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## Revised Emergency Appeal Syria: Complex Emergency

 International Federation  
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Revised Appeal n° MDRSY003

3 million people to be assisted

Appeal launched July 2012

Glide n° [OT-2011-000025-SYR](#)

28.7 million Swiss francs current funding requirements (Oct 2019 – Dec 2020)

Revision n° 8 issued 11 November 2019

Total Appeal funding requirements (from July 2012 to December 2020): CHF195.1 Million (increased from CHF 185.1 Million)

Appeal ends 31 December 2020

Extended 16 months

This revised Emergency Appeal seeks a total of **28.7 million Swiss francs** to support the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) to continue providing **life-saving assistance that meets the critical humanitarian needs of vulnerable people (October 2019 to December 2020)** - including food distributions for more than **500,000 people** and emergency non-food relief support for **8,000 households** and **winter support for 60,000 children**. The operation will also support **310,000 people to access emergency and basic health services**. *The overall funding requirements from the launch of the Emergency Appeal in July 2012 to December 2020 is 195.1 million Swiss francs.*

This revised Emergency Appeal is one of two complementary planning tools (the other being the Operational Plan - OP) which will be used in parallel in 2020 and will enable SARC to continue providing essential services when and where needed throughout Syria until the end of December 2020. It takes into account the coordinated interventions of in-country partners from the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, including the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and Partner National Societies active in Syria.

### The disaster and the Red Cross Red Crescent response to date

**July 2012:** Emergency Appeal is launched to support SARC to assist over 200,000 people.

**December 2012:** The Emergency Appeal is revised to help SARC to assist up to 650,000 people.

**July 2013:** The Emergency Appeal is revised to support SARC to reach up to 910,000 people. People in need reach 6M.

**November 2013:** The Emergency Appeal is revised to support SARC to reach up to 5M people. People in need reach 9M.

**December 2014:** The appeal is revised to support SARC reach up to 8M people. People in need reach 12M.

**May 2016:** The Emergency Appeal is revised to support SARC in reaching 3M people in 2016. People in need reach 13M.

**December 2016:** The Emergency Appeal is revised to support SARC in reaching 3M people in 2017. People in need remain at 13M.

**December 2017:** The Emergency Appeal is extended until December 2018.

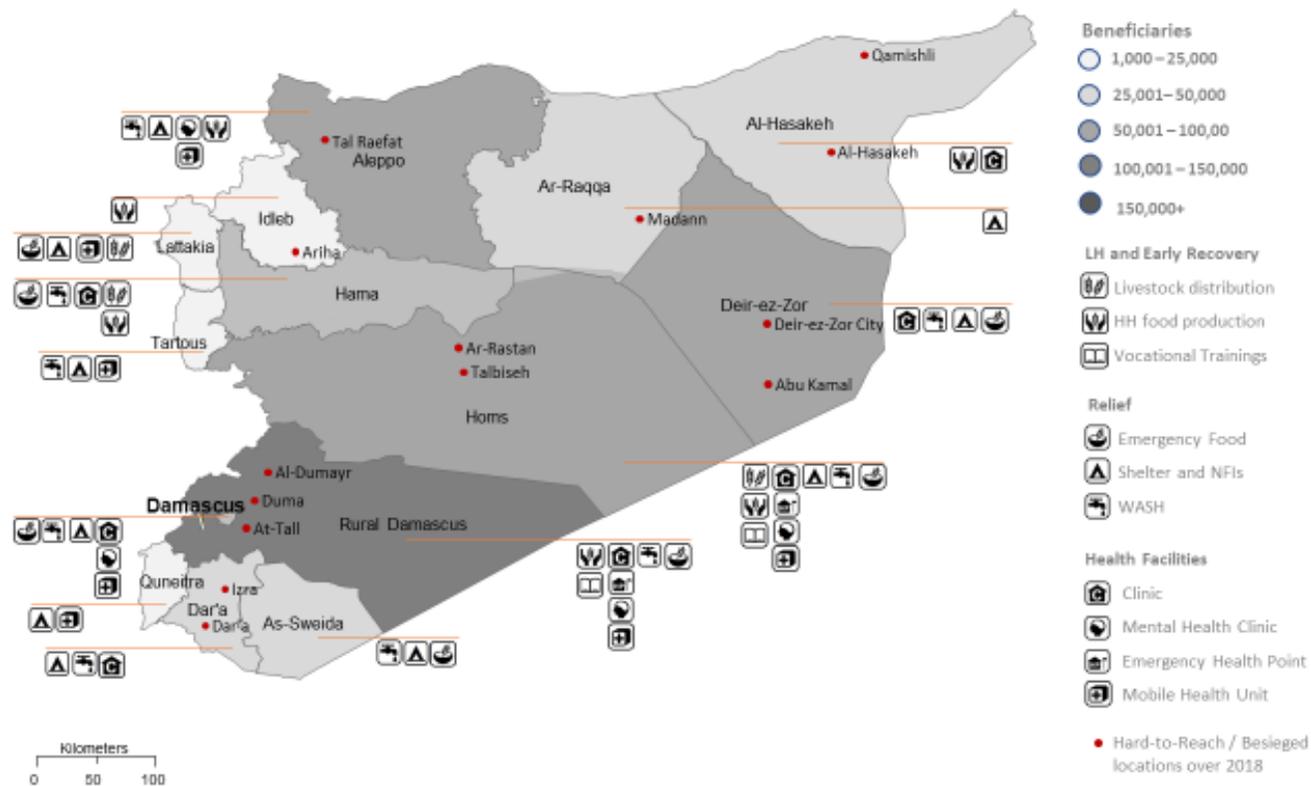
**April 2018:** The Emergency Appeal is revised to support SARC in reaching 3M people in 2018 and respond to new emergencies in Eastern Ghouta and North Aleppo. People in need remain at 13M

**November 2019:** The Emergency Appeal is revised and extended until December 2020 (complementary to OP 2020)



SARC offers a broad range of services in Deir- ez-Zor, including, health, relief, livelihoods and protection. Picture: Ella Pellegrini.

**IFRC Emergency Appeal – Estimated Number of People Reached Per Sector** **SYRIA**



The boundaries and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion on the part of the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) and are used for illustrative purposes only.

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Cumulative
Reached Population - Shelter	15,000	40,000	50,000	520,000	214,000	296,000	479,122	148,092	<b>1,762,214</b>
Reached Population- Livelihood	194,000	794,294	1,159,683	1,121,705	1,250,000	408,080	566,948	553,163	<b>6,047,873</b>
Reached Population -Health	138,601	374,199	345,821	750,000	596,197	400,000	630,000	211,829	<b>3,446,647</b>
Reached Population- WASH	109,410	814,740	338,086	535,000	570,000	330,000	152,862	227,735	<b>3,077,833</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>457,011</b>	<b>2,023,233</b>	<b>1,893,590</b>	<b>2,926,705</b>	<b>2,630,197</b>	<b>1,434,080</b>	<b>1,828,932</b>	<b>1,140,819</b>	

## The Syrian Arab Red Crescent

SARC continues to be the main humanitarian actor in Syria. Through its network of staff and volunteers and with SARC's assigned coordination mandate and its presence across most of the country, it is currently the largest national provider of humanitarian services in Syria. SARC works closely with local communities providing humanitarian assistance to more than five million internally displaced people, affected host communities and returnees. SARC is the main national facilitator to international humanitarian assistance, with formal coordination and cooperation with 29 partners between the International Red Cross Red Crescent Movement, UN agencies and international non-governmental organisations. This assistance is based around the provision of food and non-food items for shelter, hygiene items and hardware. SARC also provides medical services through more than 128 health facilities. In addition, SARC's water projects provide services to close to 80 per cent of people in Syria.



Hassakeh branch SARC volunteers set up a Psychosocial Support point in Al-Chol Camp which provide PSS, educational, recreational and sports activities.

SARC delivers food support, both from emergency food distributions, convoys and regular distributions to **more than 5M people per year.**



**80% of people in Syria** gained access to clean water and sanitation through water projects supported by SARC.



Through 2019 SARC has kept emergency operations in **Al-Hol Camp** supported by ICRC and Norwegian Red Cross through a field hospital which opened in May. SARC also opened a distribution centre in the camp, and provides relief, water, hygiene promotion and psychosocial support.

SARC keeps an emergency response operation to support people from **Rukban Camp**, providing relief and health services in the humanitarian corridor and in the five makeshift shelters. SARC also activated shelters to receive people from the evacuation and provide further assistance.

SARC delivers essential household items, during emergency response, regular distributions and for winter response to **more than 5M people per year.**



**More than 1M people** receive medical consultations, medications, treatment, and emergency health services from SARC health facilities every year.



In 2019 SARC has enhanced the stability of **vulnerable returnees in southern and eastern rural Idleb**, SARC volunteers from Hama and Idleb keep ongoing actions including food distribution, NFI and hygiene item distribution and psychosocial support activities.

To date 65 SARC staff and volunteers have lost their lives in the line of duty, as well as eight volunteers from the Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PRCS).



## Situation Update

Throughout 2019 we have witnessed the evolution of the Syria crisis in all its complexity. While in some locations there is increasing stability and with it the need for more in depth needs assessment and nuanced programming, in other areas devastating violence has dominated peoples' lives, most particularly in Idlib and now in North-East Syria where tens of thousands of people, many of whom are women and children are fleeing their homes in search of safety. As always, SARC has responded immediately with emergency relief alongside ICRC, INGOs and UN partners. At the time of writing the events underway in North-East Syria and the numbers of people in acute need is fluid and expected to rise as the situation unfolds. IFRC is monitoring daily and planning alongside SARC to ensure priority services are delivered to the most affected communities.



SARC's volunteers from Al Hassakeh Branch reacting quickly to the needs created by conflict in the North East © SARC

"Expected to remain complex", is how most humanitarian actors working within Syria assess the operational context and this is not an oversimplification. It is the most appropriate way to describe a setting where humanitarian needs are presented in more than 80 per cent of the population, regardless of how forgotten they might be by the international community. The Government of Syria (GoS) has recovered control over most disputed governorates. However, the remaining disputed areas are vast with large populations. In addition, the fall of Islamic State group in North Aleppo, Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor does not mean that the threat of armed conflicts has disappeared, but ambushes, sniper and similar attacks are still happening in these areas.

Describing the crisis needs to be done through the lens of the people affected; this is very much a crisis that impacts people in different ways. Firstly, recognizing the acute needs in areas that are still disputed and engaged in conflict, such as the North of Syria including, Idlib (see Idlib Emergency Appeal and Operations updates). Secondly, the needs of households within communities that are no longer experiencing fighting but still bear the consequences of eight years of conflict through damaged infrastructure, blighted economic conditions and prospects. SARC has been responding to the needs of these communities, and the years of conflict have profoundly changed the National Society. In the months and years ahead, the third important subject of analysis is what the nature of these changes are, and how SARC should evolve to retain its relevance in Syria.

The crisis has affected every possible socio-economic sector in the country. According to the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for West Asia (ESCWA), up until 2018, the volume of destruction in physical capital was estimated at US dollar (USD) 388 billion, while the actual loss in physical capital stock was estimated at almost USD 120 billion. The World Bank assesses that the disruptions caused by the crisis in terms of economic organization is the most important driver of the crisis' economic impact.

Although food availability in markets has generally improved compared to previous years, the UNDP multi-dimensional indicators estimate that the national poverty rate in Syria is at 38 per cent. Key aggravating factors include the high, and rising, exchange rate of the Syrian Pound (SYP) to USD— reaching in September 2019 more than 600 SYP per 1 USD. Financial and other impacts of sanctions, especially inflation, raises costs of items on the market and for SARC, a large portion of the funding is reduced due to a loss in exchange. As sanctions can be expected to continue, poverty will remain while food programmes may become unsustainable. This is factored into SARC's programming for 2020, with the need to progressively move from food aid to livelihoods, and some level of recovery and resilience, as recognised in the SARC strategic plan 2020-2022.

With close to nine years of hostilities, loss of life and well-being, infrastructure destruction and socio-economic shocks, people in Syria are still facing one of the most complex challenges in current history. In order to support SARC to continue responding in the most agile and effective way donors are requested to provide flexible unearmarked funding.

## Coordination and partnerships

Founded in 1942, SARC is an independent humanitarian organization in Syria. SARC was recognized by the ICRC in 1946 and it is committed to the Geneva Conventions and the seven Fundamental Principles of the International Movement of Red Cross and Red Crescent (RCRC Movement). In October 2019 SARC completed its Strategic Plan for 2020-2022 which will act as an articulated point of reference to orientate partners' support and will continue to be adapted where necessary so that it informs future direction through the transition phase. The result will be a more collective manner of support that orientates around SARC's strategy, bringing other planning exercises into a complementary role and ensuring they inform each other, and are monitored. This strategic and operational coordination approach is articulated in the new Operational Plan for Syria that complements this Emergency Plan of Action (EPoA).

IFRC has been present in Syria since the mid-1990s with a permanent representation office since 2007. Currently the IFRC has a dedicated team based in Syria and is supported by an office in Beirut which supports the response operation and capacity building initiatives. The IFRC team in Syria is integrated with SARC to support the National Society from its Headquarters and coordinates operational matters with partner National Societies and the ICRC. IFRC participates as an observer in the Humanitarian Country Team meetings and in technical sector meetings. Seven partner National Societies have delegates in Syria: the British, Canadian, Danish, Finnish, German, Norwegian and Swiss Red Cross Societies.

The ICRC has been present in Syria since 1967 and is working as a key operational partner with SARC. The ICRC has five offices in Syria, employing international staff and resident staff. The main areas of support to SARC are emergency assistance, economic security, health (First Aid, PRP, mental health, and PHC), water and habitat, risk education (WEC), restoring family links, forensic, promoting humanitarian values and strengthening SARC capacities.

## Overview of non-RCRC actors in country

SARC works with many international organizations and agencies present in-country, such as UN Agencies including FAO, UNDP, UN OCHA, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO, WFP, and INGOs such as Action Contre la Faim (ACF), ADRA, MEDAIR, Danish Refugee Council, GVC, HELP, IECD, IMC, PU, Secours Islamique France, Terre des Hommes and Armadilla.

Besides functioning as an implementing partner for these organizations, SARC participates in cluster meetings and working groups for health, shelter and non-food items, information management, among others. Activities conducted are carried out in coordination with local, national and international stakeholders active in the relevant sectors.

## The Operational Strategy

**The overall objective of this operation has been to respond to the most urgent needs during emergencies and displacements and contribute to improve the resilience of people and communities affected by the crisis in Syria, by enhancing SARC's capacity.**

This objective remains as relevant now as at any stage of the crisis. 2020 heralds a transition phase for SARC, irrespective of the operational dynamics which continue to be unpredictable (as currently being seen in the North-East). Nevertheless, SARC has prioritised institutional strengthening as it is essential to long term sustainability of the National Society whilst continuing to respond to sudden crisis events. This objective is fully in line with the SARC strategic plan (2020 – 2022).

Through this revised Emergency Appeal, the IFRC will continue supporting SARC's humanitarian response and programmes across the country, recognising the huge response that SARC has mounted with partners from inside and outside the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement. In parallel, and in conjunction with the accompanying Operational Plan, an increased focus will be placed on strengthening the operational and organisational capacities for delivering the services that SARC prioritises based on the criteria of its own mandate, unique competencies and needs of the people. IFRC is planning towards rolling over the prioritised services fully into the Operational Plan from the end of 2020 and into 2021, following the anticipated closure of this revised Emergency Appeal.

Together, the IFRC's revised Emergency Appeal and Operational Plan aim to support, sustain and increase SARC's operational and structural capacity for a continued and efficient emergency response through technical support, as well as long-term sustainability through capacity building and organisational development for SARC's headquarters, branches and sub-branches as outlined in the response description below and in the Operations Plan accordingly. A

Federation-wide plan is advancing in development and describes a collective approach that aims to establish a stronger foundation for coordination within the Red Cross and Red Crescent network. It describes how the IFRC secretariat and Partner National Societies collectively support SARC in the coming years, collaborating closely with the ICRC, which is a key SARC long-term partner. It is anticipated that the plan will be finalised by end 2019.

The IFRC security plans will apply to all IFRC staff throughout Syria. An area specific Security Risk Assessment will be conducted for the operational area should any IFRC personnel deploy there; risk mitigation measures will be identified and implemented. This will include security briefings for all IFRC personnel, movement monitoring for Field travel and availability of safety equipment. Specific guidance on immediate actions in the event of an attack will be disseminated. Close security coordination with the SARC, ICRC and PNS will also be observed through regular information-sharing channels.

All SARC staff and volunteers are encouraged to complete the IFRC Stay Safe e-learning courses, i.e. Stay Safe Personal Security, Stay Safe Security Management and Stay Safe Volunteer Security online training. IFRC will coordinate with SARC to identify and support additional safety and security needs. Insurance of volunteers involved in the operation will also be ensured.

## Proposed Areas of Intervention



### Shelter and NFIs

**People targeted: 100,000 people**

Male: 40,000

Female: 60,000

**Requirements (CHF): 3,855,000**

### Proposed intervention

Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) figures show there is a reduction in NFI requirements from 2018 of around six per cent; this still leaves 4.4 million people in need. For shelter, there are still 4.7 million people in need of support because of the inadequate conditions in existing accommodation, and the overall lack of available, adequate and affordable shelters. Providing NFIs to vulnerable IDPs, returnees - IDP and refugee- and conflict-affected communities is still a life-saving priority. Hence, it is recognised that there is an urgent need, in concert with decreasing dependency on general emergency assistance, of improving the situation of households in terms of resilience and self-reliance.

The relevance of SARC's relief assistance in response to household basic needs is well recognised, and it should be appropriately prepositioned and used when specific triggers require fast action to save lives. Federation partners have begun the dialogue with SARC on its transition and the areas of support that should be prioritised. This is resulting in an emerging two-year collective plan for support to SARC, and the accompanying Operations Plan for 2020 articulates some of the activities, but equally importantly, assessments and consultations that will be held in the coming year to position SARC appropriately and relevantly in the wider- and enormous- shelter sector, which now also includes small scale shelter support. Again, in line with SARC's strategic priorities, greater integration of programmes and PGI considerations will be taken where possible. It should be noted that these initiatives are part of **IFRC's Operations Plan for 2020**, looking into setting systems that allow implementation going through to 2021.

Household items, which Federation-wide stock usually hovers around 8-10 per cent of SARC's total stock will now be complemented with core relief items (such as tarps, mattresses, blankets and family dignity kits) for use in exceptional circumstances, such as those currently being witnessed in the North-East. The coming year will see a transition in how the Federation supports Shelter and NFIs. While ICRC and UNHCR continue to distribute, through SARC, a range of NFIs, IFRC will focus on children's winter kits (rubber boots, woollen socks and thermal underwear) with targeted provision of core relief items to enhance SARC's contingency stocks for the North also ahead of the winter season. As in previous years, these will be used by SARC when and where they are required based on needs and preparedness pre-positioning and used to complement items of greater scale from other agencies. Newly accessible areas, and areas where populations are remaining will have greater needs, so the support Federation partners provide to SARC ensures flexibility in programming to be able to switch to newly accessible areas.



## Livelihoods and basic needs

**People targeted: Approximately 692,000 people**  
**Requirements (CHF): 15,910,000**

### Proposed intervention

Food insecurity is still prevalent, although at lower levels than before. Which means that more than eight years after the start of the crisis, millions of people are still food insecure. Throughout the country large-scale vulnerabilities persist, further increased because of limited access to basic services, as well as lost and damaged infrastructure and productive assets. This is true in both urban and rural settings, where infrastructure still lies destroyed or in disrepair, limiting access to shelter, health care and livelihood opportunities. These factors, in turn severely undermine the ability of communities to recover, and pay for services that they require, such as medical.

Inter-agency estimates indicate that 6.5 million Syrians are food insecure and an additional 2.5 million people are at risk of food insecurity. From the assessed households, an estimated 40 percent of Syrians spend more than 65 percent of their expenditure on food, 57.2 percent of food insecure households reported to have outstanding debt and 65 percent of food insecure people are adopting crisis or emergency negative coping strategies. It is estimated that around 50 percent of IDP children in Aleppo aged 6-12 years have been pushed to work to support their households because their fathers are disabled, missing, or dead.

The relevance of SARC food assistance is undeniable. Without support it is by far the most severe, life threatening need; a need that must be addressed during any sudden population movement, emergency crossline operation or sudden onset “emergency within the emergency”.

Through this Emergency Appeal, 500,000 people will be supported through food distributions. However, provision of food at such a scale is not sustainable nor does it provide a pathway to recovery for the recipients. In recognition of this and as a means to better support people’s resilience, IFRC with partners and SARC have a number of livelihoods projects. In rural areas the focus is on land rehabilitation supporting the rehabilitation of damaged productive infrastructures (2,000 households); the provision of livestock (sheep for 1,100 households and poultry for 1,000 households) to contribute to restart people’s livelihoods activities and the provision of an initial set of inputs which can quickly improve the household’s food availability and income (such as irrigation, tools and seeds) for 8,000 households. For urban areas the focus is based on vocational trainings addressing needs identified through labour market assessments and the provision of in-kind assets to start income generating activities or business start-up kits depending on further assessment (for 700 individuals and 150 in Community Centres). An internal review will also be carried out to ascertain the impact and future options of livelihoods interventions.



## Health

**People targeted: 310,000 people**  
 Male: Approximately 124,000  
 Female: Approximately, 186,000  
**Requirements (CHF): 5,734,000**

### Proposed intervention

The healthcare system in Syria has been weakened by the protracted crisis, impacting every aspect of the health system and reducing the capacity of public and private health care sectors to deliver services. Inadequate health financing for health professionals, support systems and supplies continue to contribute towards this critical lack of access. WHO health resources and services availability mapping system (HeRAMS), which constantly monitors the condition of the public health centres in the country, estimates that by the first quarter of 2019, there were 848 fully functioning health centres in Syria, or 46 per cent of the total. Meanwhile, hospitals showed more improvement, at 57 fully functional facilities, or 50 per cent. In half of Syria’s 14 governorates, the minimum number of health care staff required per 10 000 people is well below international standards. Displacement has contributed to a reduction of up to 50 per cent of qualified medical personnel in some areas. The quality of health care is further compromised by the deterioration in the functionality of medical equipment. The lack of spare parts- sanctions prohibit their

importation by Ministry of Health - and maintenance, shortages of staff, drugs and medical supplies, particularly for those without support from international agencies.

While the emergency response phase is ongoing, SARC's health programme in 2020 will be focusing on health services in clinics, mobile health units (MHUs) and first/aid ambulances, with IFRC providing support to seven Emergency Health Points, nine clinics and six mental health clinics and eleven MHUs. Federation partners will support this, with increasingly the IFRC helping to broker support for the transformation of health services to the necessary capacity building to emergency health, mental health and PSS and CBHFA. SARC, supported by the Federation health delegate will do a joint planning for a longer-term health plan to ensure that partners are able to provide the necessary support, guided by SARC's health strategy. This will be an ongoing process to ensure that curative facilities are able to provide more qualitative services with trained staff, diagnostic equipment and facilities. The scaling up of preventive and promotional tiers will be very important in a protracted crisis.

Activities during 2020 will improve the access and quality of health services to the population, expanding community outreach programs by using CBHFA approach, and recruiting and training of community volunteers as Community Health Workers to address non-communicable diseases, nutritional programme implemented in health facilities to reduce the risk of malnutrition. The community-based outreach programmes have to recruit and train more volunteers and community volunteers to make sure that more households are empowered to increase their knowledge and better manager their health.



### Water, sanitation and hygiene

**People targeted: 75,000**

Male: Approximately 30,000

Female: Approximately 45,000

**Requirements (CHF): 528,000**

#### Proposed intervention

Some 15.5 million people need assistance to cover basic water, sanitation and hygiene needs. 6.2 million are in acute humanitarian need. Access to enough quantities of safe water remains limited. Water chlorination is insufficient, and people are still forced to complement water received from the network, or to solely rely on alternative sources. The change in control of many areas across Syria has resulted in a disruption of water service delivery to extremely vulnerable populations. Particularly vulnerable groups in water, sanitation and hygiene are children under 2 years, women of reproductive age and people with disabilities living in camps. 30 per cent of internally displaced persons in the north-east reports that access to water, sanitation and hygiene services is their priority, second priority among 40 per cent and the third priority among 30 per cent. Internally displaced in host communities are consistently worse off than resident communities in accessing water, sanitation and hygiene services and items. Internally displaced persons and female-headed households have more difficulties to afford most hygiene items in comparison with female-headed households in host communities. The major barriers to accessing items is the severely reduced purchasing power of families in Syria.

The One WASH initiative, a collaboration between SARC with IFRC and Norwegian Red Cross is in an initial scoping phase, focusing on communities affected by disease owing to severe WASH conditions. Access to safe and sustainable water supplies, sanitation and hygiene facilities as well as hygiene promotion will be supported with both hardware and software response activities. Based on assessments the support will target affected IDP and host communities. Rehabilitation/installation of appropriate permanent water and sanitation facilities is a key priority, with ICRC, Norwegian Red Cross and Swiss Red Cross actively supporting SARC in-country. Community water users will be formed and trained on water treatment, repair and maintenance. Community volunteers will be trained to mobilise communities and conduct campaigns on hygiene promotion and zero open defecation practices, and relevant activities in schools.

IFRC's support to SARC, aside from technical consultation on health components of ONE WASH, and integrated programming, amounts to hygiene kits that will be distributed in connection with community awareness sessions on hygiene. IFRC will support SARC's distribution of 15,000 hygiene parcels.



## Protection, Gender and Inclusion

**People targeted: 6,000**

Male: 2,400

Female: 3,600

**Requirements (CHF): 654,000**

### Proposed intervention

The protracted crisis has resulted in large scale displacement, increased family separation, the breakdown of traditional community protection structures and the large-scale destruction of basic infrastructure and livelihoods. Roles within families are changing with many women having to assume the role of head of household and primary bread winner. Protection concerns are increasingly inter-linked, between, for example, dependency on assistance, sexual exploitation, early marriage, child recruitment and labour, and need to be addressed comprehensively to ensure impact. At the same time, issues around civil documentation limits freedom of movement and exacerbates other protection risks such as access to safe locations, basic services, humanitarian aid and livelihoods.

The lack of livelihoods coupled with the depletion of resources forces affected populations to unsafe coping mechanisms such as child labour, child marriage, survival sex and participation in NSAGs. It is estimated that one in three school-age children are not attending school due to the destruction or re-dedication of many schools, displacement or because they have to contribute to the family income. Elderly persons and persons with disabilities are particularly exposed to protection risks including exploitation and abuse.

IFRC will provide support for Support for two SARC community centres (Al-Ghizlaniya and Bab Amr community centres) to provide psychosocial support services to affected people. This will also be combined with training of SARC's staff and volunteers to apply tools and methodologies to provide psychosocial support to people in need and their peers, and benefit from activities to enhance self-care. SARC and IFRC staff and volunteers will also receive training on addressing SGBV.

## Strategies for Implementation

**Requirements (CHF): 2,037,000**

SARC is a very different National Society from the one in 2011 as the conflict began and when it was appointed to coordinate international humanitarian assistance, and assumed the role of conducting operations and providing services across the country, as the only organisation, through its volunteers that enjoys national coverage across the country and could access the communities that needed them. SARC has served its community, and international partners, resolutely these past eight years; as the context changes, the Federation will accompany SARC to retain its key relevancy through coherent and collective National Society Development programmes.

National Society development and response capacity strengthening are drawn from the priorities outlined in the SARC Strategic Plan 2020-2022 for how the society navigates its transition through the crisis and beyond. SARC is in many ways currently a National Society with a great many strengths, although with many aspects that need to become more efficient or sharing the burden to make it more equitably sustainable. There have been organisational development initiatives by Movement partners that, while valuable to capacity building and operational support processes, are often not joined up. IFRC will work with SARC's newly established Organizational Development (OD), in close collaboration with technical and sectorial teams/units towards developing a logically phased plan that can be implemented as SARC maintains its operations in response, recovery and resilience building relevant to its organisational capacity and the country's conditions.

The Strategies for Implementation under this plan are aligned with the ones considered under the complementary Operational Plan for 2020. Some essential points for National Society Development, such as the start of the Preparedness for Effective Response process, a Community Engagement and Accountability self-assessment and roll-out, or the documentation of SARC's ongoing processes as lessons learned and case studies for further development are better captured in the Operational Plan for 2020.

This revised Emergency Appeal's focus on National Society development (NSD) and NS capacity strengthening will be on those aspects that contribute to SARC's more efficient and effective response. This will include for instance

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the protection of SARC's volunteers, through insurance, trainings and reviewing SARC's volunteering and youth-related processes and policies. Ensuring that SARC has the necessary corporate infrastructure and systems in place to respond as quickly as possible, including working with SARC to enhance its operational and support service capacities, including Information Management (IM) as well as contributing towards SARC's ICT infrastructure for disaster management and greater connectivity between HQ and branches. IFRC will also continue focusing on the development of SARC's Planning, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (PMEAL) capacities and ensuring standardised tools are available for monitoring stock. IFRC – together with SARC – will also develop joint working platforms with partners supporting logistics, warehousing and procurement, such as GRC and NRC to enhance SARC capacities and facilitate transitional planning, as well as overall support to enhanced Movement cooperation.

## FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

### APPEAL

#### *Syrian - Complex Emergency*

#### *Funding requirements - summary*

	October 2019 - December 2020	July 2012- December 2020
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION		83.505.000
SHELTER	3.855.000	9.847.000
LIVELIHOODS AND BASIC NEEDS	15.910.000	20.396.000
HEALTH	5.734.000	24.554.000
WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE	528.000	13.713.000
PROTECTION, GENDER AND INCLUSION	654.000	654.000
STRENGTHEN NATIONAL SOCIETY CAPACITIES	53.000	23.034.000
ENSURE EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT	1.450.000	4.663.000
INFLUENCE OTHER AS LEADING STRATEGIC PARTNERS	216.000	217.000
ENSURE A STRONG IFRC	318.000	14.518.000
<b>TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>28.718.000</b>	<b>195.101.000</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*

**Elhadj As Sy**  
Secretary General

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## Reference documents

Click here for:

- [Previous Appeals and updates](#)
- [Emergency Plan of Action \(EPoA\)](#)

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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 and the **Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response (Sphere)** in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable. The IFRC's vision is to inspire, **encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities** by National Societies, with a view to **preventing and alleviating human suffering**, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by Strategy 2020 which puts forward three strategic aims:



**Save lives,**  
protect livelihoods,  
and strengthen recovery  
from disaster and crises.



Enable **healthy**  
and **safe** living.



Promote **social inclusion**  
and a culture of  
**non-violence** and **peace.**