

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

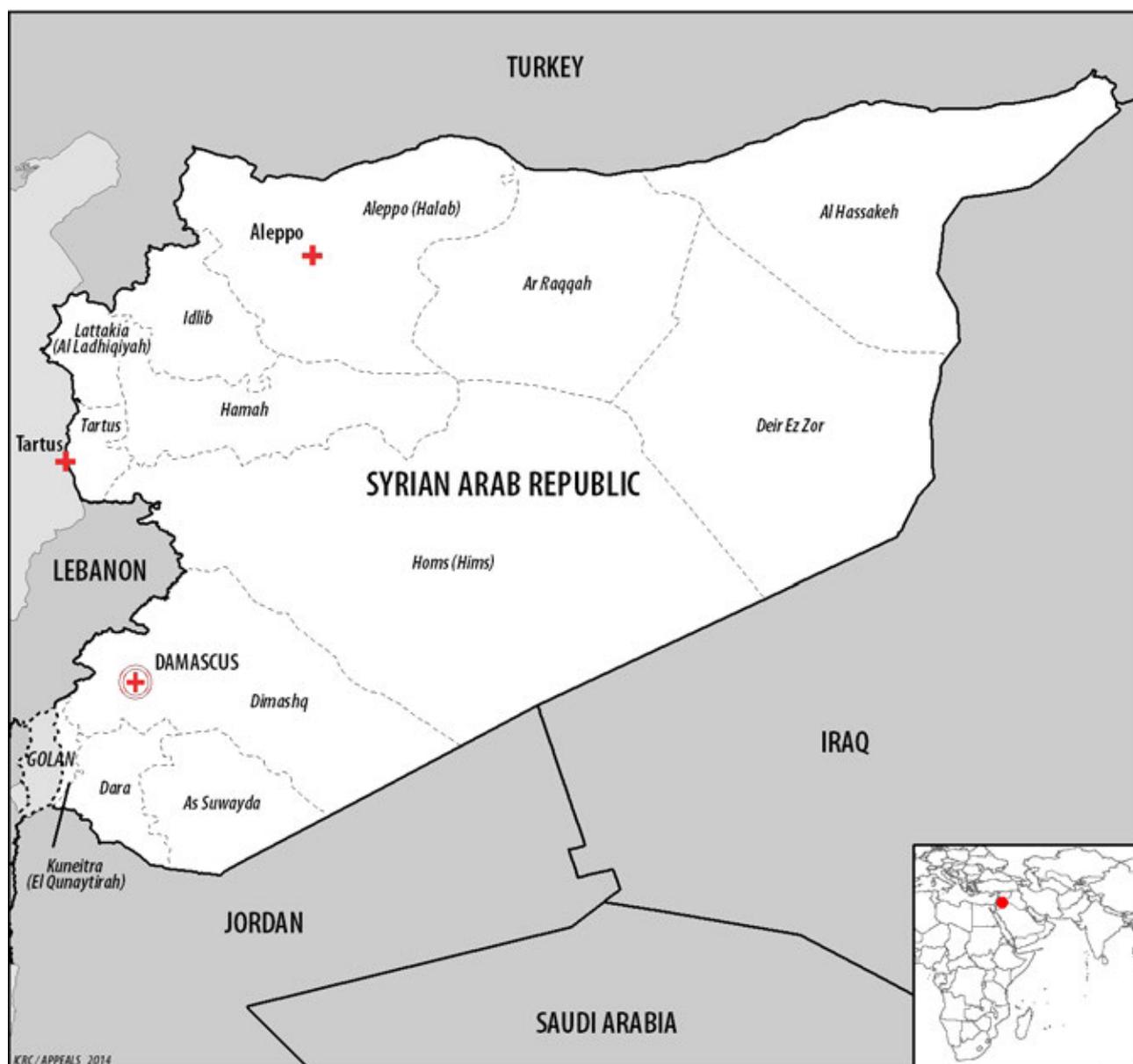
The ICRC has been present in the Syrian Arab Republic since the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. It works with the National Society to help people affected by armed conflict receive emergency relief and access safe water and medical care. It aims to visit all people held in relation to the conflict. It fosters respect for IHL by all parties, notably in relation to sick and wounded patients and medical services. It acts as a neutral intermediary for issues of humanitarian concern between the Israeli-occupied Golan and the Syrian Arab Republic. It helps separated relatives maintain contact.

BUDGET IN KCHF

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Protection | 3,581 |
| Assistance | 94,018 |
| Prevention | 2,862 |
| Cooperation with National Societies | 4,857 |
| General | - |
| Total | 105,318 |
| <i>Of which: Overheads</i> | 6,428 |

PERSONNEL

| | |
|---|-----|
| Mobile staff | 55 |
| Resident staff (daily workers not included) | 350 |



KRC/APPEALS_2014

 ICRC delegation  ICRC presence

MAIN TARGETS FOR 2014

- ▶ the parties to the armed conflict take measures to alleviate the effects of the fighting on civilians, including humanitarian/medical workers, based on their acceptance of IHL rules and basic humanitarian principles
- ▶ all intended beneficiaries of Syrian Arab Red Crescent/ICRC humanitarian/medical aid are reached through the unhindered expansion of the organizations' access/presence in the field, with the consent of all the parties concerned
- ▶ detainees held by government authorities or by armed groups benefit from ICRC visits aimed at helping improve their treatment and living conditions and informing their families of their whereabouts
- ▶ weapon-wounded patients receive adequate first aid administered by first-responders and, in hospitals, quality care from surgeons trained in war surgery
- ▶ people with physical disabilities benefit from improved mobility after receiving appropriate physical rehabilitation services, including assistive devices and physiotherapy
- ▶ all parties to the armed conflict, as well as key civil society sectors, other actors of influence within/outside the Syrian Arab Republic, and the general public, know of and support the goals of the Health Care in Danger project

| ASSISTANCE | | Targets (up to) |
|---|----------------|-----------------|
| CIVILIANS (RESIDENTS, IDPs, RETURNEES, ETC.) | | |
| Economic security, water and habitat (in some cases provided within a protection or cooperation programme) | | |
| Food commodities | Beneficiaries | 3,300,000 |
| Essential household items | Beneficiaries | 1,500,000 |
| Cash | Beneficiaries | 50,000 |
| Work, services and training | Beneficiaries | 50,000 |
| Water and habitat activities | Beneficiaries | 16,100,100 |
| Health | | |
| Health centres supported | Structures | 13 |
| WOUNDED AND SICK | | |
| Water and habitat | | |
| Water and habitat activities | Number of beds | 600 |
| Physical rehabilitation | | |
| Patients receiving services | Patients | 150 |



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CONTEXT

Now in its third year, the non-international armed conflict opposing Syrian government forces and a multitude of armed groups is said to have already taken the lives of over 100,000 people and displaced several million within the Syrian Arab Republic (hereafter Syria) or into neighbouring countries.

Paralysed industries/livelihoods, severe inflation and unemployment, and international sanctions have crippled the economy and public services, rendering millions of people completely aid-dependent. Besides the armed conflict, sectarianism and criminality are driving even more people out of the country.

The conduct of hostilities by all parties to the armed conflict reportedly invariably defies the basic IHL principles of distinction, precaution and proportionality. Other violations/

abuses include: indiscriminate attacks affecting civilians and their use as human shields; attacks against patients and health staff/facilities; kidnapping/hostage-taking; torture; extrajudicial killings; disrespect for human remains; and restrictions on access to basic services and on the movement of humanitarian/medical aid.

The reported use of chemical weapons prompted intense diplomatic negotiations, resulting in a process aimed at Syria's adherence to international instruments banning use of such weapons and at destroying all existing stocks, temporarily suspending a potential Western military intervention.

The Israeli occupation of part of the Golan Heights since 1967 continues to leave some 22,000 of the territory's inhabitants cut off from their families in Syria proper.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

In Syria, amid security, governmental and logistical restrictions, the ICRC will seek understanding/acceptance of and support for its humanitarian activities, so as to facilitate its access to conflict-affected people. Expanding its presence where possible, and working autonomously as necessary, it will foster its partnership with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent, which will continue to receive ICRC support in boosting its operational and organizational capacities.

To facilitate National Society/ICRC access to conflict-affected areas, the ICRC will maintain multi-level contacts/networking with the Syrian authorities and all weapon bearers. It will inform them of the Movement's exclusively humanitarian mission and urge them to ensure people's timely and unconditional access to humanitarian/medical aid.

To promote respect for civilians, including humanitarian/medical workers, the ICRC will engage all parties to the conflict in dialogue affirming the applicability of IHL to the current situation in Syria and exhorting them to respect IHL rules in the conduct of hostilities and humanitarian principles in general. Confidential representations detailing alleged abuses documented/observed by ICRC delegates, including those related to the Health Care in Danger project, will stress the obligations of the parties concerned to protect civilians and take measures to end/prevent abuses against them. In parallel, National Society/ICRC-organized events/activities will help raise civil society actors' and the general public's awareness/acceptance of and support for IHL, humanitarian principles and Movement activities.

Residents, IDPs and returnees will receive ICRC emergency assistance to cover their food, water, health and other essential needs, helping them preserve/restore dignified living conditions. To facilitate a prompt emergency response, the ICRC will deploy more staff and increase its permanent presence in the field, with the consent of all the parties concerned.

Every month in the first half of the year, up to 550,000 people will receive food, while some 250,000 will receive

household essentials to ease their situation. Where markets are functioning, up to 50,000 people will receive cash grants; another 50,000 will boost their self-sufficiency through cash-for-work and other initiatives. ICRC-supported water-trucking and emergency repairs/upgrades of water and sanitation installations, including in IDP shelters, will benefit several million people. Countrywide, some 16 million people will gain/preserve access to safe water through the ICRC's support to the water authorities.

Bolstering health services and casualty care remains crucial. With ICRC support, National Society health teams and structures, and Health Ministry facilities in the case of epidemics, will provide basic health care, including for chronic illnesses. National Society and other first-responders will boost their first-aid capacities through ICRC-provided supplies and training. Medical supplies/equipment and war-surgery seminars will enhance hospital care for the wounded. For the first time, disabled people will receive ICRC assistance in obtaining appropriate physical rehabilitation services.

The ICRC will pursue dialogue with the Syrian authorities and armed groups on its concerns regarding detainees, including their right to family links and health care, and on the organization's access to them to monitor their treatment and living conditions. Movement family-links services will benefit people with relatives living, detained/interned or unaccounted for in Syria, including in the occupied Golan, or abroad. As a neutral intermediary, the ICRC will facilitate humanitarian travel to Syria proper from the Israeli-occupied Golan and the transfer of Golan-grown apples to Syrian markets. It will remain ready to help clarify the fate of foreigners reported missing in Syria and of Syrians missing abroad in relation to current or past conflicts and other situations of violence.

ICRC coordination with Movement partners and other humanitarian actors will ensure that the most vulnerable will benefit from timely and relevant humanitarian action.