare clinics (PHCs) have played a vital role in reaching underserved and hard-to-reach areas. A total of 26,142 individuals received care through the Mobile Health Units, while 11,651 were assisted by Medical Mobile Teams. Additionally, 3,138 patients accessed clinic-based services; 1,850 received nutritional support, and 1,773 benefitted from physical

rehabilitation services. To further support those with mobility challenges, 41 mobility aids, including one provided to a child, were distributed.

Community-Based Health and First Aid (CBHFA) initiatives reached 31,327 beneficiaries, providing vital health education and first aid support aimed at strengthening community resilience and reducing health risks. In parallel, psychological first aid (PFA) was extended to 79,860 individuals.

However, delivering life-saving assistance continues to pose serious risks for SARC teams operating in high-risk environments. This was tragically underscored by a bombing at the northern cross-border point with Lebanon on the final day of hostilities, resulting in the death of one SARC volunteer and injuries to eight others. Such incidents highlight the persistent security threats faced by humanitarian workers dedicated to serving communities in conflict-affected areas.

## **LEBANON**

Amid ongoing conflict and recovery efforts in Lebanon, the Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) has played a critical role in delivering health and care services to affected populations. With a focus on emergency medical services, primary healthcare, blood services, mental health support, and immunization, the LRC's interventions have reached tens of thousands of people, helping to address both immediate needs and longer-term health challenges.

Up until the end of November 2024, Emergency Medical Services (EMS) volunteers transported 1,288 people with conflict-related injuries and 448 deceased individuals. Additionally, 107 conflict-affected people were treated on-site. Over 3,215 ambulance missions were carried out with the deployment of more than 1,200 EMTs following the escalation of hostilities in September 2024.

In parallel, blood services were essential to sustaining critical care. The LRC collected 58,219 units of blood and delivered 15,993 blood components to conflict-affected individuals.

To respond to the collapse or reduced functionality of many local health facilities, the Medico Social Services Sector (MSS) deployed 1,331 Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) to provide medical services directly to affected communities. These units delivered 223,652 medical consultations and supplied 348,040 medication services through both MMUs and Primary Health Care Centres (PHCs). These interventions helped fill urgent healthcare gaps and ensured continuity of care for those displaced because of the conflict.

Additionally, by the end of 2024, immunization activities continued across primary healthcare facilities and through Mobile Vaccination Units (MVU). Between December 2024 and March 2025, a total of 66,647 vaccines were administered to children, and 73,955 children were reached with information on how to access routine immunization services, supporting disease prevention and strengthening community health resilience.

Mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) activities remained limited in scale during the reporting period, primarily due to shifting operational priorities and ongoing population movements. Nevertheless, youth and children continued to benefit from group sessions focused on life skills, and many participated in longer-term initiatives under the Humanitarian Values and Principles (HVP) program. Although no formal Psychological First Aid (PFA) sessions were conducted during this time, these structured activities contributed meaningfully to promoting mental well-being and strengthening resilience among vulnerable communities.

Moreover, in response to identified needs shared by the Medical Social Services Sector, Disaster Risk Reduction, Disaster Management Sector, and Youth Sector, a new MHPSS course has been developed. This course is designed to enhance the capacity of staff and volunteers who engage in activities involving children. The rollout of this training is scheduled to commence during the second and third quarters of 2025.

## JORDAN

As part of its emergency response operations, the JNRCS places a strong emphasis on delivering Health and Care services to Jordanian returnees, particularly Palestinian Jordanians residing in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt), as well as to humanitarian and medical evacuees. In close coordination with Jordanian authorities, embassies, diplomatic missions, UN agencies, INGOs, and Red Cross Red Crescent (RCRC) partners, JNRCS plays a key role in facilitating the safe evacuation of individuals and families requiring protection, medical treatment, or family reunification.

Health services provided by JNRCS include:

- Comprehensive medical assessments
- Issuance of "fit-to-fly" certificates
- Hospital admission for specialized care
- Stabilization and referral of critical cases
- Provision of medications
- Coordination with airport medical facilities and airlines to facilitate patient travel
- Medical escort services for critical cases requiring in-transit care





## **WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)**

Access to clean water and appropriate sanitation has remained a cornerstone of the humanitarian response, with National Societies at the very forefront of mitigating health risks among crisis-affected populations. The IFRC has supported National Societies in providing life-saving WASH interventions, including water trucking, hygiene kit distributions, and the installation of critical infrastructure that improves sanitation and access to clean water.

### **EGYPT**

The Egyptian Red Crescent Society (ERCS) has been pivotal in addressing WASH needs in both Gaza and Egypt. In Egypt, ERCS provided over 37,597 hygiene kits, 114,814 water bottles, and 35,805 WASH awareness interventions to Palestinian evacuees and host communities in Egypt.

### **SYRIA**

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) has been proactively delivering WASH services to address the critical needs of displaced populations at border crossings and temporary shelters. To ensure access to clean water, SARC installed three water tanks at the Jdeidet Yabous and Al Ariedah crossings and 14 additional tanks in the shelters located in Lattakia and Hama. These efforts were complemented by water trucking via cisterns, ensuring a consistent supply of potable water to both border points and shelter sites.

To support sanitary maintenance, 25 plastic waste bins were distributed, managed by 22 cleaning workers, to ensure waste collection and overall hygiene. In addition, four prefabricated field toilet units were installed at the crossings, connected to the sewage network connections, and equipped with lighting and water tanks. Regular maintenance activities were carried out to ensure the continued functionality and cleanliness of all WASH facilities.

In addition to water infrastructure, SARC distributed essential WASH and hygiene items, including 294,404 water bottles, 17,378 diaper bags, 9,179 sanitary napkins, 24,308 hygiene kits, and 62,832 jerry cans. These measures were critical in mitigating health risks, improving sanitation, and ensuring continued access to safe drinking water for displaced individuals.

To enhance sanitation facilities, SARC established gender-segregated latrines at border crossings, incorporating accessibility features such as ramps for people living with disabilities. The latrines were strategically located in private areas, equipped with floodlights to improve safety and security, and connected to existing wastewater infrastructure. To maintain hygiene and sanitation standards, plastic waste bins were installed, with dedicated teams assigned to waste management and cleaning activities.

### **LEBANON**

As part of its hygiene and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) interventions, the LRC distributed 77,618 hygiene kits to conflict-affected families. These kits provided households with the necessary supplies to maintain personal and domestic hygiene in the face of disrupted services and overcrowded living conditions, particularly in temporary shelters and host communities.

In addition to hygiene-related support, access to safe drinking water remained a priority. The LRC distributed 505,579 litres of potable water to conflict-affected families, ensuring a critical lifeline for communities facing water shortages or contamination risks due to damaged supply systems.



## MIGRATION

Ongoing conflict and instability have triggered widespread displacement, often separating families and heightening risks of exploitation, trafficking, and violence, particularly for children, women, and older persons. In response, National Societies have delivered essential services, including family tracing and reunification, to protect people on the move, restore family links, and help families rebuild their lives amid the turmoil. Strengthening safe migration and reunification systems remains critical to safeguarding dignity and reducing the long-term impact of displacement.

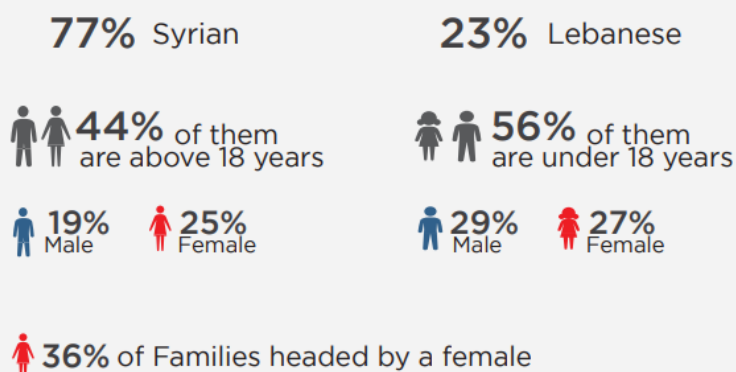
### EGYPT

As part of its response, ERCS has prioritized support for displaced individuals and families, particularly those separated during their journey. To address this need, ERCS has facilitated communication services to help reconnect separated families. The organization has set up 3,987 internet hotspots, enabling displaced individuals to reach loved ones and access critical information. In addition, ERCS has processed 63 tracing cases to locate missing family members, resulting in the successful reunification of five families. Through its comprehensive communication services, ERCS has facilitated a total of 86,050 calls, helping ensure that displaced individuals can restore family links, remain connected with their families.

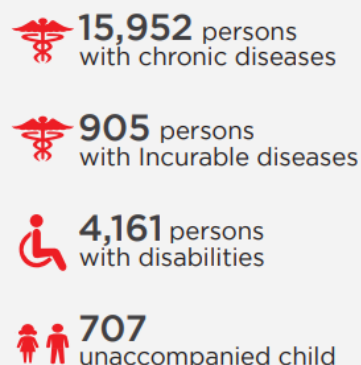
### SYRIA

Between September 26 and November 30, 2024, Syria experienced significant population movements resulting from the ongoing regional crisis and escalating hostilities in Lebanon. In response, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) deployed extensive resources at border crossings to address urgent humanitarian needs, establishing Humanitarian Service Points (HSPs) at key locations. According to Syrian official sources, 581,000 individuals entered Syria from Lebanon through all border crossing points, with 492,081 crossing via official checkpoints. SARC completed the registration process for 359,085 individuals, ensuring that services were provided accordingly.

#### Registered people profile:



#### Vulnerable Group:



The registered population consisted of 77 percent Syrians and 23 percent Lebanese, underscoring the broad impact of the regional crisis on both communities. Among the registered individuals, 44 percent

were over 18 years of age, with males accounting for 19 percent and females for 25 percent, while 56 percent were under the age of 18, including 29 percent males and 27 percent females. Notably, 36 percent of the registered families were headed by women, highlighting a particularly vulnerable demographic.

The data also revealed significant health and protection needs: 15,952 individuals were living with chronic diseases, and 905 were diagnosed with incurable conditions, requiring continuous medical support. Additionally, 4,161 individuals were identified as people with disabilities, reinforcing the importance of accessible and inclusive services. The registration of 707 unaccompanied children further underscored the urgent need for strengthened child protection and family reunification mechanisms.

Transportation services played a critical role in supporting the movement of displaced individuals, with buses provided to facilitate transfers from border crossings to destinations across all Syrian governorates. In Hama Governorate, additional buses were deployed to support onward travel to Raqqa Governorate.

From September to November 2024, SARC transported 14,802 families, comprising 46,270 individuals, to their destinations. Additionally, 18,980 people were safely evacuated from within Lebanese borders to Syrian border points after roads became impassable. SARC also facilitated the dignified transfer of the remains of 12 deceased individuals from Lebanon to their families.

SARC provided family tracing and reunification services to 18 families, processing 45 search requests for missing persons and 20 reunification requests, which remain under follow-up. Additionally, the SARC team managed a total of 1,270 cases, referring 703 of them for specialized support. Telephone services were offered to help families contact their relatives. To address the needs of separated children, SARC distributed 1,750 bracelets bearing essential information, reuniting 180 children with their families.

In addition, SARC delivered legal services to 12,148 families at border crossings, addressing various legal inquiries and providing free consultations. Families were given contact information for legal consultants and hotlines to ensure ongoing support. These comprehensive efforts highlight SARC's dedication to upholding dignity, protection, and inclusion in its humanitarian response.

The political transition in Syria that began in December 2024 significantly reshaped the country's security landscape, generating new waves of instability and triggering unexpected population movements both into and out of the country. This period saw two concurrent migration trends, a marked return of people to Lebanon following truce agreements related to the broader Middle East crisis. Secondly, a surge in arrivals of Syrians from multiple countries, including Lebanon, is largely attributable to the governmental changes in Syria.

## **LEBANON**

The Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) implemented a wide range of activities to ensure that all affected populations, regardless of background or status, received essential assistance and protection during the crisis. In response to the complex needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs), the LRC provided critical services such as shelter, food, and psychosocial support to help restore stability. Simultaneously, it coordinated with partners to assist individuals crossing into Syria, ensuring safe transit, emergency relief, and urgent medical care. These efforts aimed not only to meet immediate needs but also to uphold dignity, safety, and resilience for those affected.



## PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

The ongoing conflict has heightened risks for women, girls, and other vulnerable groups, underscoring the urgent need to continue mainstreaming Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) across all National Society responses and provide specialized services such as Restoring Family Links (RFL) and psychosocial First Aid (PFA).

### EGYPT

The ERCS remains firmly committed to fostering a safe and inclusive environment for all. By addressing the diverse needs and vulnerabilities of those they serve, the ERCS places protection at the core of its humanitarian response.

In collaboration with national and international partners, ERCS systematically integrates protection measures across its operations, with particular emphasis on psychosocial support (PSS) and healthcare services. To reinforce these efforts, ERCS organized a dedicated briefing for its teams, training 18 staff members on key safeguarding principles. The organization also completed a comprehensive Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis and developed an accompanying action plan, both of which have been endorsed by the organization's management.

### SYRIA

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) continues to provide extensive emergency and relief services to arrivals, adhering to essential PGI principles. This approach involves classifying data by sex, age, and disability (SADD) to ensure that services are inclusive and prioritize the most vulnerable groups. Efforts are made to raise awareness about PGI principles, which are continuously disseminated across all SARC branches, and to integrate minimum standards for protection, gender, and inclusion into emergency response plans across all relevant programs.

As part of its psychosocial support efforts, SARC provided psychological first aid to 79,860 individuals. In parallel, 11,333 children participated in creative and recreational activities designed to support emotional well-being, while 4,824 beneficiaries engaged in structured psychosocial activities. The team also managed and referred 1,270 cases, including 703 referrals made for specialized services.

Awareness sessions reached 55,646 individuals, addressing key protection themes such as child protection, psychological support, gender-based violence, and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse. Specifically, 7,635 beneficiaries were sensitized to child protection issues, 9,907 to psychological support, 8,303 to gender-based violence, and 18,389 to preventing sexual exploitation and abuse.

In line with its child protection commitments, SARC provided 1,750 children with identification bracelets, an important safeguard against family separation. These efforts contributed to the successful reunification of 180 separated children with their families. Additionally, 61 children accessed services in child-friendly spaces designed to provide a safe and supportive environment.

To further support vulnerable groups, SARC distributed 4,055 protection items, including 3,136 dignity kits, 701 mental health and psychosocial support kits, and 218 educational kits.

## LEBANON

The Lebanese Red Cross Youth Sector established youth-friendly spaces within shelters to provide safe and supportive environments for displaced youth. Before deployment, all volunteers received refresher training on Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) and child safeguarding policies, with formal acknowledgment of completion. PGI principles were systematically integrated across the response, with adaptations made based on monitoring findings, such as collective shelter assessments. To institutionalize this commitment, a dedicated PGI Officer was appointed under the Secretary-General in November 2024 to oversee and strengthen the application of PGI standards throughout LRC operations.

In parallel, the LRC's Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) and PGI Induction Course was comprehensively revised, updated, and standardized. The enhanced training is now being rolled out across the Medical Social Services (MSS), Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Disaster Management Services (DMS), and Youth Sector. New trainers are being coached and validated by relevant technical teams to ensure quality delivery.

A targeted psychosocial support program for women at risk of gender-based violence (GBV) has also been developed. The program features a 12-session curriculum, and a cohort of social workers has been trained by the MHPSS and PGI team to facilitate its implementation. These social workers are currently conducting outreach activities, with full implementation scheduled for the third quarter of 2025.

## JORDAN

JNRCS has strengthened its commitment to Protection, Gender, and Inclusion by finalizing and initiating the implementation of contextualized PGI and safeguarding policies and SOPs, which are now operational. Staff and volunteers engaged in the response have received targeted training to ensure compliance with these standards in their practice. Functional coordination mechanisms have been established with key stakeholders in the oPt, Jordan, and destination countries. These efforts enhance JNRCS's capacity to protect vulnerable individuals, particularly during evacuations and reunification processes. By integrating PGI principles across all aspects of the operation and closely collaborating with local authorities, embassies, RCRC partners, and humanitarian actors, JNRCS is ensuring a more effective, inclusive, and dignified response.



## COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CEA)

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) remains a crucial approach across humanitarian interventions, ensuring that the voices and perspectives of affected populations are heard and integrated into the response. The IFRC and National Societies have implemented a range of CEA activities to ensure that community voices inform decision-making. These included regular feedback collection and analysis, the formation of community-based protection networks, and the use of culturally appropriate monitoring tools. Despite operational challenges, these efforts have enhanced transparency, trust, and responsiveness, helping to ensure that humanitarian assistance remains inclusive and aligned with the evolving needs and priorities of affected populations.

## EGYPT

The Egyptian Red Crescent Society has embedded robust feedback mechanisms across its operations to ensure its interventions are responsive to the specific needs and concerns of the affected

communities. Accessible channels, such as ERCS hotlines and regular community visits in Egypt, enable individuals to voice concerns, ask questions, and provide input and feedback. These two-way communication mechanisms are instrumental in fostering trust, promoting transparency, and strengthening the relationship between the ERCS and the people it serves.

In response to the Gaza crisis, the ERCS has actively worked to empower local communities in North Sinai, fostering resilience and enhancing their capacity to manage the ongoing emergency. Through the establishment of logistics hubs and mobile storage units in key areas such as Al-Arish, the ERCS has created local employment opportunities and engaged community members in aid delivery through its branch in Al-Arish. Capacity-building activities, including training in disaster preparedness, first aid, community health, and psychosocial support, have equipped both staff and residents with essential skills to respond to immediate and future needs.

Partnerships with local leaders and community-based organizations have been central to equitably aid, tailored to local priorities. These efforts not only address urgent humanitarian needs but also contribute to strengthening the long-term preparedness and self-reliance of North Sinai communities.

## **SYRIA**

Community Engagement and Accountability remain a cornerstone of the SARC emergency and relief services, ensuring that the needs of affected communities are identified and addressed with transparency, dignity, and respect. Upon arrival, individuals received hotline numbers to facilitate direct access to information and assistance. Essential details about equipped shelters, including their location and available services, were also shared to facilitate informed decision-making and ensure access to safe spaces.

To enhance safety and resilience, life-saving information was disseminated to all arrivals. Feedback mechanisms, including feedback boxes and additional communication channels, were established within shelters, allowing individuals to share concerns, suggestions, or grievances. This feedback was actively reviewed, responded to, and referred to relevant departments for timely action.

To promote cultural sensitivity and foster trust among the diverse communities served, SARC deployed gender-balanced teams. This approach ensured inclusive support, particularly for women and children, while upholding cultural norms. These efforts reflect SARC's commitment to accountability, trust-building, and delivering needs-based services to the most vulnerable.

## **LEBANON**

The Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) has mainstreamed Community Engagement and Accountability across its operations to promote transparency, trust, and ensure effective communication with affected communities. Through diverse channels, including television, social media, and its non-emergency hotline (1,760), the LRC consistently disseminates timely information about its response activities. Volunteers, regularly briefed on interventions across affected areas, play a central role in promoting the hotline and gathering community feedback during field activities.

The non-emergency hotline functions both as an accessible information source and a vital feedback mechanism, enabling the collection of concerns, complaints, and questions. This approach helps overcome barriers such as limited access and varying literacy levels. These two-way communication efforts have strengthened the LRC's ability to remain responsive and adaptive. In areas where direct data collection is hindered by insecurity, the LRC complements its understanding with secondary data

and coordination with local and international partners, ensuring that its response remains community-driven and evidence-informed.

## JORDAN

JNRCS, serving as the logistics hub for the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement's response to the Gaza crisis, plays a central role in receiving medical evacuees from Gaza and the West Bank. These include critically ill or injured individuals, including children, who are either receiving medical treatment in Jordan or transiting to third countries for further care and family reunification.

CEA is fully integrated into this response to ensure that evacuees and their families receive timely, clear information about medical procedures, travel plans, rights, and next steps. JNRCS has activated the feedback and complaint mechanisms at medical and transit facilities, supported by dedicated teams and trained volunteers who also provide psychosocial support and address concerns through safe and confidential channels. In close coordination with protection and tracing services, JNRCS ensures that individuals are treated with dignity, kept informed throughout the process, and actively involved in decisions that affect their lives.



# PREPAREDNESS

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## REGIONAL READINESS

The IFRC is supporting the National Societies in Palestine and neighbouring countries to alleviate the human suffering of populations affected by the current Middle East Crisis. It provided initial financial support (DREF) to support the Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PRCS), which subsequently launched PRCS's own emergency appeal, while IFRC launched the Regional Appeal to support the LRC, ERCS, SARC, and JNRCS in scaling up their preparedness to respond to humanitarian needs in their own country as a result of the crises, while also supporting ERCS and JNRCS on capacities to facilitate transport of aid into Gaza.

In the early phase of this Appeal, surge staff were deployed to support operations, logistics, planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting (PMER), humanitarian diplomacy, communications, strategic partnership, resource mobilization (SPRM), and information management (IM). A longer-term workforce structure has been developed after the post-surge phase, tapping into resources from Partner National Societies for support.

The IFRC is actively engaged in humanitarian diplomacy efforts related to the Middle East crisis and is also working on a logistics coordination platform between PRCS, JNRCS, and ERCS, chaired by PRCS. IFRC and PRCS are also coordinating with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) on security considerations for certain affected areas, as well as on potential complementarity of action where this may be required.

IFRC coordinates and collaborates closely with Federation members, government authorities at local, regional, and national levels, and with other humanitarian partners such as the United Nations and European Union agencies. The IFRC MENA regional office continues to analyze and adjust its interventions – regularly – based on the evolution of the crisis and the development of scenarios and their impact on the region. The IFRC has increased its readiness, including the required pre-positioning of stocks based on the available resources and possible risks of CBRN.

The IFRC continues to advance several strategic and operational streams, including membership coordination, humanitarian diplomacy, communications, supply chain, Information management, and National Society development and preparedness. A review and update of the National Societies' needs and capacity have been carried out with the National Societies involved in this Appeal, with a focused approach on strengthening National Societies, to ensure a rapid scaling up of their capacities to meet the upcoming challenges linked to the current crisis.

## STRENGTHENING NATIONAL SOCIETY PREPAREDNESS

To enhance emergency response, readiness, and coordination for channelling humanitarian aid to Gaza, ERCS and JRCs are focusing on strengthening supply chain management. This includes emphasizing the enhancement and sustainability of their logistics and warehousing capacities, aligning capacity development with service delivery expectations, and ensuring readiness for the reopening of potential crossings based on different potential scenarios, including the necessary infrastructure investments.

In Syria, ahead of the escalation that affected Lebanon and spilled over into the country, SARC included readiness activities to ensure its capacity to respond is adequate in response to the scenarios that were developed. These activities included the provision of protective emblems, logos, and flags to all SARC's buildings, assets, and vehicles. As fuel became scarce in Syria, SARC ensured having minimal stocks to

maintain operations. Fire extinguishers were also procured, while their vehicles were all assessed and maintained as needed to be made ready for any response operations.

National societies also ensured preparedness by reinforcing safeguarding mechanisms and tools. JNRCS and ERCS completed a Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis with a related detailed action plan to be implemented during the reporting period. LRC and SARC are still currently completing this tool.

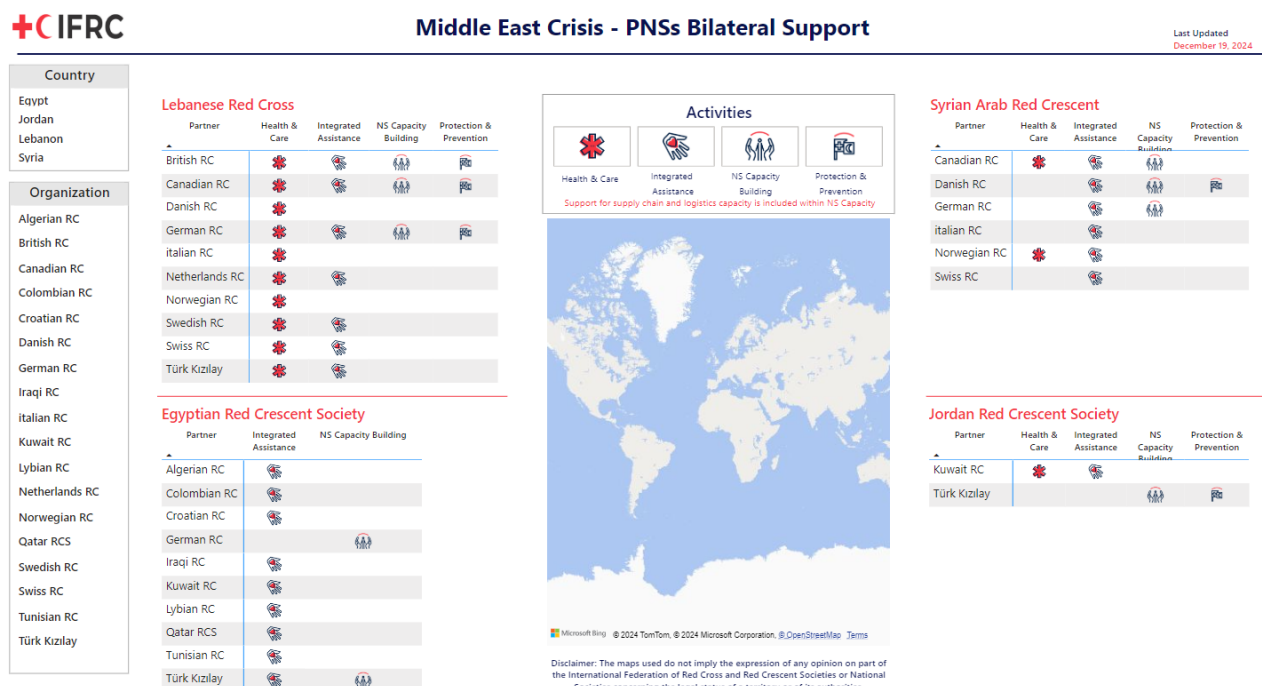


## COORDINATION AND PARTNERSHIPS

### Membership & Movement Coordination

Regular coordination meetings for this operation continue to inform the response and ensure that all relevant stakeholders are aligned and updated. This includes supply pipeline coordination support for in-kind donations from Red Cross/Red Crescent members and other actors to affected National Societies. Regular catch-up meetings are also held with partner National Societies to provide updates on the ongoing operations in each country. The response map is regularly updated to reflect the activities and capacities of the National Societies. Coordination with the Palestinian Red Crescent Society is organized through the IFRC Palestine Country delegation.

The dashboard below provides an overview of Partner National Societies' (PNSs) bilateral support within the Middle East Crisis operation, detailing collaborations with the Lebanese Red Cross, Egyptian Red Crescent Society, Syrian Arab Red Crescent, and Jordan Red Crescent Society. It highlights key areas of intervention: Health & Care, Integrated Assistance, National Society Capacity Building, and Protection & Prevention, supported by various PNSs. The map centralizes the geographic focus of the operation, emphasizing the regional scope of activities and partnerships aimed at addressing critical humanitarian needs. The following dashboard is as of December 19, 2024. For the up-to-date figures, please refer to [this link](#).



At the **regional Level**, the IFRC has led coordination efforts to support the Middle East Crisis Appeal through regular partners' calls, operational briefings with Geneva-based Permanent Missions, and ongoing engagement with donors. A regional Emergency Appeal, Operational Strategy, and response plans for the four National Societies have been developed, published, and regularly updated. Coordination with the ICRC has been reinforced, particularly in Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan, across key sectors including health, protection, and Restoring Family Links. A regional resource mobilization strategy is being implemented, alongside defined roles, responsibilities, and allocation principles. Weekly coordination meetings between country teams and the regional office, as well as engagement with the Logistics Cluster and external partners, ensure operational alignment. Regular Movement coordination meetings have also been established to support the response, including monthly and technical-level meetings on aid flows from Jordan to Gaza.

At the **national level**, Movement partners engage with external partners, coordinate with authorities and other stakeholders (UN agencies, NGOs), and participate in various working groups.

### Engagement with external partners

In the early months of the conflict, the EU launched a humanitarian air bridge to support partners responding to the crisis in Gaza and, in collaboration with IFRC, established a coordination platform to facilitate the flow of in-kind donations from EU member states. The platform aimed to align aid with evolving needs on the ground and strengthen ERCS logistics capacity. The deployment of two IFRC staff to ECHO in Brussels has concluded.

**In Jordan**, the Jordan National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS) engaged with national authorities to strengthen its role in delivering aid to Gaza. As an auxiliary to the public authorities, JNRCS received official approval to facilitate RCRC humanitarian assistance via land through the West Bank and by airdrop in coordination with the Air Force. Ministries were formally notified to support the operation, and the military assigned a plane to evacuate medical cases, with one companion per patient, from Al Arish to the JNRCS hospital. A technical meeting secured agreements on logistics and medical evacuations. JNRCS also remains an active member of the Logistics Cluster, maintaining close coordination with partners.

**In Lebanon**, the Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) actively engages with international stakeholders and development agencies, participating in the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) and the OCHA Emergency Operations Center (EOC) for collaborative efforts with global bodies and development agencies. This involvement underlines the commitment to effective coordination and cooperation. The LRC aligns its initiatives with the United Nations (UN) framework, engaging in sectoral and bilateral meetings with UN agencies. This strategic alignment ensures the synchronization of efforts with international frameworks, enhancing the impact and reach of LRC's humanitarian efforts. Furthermore, the organization collaborates closely with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Unit. This collaboration contributes to the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Mobility Snapshot, a crucial resource for displacement data in Lebanon. Working in tandem with IOM and the UN Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Unit, LRC contributes to the generation of valuable insights that inform effective responses to mobility and displacement challenges within the region.

**In Syria**, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) remains the primary humanitarian actor, operating in its auxiliary role to the public authorities and working in close coordination with line ministries and the Humanitarian Action Coordination structure. SARC participates in the in-country UN Cluster system and has an observer seat in the HCT. SARC has established partnerships with UN Agencies, including UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, WHO, WFP, and several INGOs working in various sectors, facilitating coordination and alignment in the delivery of humanitarian assistance. Since the escalation of hostilities

in Lebanon, SARC engaged with the High Relief Committee, official and local authorities, and all relevant stakeholders, including ICRC, WFP, UNHCR, WHO, and different INGOs. The crisis modifier through DG ECHO was also activated. Daily calls, meetings, and border crossing points visits were conducted to assess the needs, the progress of the response, the impact of delivered aid, and population movement beyond the borders and into the Syrian governorates.

The engagement was further strengthened by the deployment of a Senior Advisor and Special Envoy to Syria under the Syria Complex EA. These enabled stronger IFRC positioning and representation in external fora.

**In Egypt**, the ERCS has strengthened its coordination position through the “Partners Operational Cells” forum, which includes representation from all [UN](#) partners, international organizations, embassies, and Movement partners. The Health Cell is headed by the ERCS head of health, and the Logistics Cell is headed by the ERCS head of programs.

In addition to that, IFRC works closely with the ERCS in its coordination efforts with PRCS for operational and reporting means. ERCS senior management attends the National Crisis Management Cell and coordinates all the above efforts with government officials.

#### **FEDERATION-WIDE DATA REPORTING**

In response to the Middle East Crisis, the IFRC has developed a Federation-wide data collection framework to track funds and activities by IFRC members involved in the crisis response at bilateral and multilateral levels. This system enhances the alignment of funding and operations, ensuring greater impact. Partner National Societies (PNS) have been requested to provide financial data to create a comprehensive financial overview of the Middle East crisis. Covering the period from the outset of each National Society’s response to the crisis to approximately end-September 2024, the report aims to capture financial requirements, income expenditure, and allocation of funds, both bilateral and multilateral (i.e., via IFRC), across Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan.

The dashboard serves as a dynamic tool, regularly refined and updated with the latest input received from PNSs. The following dashboard images were captured on 23 January 2025. For the up-to-date figures, please refer to [this link](#).



## SECRETARIAT SERVICES

### Resource mobilization

The revised Emergency Appeal outlines CHF 200 million in Federation-wide needs, including CHF 185 million for the IFRC Secretariat. With a significant funding gap of 81 percent, mobilization efforts remain a priority. Engagement continues with National Societies, governments, and private donors, with contributions received to date supporting critical needs such as health, food, and shelter.

The IFRC Secretariat also facilitates the transfer of funds and in-kind support to the Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS), in line in line with its complementary role in the occupied Palestinian territory (oPt). Funding progress is closely monitored, with regular updates shared to ensure transparency and donor confidence.

### Logistics

IFRC maintains close contact and collaboration with both Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners and external stakeholders. As humanitarian needs continue to grow and the situation deteriorates, partners are increasingly interested in receiving detailed and up-to-date information about the developments in the region. There is a particular need for information on logistical arrangements for the delivery of goods to the Gaza Strip from Egypt and Jordan, as well as on issues relating to sanctions and the due diligence process of the respective National Societies involved in the operation. For more details, see the results reported under the section National Society Strengthening.

A Mobilization table, regularly updated, has been prepared and shared for this operation and can be consulted [here](#). Mobilization tables by country are also available and active for: [Egypt](#), [Egypt bilateral](#), [Jordan](#), [Lebanon](#), and [Syria](#).

## Communications

Media and social media interest in the operation remains strong. Key messages, reactive lines, and statements developed by IFRC Communications teams with surge support for the operation as a whole and tailored to each country, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and Egypt (including Gaza), are regularly shared with National Societies and updated with the latest numbers and information to ensure accuracy and relevance.

The IFRC Communications teams have actively facilitated and conducted media engagements with major international outlets, including France 24, Sky News, AP, Reuters, BBC, Al Jazeera, and others. They developed and disseminated communications packages, arranged interviews, and provided support during high-level visits to the region by IFRC leadership, including President Kate Forbes (Lebanon and Egypt, March 2025), Secretary General Jagan Chapagain (Syria, February 2025), and Regional Director Dr. Hossam Elsharkawi (Syria, February 2025).

As part of the “Behind the Emblem” series, the Communications Manager conducted two high-profile interviews: one with the President of the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) in Damascus, and another with the President of the Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) at the IFRC Regional Office in Beirut. During the PRCS President’s visit to Beirut in April 2025, the Communications Manager also coordinated a series of media engagements, including interviews with the Associated Press and Thomson Reuters.

In parallel, a SURGE communications coordinator was deployed to Syria for two months, where she helped profile the work of SARC and highlight the support provided by the IFRC. We have also supported the comms team at SARC in their visibility efforts and media interviews during the Brussels conference in Syria.

In a highly politicized and sensitive environment, the IFRC has worked closely with the ICRC and partner National Societies to monitor and counter misinformation and disinformation, ensuring that accurate and credible information reaches the public.

The communications team continues to proactively respond to international media inquiries, manage reputational risks, and produce compelling content—including videos, social media materials, and articles—while facilitating media interviews to showcase the work of National Societies responding to the crisis. These efforts have been instrumental in maintaining global visibility and advocacy for the ongoing humanitarian operation.

Furthermore, the team strategically leveraged international observances, such as Red Cross and Red Crescent Day and World Hunger Day, to launch targeted campaigns that highlight the severity of the Middle East crisis, the importance of protecting civilians and humanitarian workers, and the respect for the Red Cross and Red Crescent emblems. These campaigns emphasized the critical contributions of MENA National Societies and the tireless efforts of volunteers on the ground. In May 2025, for the first time, the IFRC launched a joint campaign in Lebanon and Jordan in collaboration with the Lebanese Red Cross and the ICRC, showcasing the coordinated response of all three components of the Movement.

## Quality Assurance and Accountability, including Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting (PMER)

Throughout the operation, the IFRC has prioritized evidence-based decision-making, transparency, and continuous learning. As an initial step, when defining activities, a list of relevant indicators was developed for each country, based on the type of intervention planned. A Federation-wide PMER framework was established to align indicators and reporting across countries, supporting consistent monitoring and timely adjustments. National Societies have contributed regular data and sectoral assessments to guide operational planning and resource allocation.

Information Management (IM) has enabled scenario planning, funding analysis, and real-time tracking of aid flows, enhancing responsiveness and accountability. Safeguarding systems were reinforced through staff training, updated policies, and accessible feedback and reporting mechanisms.

In response to the unexpected escalation and spillover of the conflict into Syria and Lebanon, leading to a sharp increase in humanitarian needs, the PMER team supported the development of two distinct Complex Emergency Appeals for [Syria](#) and [Lebanon](#) with PMER frameworks tailored to address the country-specific challenges. These complement the overarching Middle East Emergency Appeal while addressing country-specific challenges.

## Information Management (IM) and Data Analysis

The Information Management (IM) team provides analytical support to the response to enable evidence-based decision-making and planning. Working closely with in-country delegations and National Societies, IM developed detailed scenario planning for each country covered by the Emergency Appeal. The scenarios examine the possible evolution of the Middle East Crisis and the corresponding operational requirements. Scenarios are regularly updated. Throughout the crisis, IM has been monitoring the situation in the region and produced weekly secondary data review snapshots, focusing on the consequences of the conflict in Gaza for the countries covered by the Emergency Appeal.

The IM team has produced a report on the impact of the escalation in the Red Sea on the Middle East Crisis response, looking at the impact of events in the Red Sea on global supply chains and the possible implications for Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria. Displacement trends in Gaza and Lebanon are monitored. For Lebanon, these are visualized in an internal displacement dashboard available on the GO platform. IM has also produced several products, including maps and infographics, visualizing logistics corridors, activities, and operational challenges.

Operationally, IM works closely with the Jordan National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS). Together, the two teams have set up a logistics tracker and dashboard to visualize aid into Jordan, aid into Gaza, stock in the warehouse, and stock in transit.

Assisting support functions, IM has worked with SPRM colleagues to produce a funding dashboard showing information on funding requirements and coverage of the IFRC secretariat Appeal.

## Humanitarian Diplomacy (HD)

Humanitarian diplomacy (HD) has been a key component of this crisis, given the global attention it is receiving, the complexity of political dynamics, and the challenges facing the humanitarian response.

The IFRC Secretariat has created and maintained a set of resources for the IFRC network and actively promotes their use by the IFRC Secretariat, notably its Leadership and NS. These resources aim to ensure that the IFRC network can contribute to positive humanitarian outcomes on the ground, such as the protection of civilians, humanitarian workers, the medical mission, and the RCRC emblem, as well as increased humanitarian access, as well as to highlight and generate further diplomatic and financial support for the response of the IFRC network. These resources include:

- A repository of relevant information from the RCRC Movement and other actors has been created and is updated daily, as well as an RCRC Community of Practice for humanitarian diplomacy on MENA contexts.
- Humanitarian diplomacy key messages have been prepared for use by the IFRC network, with updates regularly shared with IFRC Secretariat staff and 34 National Societies. In addition, the IFRC Secretariat has regularly and proactively engaged, coordinated with, and mobilized relevant NS to help ensure consistent and effective HD engagement around this crisis. It has also worked directly with the NS in the Middle East crisis countries to support their own HD engagement, including facilitating their direct engagement with diplomatic stakeholders. These activities have helped to ensure the unity of the IFRC network and contributed to its ability to speak with one voice across the globe, thereby strengthening its capacity for influence.

The IFRC Secretariat has conveyed its key messages and asks regarding the crisis in numerous multilateral forums and bilateral engagements throughout the reporting period. Importantly, the IFRC Secretariat leadership remains regularly engaged. Notably, the IFRC President's first official visit was to the Middle East region in February 2024, the IFRC Secretary General traveled to the region in December 2024 and February 2025, and the IFRC President returned to the region in March 2025, providing important opportunities to conduct HD. An HD strategy and engagement plan were developed to help ensure HD tools and resources are maximized and to drive proactive and strategic engagement on the crisis. This has included leveraging its presence in multilateral capitals such as Geneva, New York, and Brussels for both Secretariat and NS engagement with key stakeholders.

## Security

Security risks have remained a critical concern throughout the Middle East Crisis response. In Gaza, Lebanon, and Syria, humanitarian staff and volunteers continue to operate in volatile and often dangerous conditions. Between October 2023 and September 2025, the Palestine Red Crescent Society (PRCS) reported the tragic loss of 39 personnel and volunteers, 23 killed in the line of duty and 16 off-duty, while the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) also reported one fatality. These losses highlight the grave risks faced by humanitarian workers in the region.

While Jordan and Egypt have remained relatively stable, the broader region continues to experience unpredictable shifts in security dynamics. To mitigate these risks, the IFRC, National Societies, and Movement partners have maintained strict contingency measures, continuously monitored emerging threats, and worked closely with operational teams to align security assessments with field needs. These efforts are guided by IFRC's Minimum Security Requirements and supported by trained security focal points across the region, ensuring a proactive and adaptive approach to safety.



## FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

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### FUNDING REQUIREMENT

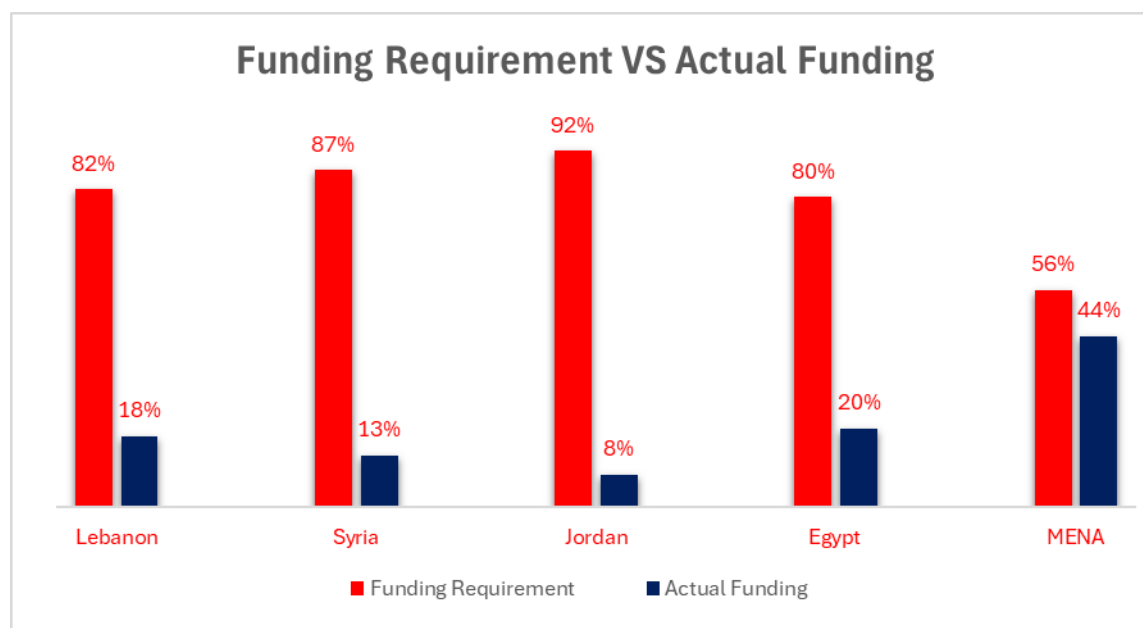
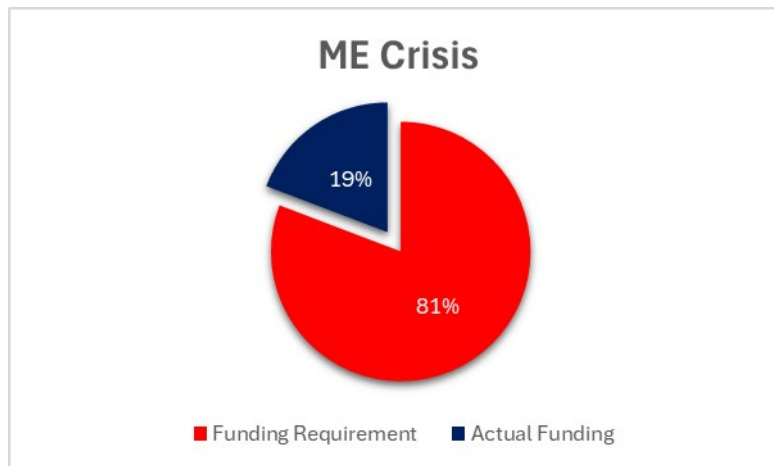
IFRC Secretariat  
CHF 185 M

Federation-Wide  
CHF 200M

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To date, 19 percent of the funding requirements of the revised Emergency Appeal have been covered.

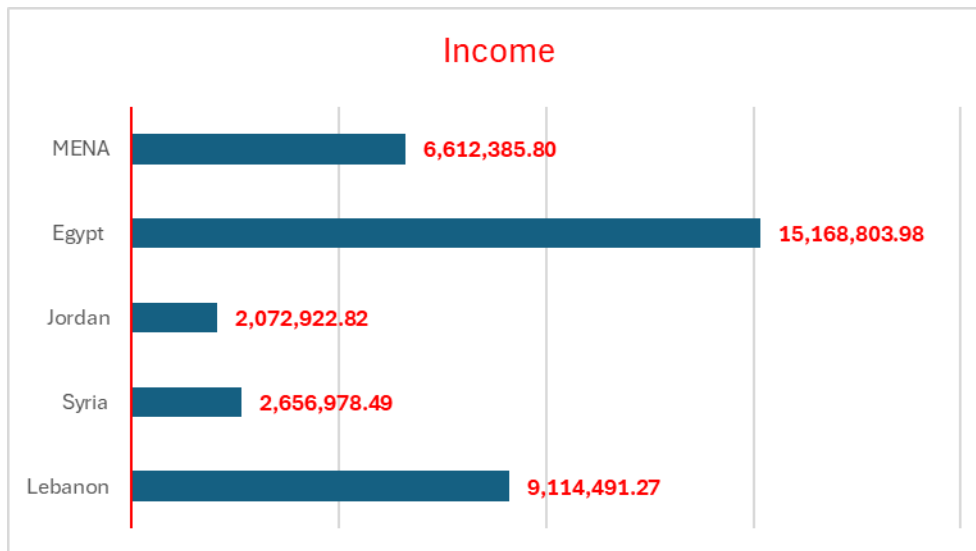
The IFRC expresses its gratitude to donors and kindly encourages further contributions to fill the 81 percent funding gap to enable the National Societies in the region, with the support of the IFRC, to continue with humanitarian assistance efforts as well as the required preparedness actions.



## TOTAL INCOME

**CHF 35,625 M**

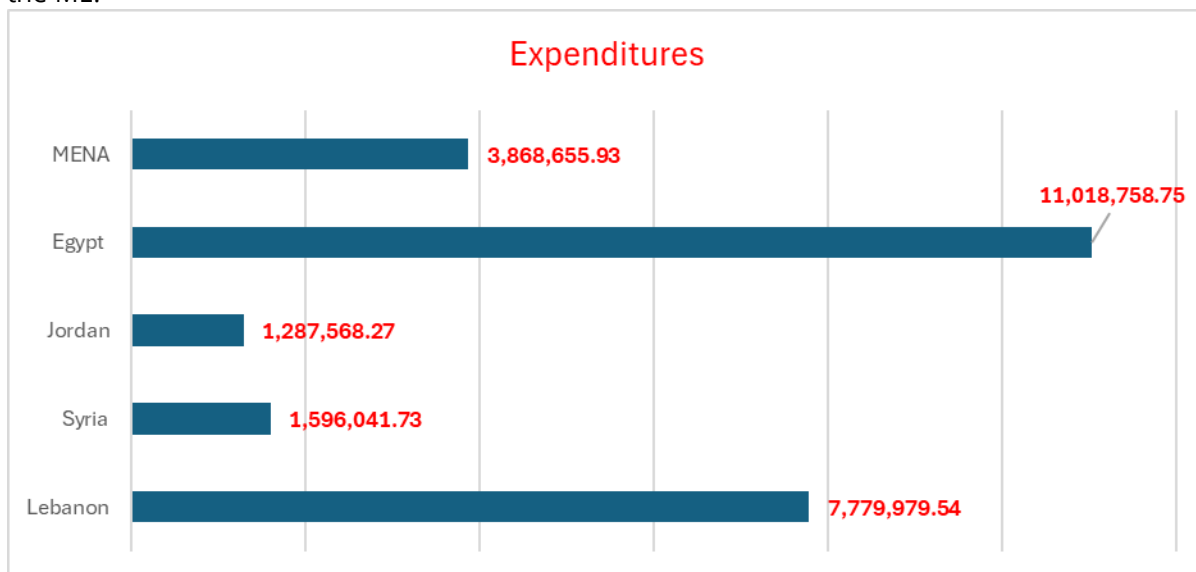
The following chart represents the total income of the Complex Emergency received by National Societies (Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan) and IFRC Secretariat since the beginning of their response to the ME.



## TOTAL EXPENDITURES

**CHF 25,551 M**

The following chart represents the total expenditures of the Complex Emergency received by National Societies (Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Jordan) and IFRC Secretariat since the beginning of their response to the ME.



# ANNEX 1: Reporting on Indicators



## SHELTER, HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

| Objective:      | Communities in crisis-affected areas, as well as people who are stranded and evacuees, are supported to restore and strengthen their safety and well-being through emergency shelter, settlement solutions, and relief items. |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Key indicators: | Indicators                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | Code | Cumulative                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|                 | # of NFI (mattresses, blankets, kitchen sets and shelter kits, solar lights) prepositioned                                                                                                                                    | 1.1  | <b>SARC</b><br>175,198 Blankets<br>110,228 mattresses<br>103,992 sleeping mats<br>32,934 plastic sheets<br>32,801 kitchen sets<br>34,075 solar lamps<br>26,443 clothes<br><br><b>LRC</b><br>58,660 mattresses<br>102,591 blankets<br><br><b>ERCS</b><br>1,894 household items |
|                 | # of people reached with non-food items- NFIs (mattresses, blankets, kitchen sets and shelter kits, solar lights)                                                                                                             | 1.2  | <b>ERCS</b><br>184 beds<br>3,071 Blankets<br>866 pillows and mattresses<br>10,501 clothing items<br>15,164 children kits                                                                                                                                                      |
|                 | # of people receiving cash for rent assistance                                                                                                                                                                                | 1.3  | <b>NTR</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |



## FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

| Objective:      | Improve food security to crisis-affected populations |      |                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Key indicators: | Indicators                                           | Code | Cumulative                                                                                                                                                           |
|                 | # of food parcels prepositioned                      | 2.1  | <b>ERCS</b><br>163,700 ready meals<br>747,280 Iftar meals<br>1,870,980 loaves of bread<br>560,499 Suhoor meals<br>32,536 air-dropped food parcels<br><br><b>SARC</b> |

|  |                                                        |     |                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|--|--------------------------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  |                                                        |     | 68,727 Food Parcels<br>11,103 Canned-Food parcels<br>195,974 instant food items<br>141,777 date bars<br><br><b>LRC</b><br>271,526 food parcels<br>1,689,699 ready meals and bread bundles |
|  | # of people who received food parcels                  | 2.2 | <b>SARC</b><br>208,181 people received food assistance<br><br><b>LRC</b><br>46,308 people<br><br>ERCS<br>7090 People received food parcels                                                |
|  | # of people received ready meals, disaggregated by sex | 2.3 | <b>ERCS</b><br>163,700 people<br><br><b>SARC</b><br>195,754 people<br><br><b>LRC</b><br>47,986 people                                                                                     |



## MULTI-PURPOSE CASH

|                        |                                                                                                                      |             |                                                                                                               |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Objective:</b>      | <b>Crisis-affected populations in vulnerable situations have their needs addressed through cash assistance.</b>      |             |                                                                                                               |
| <b>Key indicators:</b> | <b>Indicators</b>                                                                                                    | <b>Code</b> | <b>Cumulative</b>                                                                                             |
|                        | Number of households assisted with unconditional cash to meet their basic needs                                      | 3.1         | <b>ERCS</b><br>1,913 families<br>286 individuals<br><br><b>LRC</b><br>895 households under -phase 2           |
|                        | Number of post-distribution monitoring conducted to ensure the effectiveness of cash and voucher assistance programs | 3.2         | <b>ERCS</b><br>1 PDM survey (with 329 participants)<br><br><b>LRC</b><br>1 PDM survey (with 370 participants) |
|                        | Number of individuals that received Conditional cash vouchers                                                        |             | <b>JNRCS</b><br>25 (F:12 – M:13) (clothing Vouchers)                                                          |



## HEALTH & CARE

| Objective: Persons affected by the hostilities are provided with essential health services, including Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS). |                                                                                                                         |      |                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Key indicators:                                                                                                                                       | Indicators                                                                                                              | Code | Cumulative                                                                                                                                                                 |
|                                                                                                                                                       | Number of transport support provided to sick, injured, and wounded people                                               | 4.1  | <b>SARC</b><br>1,837 people<br><br><b>ERCS</b><br>7,277 medical evacuees<br><br><b>JNRCS</b><br>109 (F:65; M:44)<br><br><b>LRC</b><br>1,288 people                         |
|                                                                                                                                                       | Number of referrals conducted for injured and wounded people                                                            | 4.2  | <b>NTR</b>                                                                                                                                                                 |
|                                                                                                                                                       | Number of ambulances procured                                                                                           | 4.3  | <b>ERCS</b><br>209 ambulances delivered to Gaza<br><br><b>JNRCS</b><br>1 Ambulance                                                                                         |
|                                                                                                                                                       | Number of mobile Medical Unit (MMU) teams deployed to respond to primary healthcare needs in conflict-affected areas    | 4.4  | <b>LRC</b><br>1,331 MMUs                                                                                                                                                   |
|                                                                                                                                                       | Number of medical consultations provided through primary health facilities (MMUs and fixed clinics) (segregated by sex) | 4.5  | <b>ERCS</b><br>25,756<br><br><b>LRC</b><br>223,652<br><br><b>JNRCS</b><br>148 (F:88 – M:60)                                                                                |
|                                                                                                                                                       | Number of patients with their hospital cost covered                                                                     | 4.6  | <b>NTR</b>                                                                                                                                                                 |
|                                                                                                                                                       | Number of people attending health promotion sessions, disaggregated by sex                                              | 4.7  | <b>ERCS</b><br>13,623 people                                                                                                                                               |
|                                                                                                                                                       | Number of people reached with MHPSS services, disaggregated by sex                                                      | 4.8  | <b>ERCS</b><br>163,332 services provided to 21,881 people:<br>10,590 Adults<br>11,291 Children<br><br><b>SARC</b><br>79,860 people<br><br><b>JNRCS</b><br>150 (F:84; M:66) |

|  |                                                                                                     |     |                                                                                                                           |
|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  |                                                                                                     |     | <b>LRC</b><br>6,683 people attending one on one sessions (PFA)<br>1,672 people attended health promotion and PSS sessions |
|  | <i>Number of individuals receiving secondary and tertiary health services, disaggregated by sex</i> | 4.9 | <b>ERCS</b><br>22 people provided Physical rehabilitation and mobility devices.<br><br><b>SARC</b><br>44,596 people       |



## WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

|                        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |             |                                                                                                                                                          |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Objective:</b>      | <b>Comprehensive WASH support is provided to people affected by the hostilities, resulting in an immediate reduction in the risk of water-related diseases and an improvement in dignity for the targeted population.</b> |             |                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Key indicators:</b> | <b>Indicators</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                         | <b>Code</b> | <b>Cumulative</b>                                                                                                                                        |
|                        | <i>Number of portable toilets prepositioned</i>                                                                                                                                                                           | 5.1         | <b>NTR</b>                                                                                                                                               |
|                        | <i>Number of portable toilets installed</i>                                                                                                                                                                               | 5.2         | <b>ERCS</b><br>24 toilets + 4 septic tanks installed in Khan Younis/Gaza camp                                                                            |
|                        | <i>Number of hygiene kits prepositioned and procured</i>                                                                                                                                                                  | 5.3         | <b>ERCS</b><br>37,597 Hygiene kits<br><br><b>SARC</b><br>24,308 Hygiene kits<br>62,832 jerry-cans.<br><br><b>LRC</b><br>77,618 Hygiene kits              |
|                        | <i>Number of Families that received hygiene kits</i>                                                                                                                                                                      | 5.4         | <b>LRC</b><br>17,644<br><br><b>SARC</b><br>24,308 Hygiene kits<br>62,832 jerry-cans                                                                      |
|                        | <i>Number of women and girls within reproductive age that received dignity kits</i>                                                                                                                                       | 5.5         | <b>NTR</b>                                                                                                                                               |
|                        | <i>Number of families reached with drinking water</i>                                                                                                                                                                     | 5.6         | <b>ERCS</b><br>114,814 bottles of water distributed<br><br><b>SARC</b><br>58,881<br><br><b>LRC</b><br>505,579 litres of drinkable water were distributed |

|  |                                                                                                   |      |                                                                                |
|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | Number of water cubic metres distributed                                                          | 5.7  | <b>NTR</b>                                                                     |
|  | Number of Shelters provided with WASH services (rehabilitated infrastructure, water supply, etc.) | 5.8  | <b>ERCS</b><br>1 camp in Khan Younus/Gaza provided with 8 water tanks bladders |
|  | Number of showers installed                                                                       | 5.9  | <b>NTR</b>                                                                     |
|  | Number of water systems enhanced through rehabilitation of infrastructure or through quick fixes  | 5.10 | <b>NTR</b>                                                                     |



## PROTECTION AND PREVENTION

**Objective:** Affected populations are safe from harm, including violence, abuse and exploitation, discrimination and exclusion, and their needs and rights are met.

|                        | Indicators                                                                                                                                     | Code | Cumulative                                                                                  |
|------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Key indicators:</b> | Number of staff and volunteers trained on PGI, PSEA, and child safeguarding, and ensure adherence to the Code of Conduct, disaggregated by sex | 6.1  | <b>ERCS</b><br>18 staff trained<br><br><b>JNRCS</b><br>38 Staff and Volunteers (F:16, M:22) |
|                        | Number of unaccompanied children who received protection services, disaggregated by sex and age                                                | NA   | <b>JNRCS</b><br>21 (F:13, M:8)<br>Age distribution: (0-5:2; 6-12:7 and 13-17:3)             |
|                        | Number of pregnant women who received protection services                                                                                      | NA   | <b>JNRCS</b><br>5                                                                           |
|                        | Number of disabled who received protection services disaggregated by sex                                                                       | NA   | <b>JNRCS</b><br>109 (F:65; M:44)<br>Age distribution: (41-59:5; 60+:20)                     |



## MIGRATION

**Objective:** Specific vulnerabilities of migrants, displaced, refugees and returnees are analysed, and their needs and rights are met with dedicated humanitarian assistance, Protection, and humanitarian diplomacy interventions, in coordination with relevant stakeholders.

|                        | Indicators                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | Code | Cumulative                                                            |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Key indicators:</b> | Number of safe and welcome spaces/service points established for the provision of relevant services (such as health care, psychosocial support, relief distribution, legal services, child friendly spaces and provision of timely and accurate updates) | 7.1  | <b>ERCS</b><br>61<br><br><b>SARC</b><br>6 Humanitarian Service Points |
|                        | Number of displaced individuals reached with protection and migration services, disaggregated by sex                                                                                                                                                     | 7.2  | <b>SARC</b><br>197,708 people                                         |

|  |                                                                                     |     |                                                                            |
|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | <i>Number of children accessing the child friendly spaces, disaggregated by sex</i> | 7.3 | <b>NTR</b>                                                                 |
|  | <i>Number of RFL services provided</i>                                              | 7.4 | <b>ERCS</b><br>86,050 calls facilitated.<br><br><b>SARC</b><br>65 services |



## COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY (CEA)

|                        |                                                                                                                                                                                      |             |                   |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| <b>Objective:</b>      | <b>The diverse needs, priorities and preferences of the affected communities guide the response, ensuring a people-centered approach through meaningful community participation.</b> |             |                   |
| <b>Key indicators:</b> | <b>Indicators</b>                                                                                                                                                                    | <b>Code</b> | <b>Cumulative</b> |
|                        | <i>Number of complaints and feedback received from the affected people that have been addressed</i>                                                                                  | 8.1         | <b>NTR</b>        |



## NATIONAL SOCIETY STRENGTHENING

|                        |                                                                                                                                                                                             |             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Objective:</b>      | <b>National Societies respond effectively to the wide spectrum of evolving crises and their auxiliary role in responding to displacement and disasters is well-defined and prioritized.</b> |             |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Key indicators:</b> | <b>Indicators</b>                                                                                                                                                                           | <b>Code</b> | <b>Cumulative</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|                        | <i>Number of staff and volunteers attended logistics and supply chain training, disaggregated by sex</i>                                                                                    | 9.1         | <b>ERCS</b><br>133 (M:113, F: 20)<br><br><b>JNRCS</b><br>ENAP training for 23 volunteers (M: 12; F: 11)                                                                                                                           |
|                        | <i>Number of staff and volunteers attended PSS training, disaggregated by sex</i>                                                                                                           | 9.2         | <b>NTR</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|                        | <i>Number of volunteers insured</i>                                                                                                                                                         | 9.3         | <b>NTR</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|                        | <i>Number of warehouses rehabilitated / established</i>                                                                                                                                     | 9.4         | <b>JNRCS</b><br>1 new steel structure<br>2 rehabilitated warehouses<br>4 MSUs<br><br><b>ERCS</b><br>13 Warehouse (Cairo, Ismailia, and Alrish)<br>2 bonded warehouses with a total area of 55000 square meters containing 35 MSUs |
|                        | <i>Warehousing space managed by ERC for Gaza Response</i>                                                                                                                                   | 9.5         | 77,000 Square Meters                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
|                        | <i>Number of Volunteers and staff provided with PSS services, disaggregated by sex</i>                                                                                                      | 9.6         | <b>ERCS</b><br>957                                                                                                                                                                                                                |

|  |                                                                                                                                |      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  |                                                                                                                                |      | <b>SARC</b><br>700                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|  | <i>Humanitarian aid inflow consigned to ERCS and JNRCS (disaggregated by flight, ships, and trucks tonnage)</i>                | 9.7  | <b>JNRCS</b><br>Air: 4 shipments (87.24 tons)<br>Sea: 3 shipments (103.7tons)<br>Land: 8 shipments (339.3 tons)<br><br><b>ERCS</b><br>Air: 916 planes (27,022 tons)<br>Sea: 599 ships (185,660 tons)<br>Land: 424,300 tons (40,00 trucks)            |
|  | <i>Humanitarian aid inflow to Gaza from Egypt</i>                                                                              | 9.8  | 580,877 tons                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|  | <i>Humanitarian aid dispatched to Gaza (disaggregated by food and water, emergency material and medical supplies, tonnage)</i> | 9.9  | <b>JNRCS</b><br>213.07 tons of food<br>166.55 tons of relief supplies<br><br><b>ERCS</b><br>430,823 tons of food and water<br>92,601 tons of relief supplies<br>57,453 tons of medical supplies<br>81,380 tons of fuel<br>Total of 38,480 truckloads |
|  | <i>Number of forklifts purchased for ERCS and JNRCS for the logistics operation</i>                                            | 9.10 | <b>ERCS</b><br>19 from all donors<br><br><b>JNRCS</b><br>2                                                                                                                                                                                           |

# Annex 2: Interim Financial Report

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# Operational Strategy

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

| Selected Parameters |                 |           |          |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2023/10-2025/08 | Operation | MDRS5002 |
| Budget Timeframe    | 2023/10-2025/08 | Budget    | APPROVED |

Prepared on 22 Oct 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRS5002 - Middle East -Complex Emergency Crisis-

Operating Timeframe: 20 Oct 2023 to 31 Dec 2025; appeal launch date: 22 Oct 2023

## I. Emergency Appeal Funding Requirements

|                                           |                    |
|-------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Total Funding Requirements</b>         | <b>185,000,000</b> |
| <b>Donor Response* as per 22 Oct 2025</b> | <b>34,250,522</b>  |
| <b>Appeal Coverage</b>                    | <b>18.51%</b>      |

## II. IFRC Operating Budget Implementation

| Planned Operations / Enabling Approaches               | Op Budget         | Expenditure       | Variance         |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items               | 356,271           | 261,921           | 94,350           |
| PO02 - Livelihoods                                     | 377,037           | 691,829           | -314,791         |
| PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash                              | 0                 | 0                 | 0                |
| PO04 - Health                                          | 3,104,421         | 2,208,650         | 895,771          |
| PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene                     | 148,134           | 535,193           | -387,059         |
| PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion                | 59,260            | 275,044           | -215,784         |
| PO07 - Education                                       | 0                 | 0                 | 0                |
| PO08 - Migration                                       | 43,379            | 45,605            | -2,226           |
| PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery | 13,068,386        | 12,279,896        | 788,490          |
| PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability         | 0                 | 0                 | 0                |
| PO11 - Environmental Sustainability                    | 0                 | 0                 | 0                |
| <b>Planned Operations Total</b>                        | <b>17,156,887</b> | <b>16,298,136</b> | <b>858,752</b>   |
| EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships                   | 6,000             | 177,597           | -171,597         |
| EA02 - Secretariat Services                            | 3,099,549         | 2,399,087         | 700,463          |
| EA03 - National Society Strengthening                  | 6,711,066         | 6,676,185         | 34,881           |
| <b>Enabling Approaches Total</b>                       | <b>9,816,615</b>  | <b>9,252,868</b>  | <b>563,747</b>   |
| <b>Grand Total</b>                                     | <b>26,973,503</b> | <b>25,551,004</b> | <b>1,422,499</b> |

## III. Operating Movement & Closing Balance per 2025/08

|                                                 |                   |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Opening Balance                                 | 0                 |
| Income (includes outstanding DREF Loan per IV.) | 35,625,582        |
| Expenditure                                     | -25,551,004       |
| <b>Closing Balance</b>                          | <b>10,074,578</b> |
| Deferred Income                                 | 151,249           |
| Funds Available                                 | 10,225,827        |

## IV. DREF Loan

|                                  |        |           |              |           |                      |                  |
|----------------------------------|--------|-----------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|------------------|
| * not included in Donor Response | Loan : | 7,050,000 | Reimbursed : | 5,000,000 | <b>Outstanding :</b> | <b>2,050,000</b> |
|----------------------------------|--------|-----------|--------------|-----------|----------------------|------------------|

# Operational Strategy

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

| Selected Parameters |                 |           |          |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2023/10-2025/08 | Operation | MDRS5002 |
| Budget Timeframe    | 2023/10-2025/08 | Budget    | APPROVED |

Prepared on 22 Oct 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRS5002 - Middle East -Complex Emergency Crisis-

Operating Timeframe: 20 Oct 2023 to 31 Dec 2025; appeal launch date: 22 Oct 2023

## V. Contributions by Donor and Other Income

| Opening Balance                                       |           |              |                  |              |           | 0               |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|
| Income Type                                           | Cash      | InKind Goods | InKind Personnel | Other Income | TOTAL     | Deferred Income |
| AbbVie                                                | 9,183     |              |                  |              | 9,183     |                 |
| Adaptavist Group Ltd                                  | 180       |              |                  |              | 180       |                 |
| Adidas                                                | 117       |              |                  |              | 117       |                 |
| Amazon                                                | 3,633     |              |                  |              | 3,633     |                 |
| American Express Company (AMEX)                       | 670       |              |                  |              | 670       |                 |
| American Red Cross                                    | 5,328,356 |              |                  |              | 5,328,356 |                 |
| Australian Red Cross                                  | 170,071   |              | 22,800           |              | 192,871   |                 |
| Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government*)    | 1,699,832 |              |                  |              | 1,699,832 |                 |
| Austrian Red Cross                                    |           |              | 32,361           |              | 32,361    |                 |
| Austrian Red Cross (from Austrian Government*)        | 4,161,871 |              |                  |              | 4,161,871 |                 |
| Belgium - Private Donors                              | 254       |              |                  |              | 254       |                 |
| Benevity, Inc                                         | 2,941     |              |                  |              | 2,941     |                 |
| Bloomberg                                             | 19,043    |              |                  |              | 19,043    |                 |
| Boeing                                                | 3,215     |              |                  |              | 3,215     |                 |
| Brighter Vision Foundation                            | 25,000    |              |                  |              | 25,000    |                 |
| British Red Cross                                     | 577,179   |              | 19,917           |              | 597,096   |                 |
| British Red Cross (from British Government*)          | 859,772   |              |                  |              | 859,772   |                 |
| Bulgarian Red Cross                                   | 4,760     |              |                  |              | 4,760     |                 |
| Canada - Private Donors                               | 220       |              |                  |              | 220       |                 |
| Catalent                                              | 175       |              |                  |              | 175       |                 |
| Cyprus Red Cross                                      | 4,720     |              |                  |              | 4,720     |                 |
| Danish Red Cross                                      |           |              | 70,227           |              | 70,227    |                 |
| DELL Technologies                                     | 446       |              |                  |              | 446       |                 |
| DREF Response Pillar                                  |           |              |                  | 2,050,000    | 2,050,000 |                 |
| Duolingo                                              | 68        |              |                  |              | 68        |                 |
| eBay Inc                                              | 47        |              |                  |              | 47        |                 |
| European Commission - DG ECHO                         | 1,932,103 |              |                  |              | 1,932,103 |                 |
| France - Private Donors                               | 193       |              |                  |              | 193       |                 |
| GAVI Alliance                                         | 2,563,065 |              |                  |              | 2,563,065 |                 |
| Germany - Private Donors                              | 142       |              |                  |              | 142       |                 |
| Great Britain - Private Donors                        | 4,032     |              |                  |              | 4,032     |                 |
| Irish Government                                      | 949,237   |              |                  |              | 949,237   |                 |
| Italian Government                                    | 41,462    |              |                  |              | 41,462    | 147,588         |
| Italian Government Bilateral Emergency Fund (from Ita | 948,251   |              |                  |              | 948,251   |                 |
| Italy - Private Donors                                | 243       |              |                  |              | 243       |                 |
| Itqon Foundation                                      | 40,660    |              |                  |              | 40,660    |                 |
| Japanese Red Cross Society                            | 404,445   |              |                  |              | 404,445   |                 |
| Mastercard Inc.                                       | 1,964     |              |                  |              | 1,964     |                 |
| Moderna, Inc                                          | 85        |              |                  |              | 85        |                 |
| NetApp                                                | 134       |              |                  |              | 134       |                 |
| Netherlands - Private Donors                          | 786       |              |                  |              | 786       |                 |
| New Zealand Red Cross                                 | 28,680    |              |                  |              | 28,680    |                 |
| Norwegian Red Cross                                   |           |              | 38,000           |              | 38,000    |                 |
| Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government*)      | 28,817    |              |                  |              | 28,817    |                 |
| NVIDIA Corporation                                    | 209       |              |                  |              | 209       |                 |
| On Line donations                                     | 487       |              |                  |              | 487       |                 |
| Oracle Corporation                                    | 425       |              |                  |              | 425       |                 |
| Polish Red Cross                                      | 2,757     |              |                  |              | 2,757     |                 |
| PricewaterhouseCoopers                                | 1,505     |              |                  |              | 1,505     |                 |
| QBE Group Services Pty Ltd                            | 11        |              |                  |              | 11        |                 |

# Operational Strategy

## INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT

| Selected Parameters |                 |           |          |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|----------|
| Reporting Timeframe | 2023/10-2025/08 | Operation | MDRS5002 |
| Budget Timeframe    | 2023/10-2025/08 | Budget    | APPROVED |

Prepared on 22 Oct 2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRS5002 - Middle East -Complex Emergency Crisis-

Operating Timeframe: 20 Oct 2023 to 31 Dec 2025; appeal launch date: 22 Oct 2023

| Income Type                                             | Cash              | InKind Goods | InKind Personnel | Other Income     | TOTAL             | Deferred Income |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Red Cross of Monaco                                     | 43,834            |              |                  |                  | 43,834            |                 |
| Rotary Club                                             | 122               |              |                  |                  | 122               |                 |
| Saudi Red Crescent Authority                            | 560,970           |              |                  |                  | 560,970           |                 |
| Saudi Red Crescent Authority (from Saudi Arabia Govt)   | 449,680           |              |                  |                  | 449,680           |                 |
| Scotiabank                                              | 21                |              |                  |                  | 21                |                 |
| Spanish Government                                      | 945,697           |              |                  |                  | 945,697           | 3,661           |
| Swedish Government                                      | 1,317,727         |              |                  |                  | 1,317,727         |                 |
| Swedish Red Cross                                       | 41,209            |              | 13,966           |                  | 55,175            |                 |
| Swiss Government                                        | 4,000,000         |              |                  |                  | 4,000,000         |                 |
| Swiss Red Cross                                         | 6,985             |              |                  |                  | 6,985             |                 |
| Switzerland - Private Donors                            | 1,765             |              |                  |                  | 1,765             |                 |
| Teradyne                                                | 208               |              |                  |                  | 208               |                 |
| Thailand - Private Donors                               | 3,659             |              |                  |                  | 3,659             |                 |
| Thai Red Cross Society                                  | 26,502            |              |                  |                  | 26,502            |                 |
| The Canadian Red Cross Society                          | 892,311           |              |                  |                  | 892,311           |                 |
| The Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government) | 4,743,788         |              |                  |                  | 4,743,788         |                 |
| TPG Global, LLC                                         | 21,548            |              |                  |                  | 21,548            |                 |
| Turkish Red Crescent Society                            | 500,000           |              |                  |                  | 500,000           |                 |
| United States - Private Donors                          | 740               |              |                  |                  | 740               |                 |
| Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.                                  | 45                |              |                  |                  | 45                |                 |
| Yum Brands Inc                                          | 54                |              |                  |                  | 54                |                 |
| <b>Total Contributions and Other Income</b>             | <b>33,378,310</b> | <b>0</b>     | <b>197,272</b>   | <b>2,050,000</b> | <b>35,625,582</b> | <b>151,249</b>  |
| <b>Total Income and Deferred Income</b>                 |                   |              |                  |                  | <b>35,625,582</b> | <b>151,249</b>  |

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## REFERENCE

Click here for:

- [Link](#) to the Emergency Appeal and updates
- [Link](#) to the Emergency Appeal
- [Link](#) to the Country Response Plan Egypt
- [Link](#) to the Country Response Plan Lebanon
- [Link](#) to the Country Response Plan Syria
- [Link](#) to the Country Response Plan Jordan
- [Mobilization table](#)