



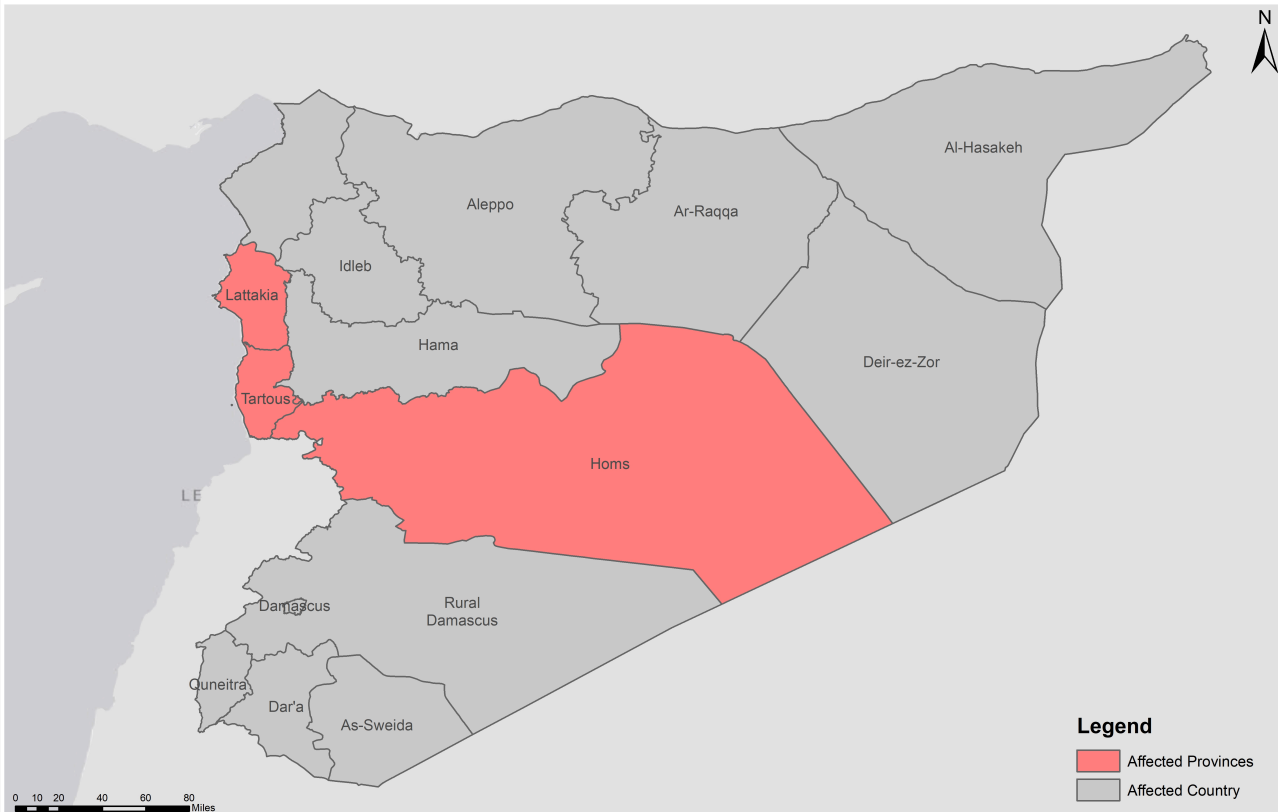
SARC Volunteers responding to the areas affected by the wildfires.

Appeal: <b>MDRSY013</b>	Total DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 499,885</b>	Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Hazard: <b>Fire</b>
Glide Number: <b>FR-2024-000210-SYR</b>	People Affected: <b>15,000 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>15,000 people</b>	People Assisted: <b>-</b>
Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	Operation Start Date: <b>21-11-2024</b>	Operational End Date: <b>30-06-2025</b>	Total Operating Timeframe: <b>7 months</b>
Targeted Regions: <b>Homs, Lattakia</b>			

The major donors and partners of the IFRC-DREF include the Red Cross Societies and governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Britain, China, Czech, Canada, Denmark, German, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Liechtenstein, Malta, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, and the Netherlands, as well as DG ECHO, Mondelez Foundation, and other corporate and private donors. The IFRC, on behalf of the National Society, would like to extend thanks to all for their generous contributions.

# Description of the Event

**+C** Syrian Arab Republic: Fire  
**IFRC** October 2024



## Date of event

29-10-2024

## What happened, where and when?

Multiple fires occurred in the coastal and central regions of Syria. The potential causes of these fires were diverse, including the warm eastern winds commonly observed during this time of year. Additionally, an abundance of dry vegetation that burns rapidly, coupled with reduced moisture content in trees, contributes to the fire risk. There is also a possibility that some fires could have been ignited due to human activities.

Since October 29, 2024, there has been a marked increase in fire intensity, particularly in the Homs and Latakia governorates. The majority of the fires were reported in rugged, mountainous, and remote areas. The size and severity of certain bushfires have produced localized weather phenomena that trap heat and generate strong winds, further exacerbating the fire situation. High wind conditions facilitated the rapid spread of the flames, with some fires crossing highways and roads. The lack of capacity for the firemen, such as vehicles and fuel, is just one of many other factors affecting the capacities of public services due to the continuities of the Syrian crisis, including the impact of different inputs (the Middle East crisis, the sanctions, climate change, etc.).

Separate fires also occurred in Tartous governorate; however, the scale of those fires was contained with minimal impact on the local population, while the fires in Homs and Latakia could not be contained in the same manner.



SARC Teams responding to the wildfires.



SARC Teams supporting people affected by the wildfires.

## Scope and Scale

The communities affected by the fires faced immense challenges, exacerbated by many factors. The fires severely impacted several villages in the regions of Latakia, Homs, and Tartous. With over 12,198,000 square meters of land consumed by the flames, it further threatened the livelihoods and well-being of these communities.

These fires affected approximately 15,000 people in Latakia and Homs, with more than 10,000 people affected in Latakia, while in Homs, the number of people affected was estimated to be 5,000.

There were 30 people reported as injured in Latakia, and 13 people suffered injuries in Homs governorate. Additionally, 1 person could not sustain injuries and died as of result of these fires. A total of 4 houses were reported destroyed, with 2 each in Latakia and Homs.

These fires further increased the challenges for the affected population, which was already suffering from other disasters and crises. All of these led to prolonged instability, the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events, and the devastation caused by the earthquake. Families in the affected regions struggle to maintain their resilience and protect their livelihoods amidst a growing lack of essential resources. They face shortages of funding, humanitarian aid, clean water, electricity, and adequate infrastructure, which are critical for their daily survival.

The severe economic crises prevalent in the region compel these families to rely on a variety of coping strategies. However, these strategies often introduce new challenges, making it even harder for humanitarian efforts to provide the necessary support. As a result, the demographics of vulnerability are becoming increasingly broad. While traditionally considered the most at-risk, the vulnerable now include not only the elderly and people with disabilities but also children and families who never before required assistance.

The fires in Tartous had a limited scale and were contained by the government's actions. No impact on the livelihoods or well-being of the local population in Tartous was reported, hence SARC only prioritized two other governorates.

## National Society Actions

Have the National Society conducted any intervention additionally to those part of this DREF Operation?	No
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## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	In addition to the regular support provided by the IFRC, the country delegation collaborated with SARC to assess their needs and offered technical assistance to SARC's team.
Participating National Societies	RCRC actors already provide ongoing support to SARC and the response units, enabling the team to act as the first responders. German Red Cross activated its crisis modifier for these wildfires.



# ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

ICRC is present in Syria however there is no action planned for these wildfires.

## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
National authorities	All government institutions and public authorities in the affected areas were alerted and were actively responding. This effort was supported by the resources, personnel, and equipment of neighboring governorates and involved coordination with all the stakeholders. In collaboration with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) and various non-governmental organizations (NGOs), a strategic and coordinated approach was established to address the needs of the community. This included the provision of relief support while also emphasizing resilience and recovery initiatives.
UN or other actors	The High Relief Committee activated all governmental institutions and public authorities in the affected regions and responded to the situation. They received assistance from the resources, personnel, and equipment of other governorates. Additionally, coordination is being conducted with all stakeholders.

### Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) is a member of the High Relief Committee (HRC), with each branch also participating in the Sub-Relief Committee within their respective governorates. Established coordination mechanisms facilitate collaboration with various partners. SARC assumes a central role in coordinating efforts among movement partners, the HRC, and United Nations agencies at both headquarters and local levels, including the UN's sub-offices in the governorates. SARC is responsible for leading all emergency response initiatives under its mandate while carefully considering the interests of its partners, which include movement organizations, UN agencies, and international non-governmental organizations (INGOs).

## Needs (Gaps) Identified



### Multi purpose cash grants

A year after since the wildfires occurred, findings from the Multi-Sectoral Assessment (SARC-IFRC, January-February 2025) confirm that humanitarian needs remain severe and widespread, with 16.5 million people in urgent need of assistance. The nature of these needs has evolved from immediate lifesaving assistance to livelihood restoration, as the compounding effects of conflict, economic collapse, and climate shocks, including wildfires and prolonged drought, have crippled food security, livelihoods, and basic services. Severe food insecurity persists, with 54% of the assessed communities forced to consume lower-quality food and 36% reducing meal portions due to skyrocketing prices and broken supply chains.

The agriculture sector, a critical lifeline for 72% of the affected population, has been devastated by wildfires, water shortages, and the destruction of farmland due to the conflict, leaving families without income or means to recover. Many households have yet to restore lost livelihoods, and purchasing power remains severely constrained by persistent inflation and rising costs of basic goods. Livelihood opportunities have collapsed amid hyperinflation and disrupted markets, pushing vulnerable groups into harmful coping strategies, including child labor and debt.

The provision of multipurpose cash assistance remains critical not only to provide immediate relief but also to prevent further deterioration, support basic household needs, and reduce reliance on negative coping mechanisms. Cash offers flexibility for families to meet their most urgent priorities, whether food, medicine, or agricultural inputs, while stimulating local markets weakened by years of crisis. Furthermore, cash enables farmers to replenish seeds and tools lost to wildfires, fostering early recovery in a context where traditional livelihoods remain out of reach. Without scalable cash-based support, the intersecting crises of food insecurity, economic paralysis, and environmental degradation will deepen, leaving vulnerable populations trapped in cycles of displacement and need.





## Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

With repeated wildfires in the areas, there is a need identified to reinforce efforts to further increase community awareness on such emergencies. The growing trend of such fires in recent years requires more awareness about the risks of wildfires, mitigating those risks from happening and taking necessary actions to contain wildfires. In addition, there is a need to promote awareness about health hazards such events bring.

# Operational Strategy

## Overall objective of the operation

Through this DREF operation, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) intended to assist 15,000 most vulnerable people affected by the 2024 wildfires impacting Latakia and Homs governorates. The direct assistance reached some 5,885 vulnerable people. Through other funding sources, SARC organized awareness-raising initiatives on fire hazards and additional risks, supplementing the efforts of this DREF

## Operation strategy rationale

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) mobilized its teams in response to the 2024 wildfires affecting communities in Latakia and Homs. With approximately 15,000 individuals impacted, including over 5,885 facing severe shortages of daily necessities, SARC's operations were critical in addressing immediate humanitarian needs while also laying the groundwork for long-term recovery and resilience. The national society's response focuses on:

1. Immediate Relief: The primary aim was to provide essential relief and assistance to affected communities, ensuring access to basic needs including food and non-food items.
2. Health and Well-being: Emergency Medical Services (EMS) teams actively responded to many reported cases in the affected regions. SARC deployed mobile health units equipped to deliver necessary healthcare services directly to communities in need. The health teams included specialized medical personnel who provided referrals to more advanced care when necessary. They also offered psychosocial support to address the mental and emotional well-being of individuals affected by the disaster, ensuring that comprehensive health needs were met in these vulnerable populations.
3. Comprehensive Needs Assessment: Conducted rapid needs assessments to gather data on the impact of the wildfires. Assessments were also carried out in response to regime change in December 2024 which guided targeted interventions and resource allocation.
4. Community Engagement and Awareness: Through awareness sessions, SARC sought to educate communities about fire hazards and safety measures, empowering residents to mitigate risks associated with future wildfires.

The DREF operation complemented SARC's response and was implemented through multipurpose cash assistance, providing families with dignified immediate relief meet their basic needs. The assistance was complimented with risk awareness to increase the resilience and fire and other risks mitigation. The detailed actions are:

- Multipurpose cash: A one-time cash distribution was implemented to help families cover basic needs such as food, hygiene and replacement of damaged household items. Initially, the cash assistance to total of 1,116 families was planned however after the targeting exercise, a total of 1,177 households were identified as most vulnerable, consequently considered as eligible for this assistance. The transfer value amounting was also revised from CHF 360 to CHF 391 per family, intended to cover the Minimum Expenditure Basket for Syria for a duration of three months. This assistance was provided as one off payment through third party financial service provider. The SARC has ensured effective harmonization by revising and aligning the transfer value, and regular coordination with the Cash Working Group in Syria. SARC explored complementing actions to provide long-term assistance to the families who lost their livelihoods through other Partners and funding sources.
- Fire Risk Awareness: This activity under the DREF was shifted to other projects. Therefore, SARC planned to carry out different awareness sessions such as fire risk, Unexploded Ordnance (UXO), mine action, hygiene promotion, protection, gender and other areas within other programs. These actions were carried out with the support of different Movement Partners and outside of the scope of this DREF.

# Targeting Strategy

## Who was targeted by this operation?

This operation reached 15,000 in the 2 governorates, Latakia, and Homs directly affected by the recent fires.

5,885 people received direct assistance through multipurpose cash. The families with multiple vulnerabilities and marginalized groups



were prioritized for this assistance.

Approximately 15,000 people residing in the affected areas received fire risk awareness through different social media and other CEA channels and forums.

The staff and volunteers of SARC also benefited from this response through a lesson learnt workshop. The workshop aimed to enhance the capacities of the NS in similar emergencies.

## Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The severe economic crises prevalent in the region compel the population to rely on a variety of coping strategies. However, these strategies often introduce new challenges, making it even harder for humanitarian efforts to provide the necessary support. As a result, the demographics of vulnerability are becoming increasingly broad. While traditionally considered the most at-risk, the vulnerable now include not only the elderly and people with disabilities but also children and families who never before required assistance.

SARC has developed a comprehensive targeting criteria specially for financial support to the affected population. The criteria will be agreed with Govt. and local communities through community engagement before initiating the targeting process to ensure the assistance is provided to most vulnerable. The preliminary selection criteria is a combination of multiple factors such as impact of the fires, needs arose from these wildfires and the existing vulnerabilities of the affected population.

The targeting will be carried out as under

An eligibility criterion has been applied to target only those who are directly affected by the wildfires as below.

- Families whose livelihoods are destroyed due to the fires.
- Families whose living spaces were damaged by the fires.

The vulnerability criteria was applied to prioritize most vulnerable among affected population.

- 1- Female headed household
- 2- Families with members with special needs
- 3- Families with elderly or children
- 4- Families with pregnant women.

For risk awareness, SARC will extend its support to all affected including wider population.

## Total Assisted Population

Assisted Women	-	Rural	-
Assisted Girls (under 18)	-	Urban	-
Assisted Men	-	People with disabilities (estimated)	10%
Assisted Boys (under 18)	-		
Total Assisted Population	-		
Total Targeted Population	15,000		

## Risk and Security Considerations (including "management")

Does your National Society have anti-fraud and corruption policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse policy?	Yes



Does your National Society have child protection/child safeguarding policy?	Yes
Does your National Society have whistleblower protection policy?	No
Does your National Society have anti-sexual harassment policy?	Yes

**Please analyse and indicate potential risks for this operation, its root causes and mitigation actions.**

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Mitigation action</b>
Funding & Currency Risk: Currency fluctuations and delays in transfer of funds affected timelines and caused underspending.	budget flexibility and close coordination with IFRC finance to reallocate savings to planned caseload.
Operational Capacity Risk: Insufficient number of trained volunteers in some locations (e.g., Homs) limited oversight at financial service points.	reinforce volunteer training and surge capacity in future responses.
Community Perception & Accountability Risk: Lack of clear communication of eligibility criteria at the outset created complaints and reputational risks.	integrate CEA systematically from the start of operations.
Beneficiary Access Risk: Long travel distances and high transport costs to reach financial service providers limited accessibility for some rural HHs.	explore more decentralized delivery mechanisms or mobile transfers in future.
Safety of staff and volunteers	The staff and volunteers are orientated on the health related impact of such fires. The orientation to be continued. Risk averse approach will be followed to ensure staff and volunteers well-being. Ensure that the volunteers deployed are covered under an insurance scheme and equipped with the necessary PPEs.
Regime change in December 2024 which has negatively impacted the whole operation related to security, financial liquidity, bank operations and access to the affected areas.	Regular advocacy carried out by SARC with new authorities to ensure the financial liquidity is made available for this DREF and funds transfers are successful to the service provider.
There is an anticipated risk of a resurgence of wildfires in the surrounding regions due to various contributing factors.	Continuous monitoring and coordination with local authorities regarding alerts for weather-related hazards is essential. It is imperative to activate appropriate mitigating measures and allocate resources to the ongoing response efforts, tailored to the specific locations of the emerging fires.
The current safety and security situation in Syria may reduce access to the operational areas and may have an impact on operational implementation.	The SARC security framework is and will be respected throughout the duration of this response. Regular monitoring will be carried out and the plans will be adjusted accordingly. All the stakeholders and communities will be kept information and regular coordination will be maintained.

**Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:**

Risks associated with weapon contamination in certain areas due to the spread of fires and exposure to unexploded remnants.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	No
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# Implementation



## Multi Purpose Cash

**Budget:** CHF 464,349

**Targeted Persons:** 5,885

**Assisted Persons:** 5,885

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached with multipurpose cash assistance	5,885	5,885
# of post distribution monitoring conducted	1	1
% of HHs reporting that the cash assistance was timely and responded to their immediate needs	80	81

### Narrative description of achievements

Through this operation, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) successfully provided multipurpose cash assistance to 5,885 people (1,177 households, with an average of 5 people per household) affected by the wildfires in Latakia and Homs. The assistance, delivered through the Al-Fouad financial service provider network, aimed to cover three months of basic needs in line with the Minimum Expenditure Basket for Syria.

The shift from initial in-kind support (food parcels and power banks) to cash transfers allowed families greater flexibility and dignity in meeting their immediate needs. Community feedback indicated high levels of trust in SARC and satisfaction with the cash modality, especially where CEA volunteers were present at financial service points to provide guidance and ensure transparency.

In Latakia, the deployment of Cash and CEA volunteers to multiple Al-Fouad centers facilitated a smooth and organized redemption process, reducing waiting times and ensuring accountability. In Homs, although follow-up capacity was more limited, the majority of targeted families were still able to receive their entitlements.

A Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey with 461 households confirmed the relevance and effectiveness of the assistance. Results showed that 93% of households considered cash the most appropriate type of support, and 69% were satisfied or very satisfied that the transfer amount met their immediate needs, although 17% expressed dissatisfaction due to the scale of losses compared to the cash value. The distribution process was highly rated, with 96% of respondents reporting that the financial service provider process was well organized, and 88% feeling completely respected during the process. At the same time, the PDM highlighted areas for improvement: only 34% of respondents were aware of their right to submit complaints, underscoring the need for stronger communication and CEA visibility, and some rural households reported challenges with transport costs to reach the distribution centers.

Overall, the multipurpose cash intervention achieved its planned target and reinforced SARC's role as a reliable and accountable first responder, delivering timely assistance that met immediate needs while identifying areas for further strengthening of community engagement and accountability mechanisms.

### Lessons Learnt

The cash assistance achieved its objectives, but the Lessons Learned Workshop and PDM highlighted several important insights for future operations. First, early communication of eligibility and selection criteria is critical to ensure transparency and minimize complaints. Beneficiaries emphasized the need for clearer information campaigns before and during distribution, and the PDM confirmed that only 34% of respondents were aware of their right to submit complaints, underlining the importance of stronger communication and accountability measures.



The presence of CEA teams at financial service points was identified as a success factor in Latakia, where community feedback was managed promptly. In contrast, in Homs, limited volunteer deployment reduced the ability to provide guidance and handle complaints effectively. Ensuring adequate volunteer capacity across all locations is therefore essential.

The operation also reinforced the value of digital tools such as ODK for registration and monitoring, as paper-based processes led to errors in beneficiary names and delayed payouts. Future responses should prioritize digital data collection from the outset.

The PDM survey with 461 households confirmed that cash was highly relevant, with 93% of households considering cash the most appropriate type of support, and 69% reporting satisfaction with the adequacy of the transfer amount. These findings validate the appropriateness of the modality, while also showing that nearly one in five households remained dissatisfied due to the scale of their losses compared to the value of assistance. Future operations should consider adjusting transfer values or complementing cash with other forms of support where losses are extensive.

Finally, community consultations revealed that while multipurpose cash was widely welcomed, some households expressed a preference for livelihood-oriented assistance (e.g. small-scale agricultural inputs or conditional grants), which could enhance resilience and reduce dependency on one-off support.

## Challenges

The cash intervention faced several operational and contextual challenges. The limited number of trained volunteers relative to the high number of beneficiaries reduced the ability to provide consistent follow-up and support at financial service points, particularly in Homs. This was compounded by errors in beneficiary registration data, which led to delays in payouts for some households.

Accessibility also emerged as a significant barrier. Many beneficiaries from rural areas reported high transport costs and long travel distances to reach Al-Fouad outlets. In some cases, beneficiaries also reported receiving incomplete amounts and were unable to verify transactions before leaving the centers due to crowding or lack of guidance.

The start of cash disbursement was further delayed by late transfer of funds, compressing the implementation timeframe.

The Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) confirmed these challenges. While overall satisfaction was high, 17% of households reported dissatisfaction with the adequacy of the cash transfer, mainly due to the extent of their losses compared to the transfer value. Moreover, only 34% of respondents were aware of their right to submit complaints, underscoring a gap in accountability and communication mechanisms.

Finally, while cash assistance provided essential relief, some households considered the value of assistance insufficient compared to the scale of their losses, especially those who lost livelihoods and agricultural assets.



## Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

**Budget:** CHF 30,508

**Targeted Persons:** 15,000

**Assisted Persons:** 15,000

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached with information sessions	15,000	15,000

## Narrative description of achievements

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC), with IFRC support, successfully conducted fire risk awareness activities reaching an estimated 15,000 people across Latakia and Homs. Awareness sessions were carried out through a combination of community meetings, IEC material distribution, and social media campaigns, ensuring wide outreach.



These efforts built on lessons from previous wildfire operations and contributed to strengthening local knowledge of wildfire hazards and safety measures. Community feedback confirmed that awareness activities enhanced preparedness and improved public understanding of fire risks, particularly in rural areas directly affected by the fires.

The awareness campaign also reinforced SARC's role as a trusted first responder, complementing the immediate relief and cash assistance with preventive action aimed at reducing future vulnerability. The activity was completed within the operation timeframe and achieved its planned target of 15,000 people reached.

## Lessons Learnt

The operation confirmed the value of sustained awareness campaigns: compared to previous years, the impact of the 2024 wildfires was reduced, demonstrating that prior community engagement on fire risks had increased local preparedness and risk perception.

At the same time, the Lessons Learned Workshop highlighted areas requiring improvement. The absence of standardized SOPs for wildfire awareness and risk reduction limited the consistency of approaches across branches. The late involvement of CEA and MEAL teams meant that opportunities to systematically capture and act on community feedback were missed. Additionally, the initial reliance on paper-based data collection delayed monitoring and reduced efficiency.

Future wildfire responses would benefit from:

- Developing and institutionalizing SOPs for wildfire risk reduction and awareness.
- Early integration of CEA and MEAL teams to ensure accountability and real-time feedback.
- Immediate use of digital data collection tools (e.g. ODK) for assessments and awareness activities.

These measures will help strengthen preparedness, streamline data use, and ensure that risk reduction activities are both community-driven and evidence-based.

## Challenges

Several challenges were encountered in implementing the risk reduction and awareness activities. Coordination between support units (CEA, MEAL, and Cash) and disaster management teams was not systematic from the outset, limiting the ability to fully engage communities and integrate feedback mechanisms.

Beneficiaries also reported that eligibility and selection criteria were not always communicated clearly, which led to confusion and complaints in some locations. The delayed introduction of digital tools (ODK) further constrained efficiency, as initial data collection relied on paper-based forms, requiring additional time for transfer and validation.

Volunteer capacity presented another challenge: the number of trained volunteers was insufficient to cover all affected areas, particularly in rural communities, which limited the scope and depth of awareness sessions. Finally, logistical constraints such as long distances to financial service providers and limited transport assets affected the accessibility and timeliness of risk awareness and engagement activities.



## National Society Strengthening

**Budget:** CHF 5,027

**Targeted Persons:** 0

**Assisted Persons:** 0

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of events organized	1	1



## Narrative description of achievements

As planned, the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) organized a Lessons Learned Workshop (LLW) in Damascus on 29 June 2025, with the participation of 14 staff and volunteers from Latakia, Homs, and the headquarters. The workshop provided a structured space for reflection on the wildfire response, covering needs assessment, planning, implementation, coordination, and support services.

Through group discussions and guided facilitation, the participants identified key successes, operational challenges, and actionable recommendations to improve future wildfire and emergency operations. The findings have been compiled into a dedicated report, which will serve as a reference for strengthening SARC's preparedness, coordination, and accountability mechanisms.

The LLW also contributed to institutional learning and capacity-building, reinforcing SARC's commitment to continuous improvement and accountability to affected communities. This activity fully met its intended objective under the National Society Development component of the DREF operation.

## Lessons Learnt

- Even a short, small-scale LLW proved valuable in generating actionable recommendations, demonstrating that structured reflection adds clear value to emergency operations.
- Future LLWs should be planned for at least two days and with broader participation, to allow all technical units and branches to contribute.
- Using guided questions and group work was effective in capturing insights and ensuring active participation, and should be maintained in future exercises.

## Challenges

- The workshop duration (one day) was too short to cover all aspects of the wildfire operation comprehensively, limiting the depth of analysis.
- The limited number of participants meant that some technical sectors and branch perspectives were underrepresented.



# Financial Report

## DREF Operation

Selected Parameters			
Reporting Timeframe	2024/11-2025/09	Operation	MDRSY013
Budget Timeframe	2024/11-2025/9	Budget	APPROVED

### FINAL FINANCIAL REPORT

Prepared on 28/Oct/2025

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

### MDRSY013 - Syria - Fire

Operating Timeframe: 21 Nov 2024 to 30 Jun 2025

#### I. Summary

<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Funds &amp; Other Income</b>	<b>499,885</b>
DREF Response Pillar	499,885
<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>-463,224</b>
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>36,661</b>

#### II. Expenditure by planned operations / enabling approaches

Description	Budget	Expenditure	Variance
PO01 - Shelter and Basic Household Items			0
PO02 - Livelihoods			0
PO03 - Multi-purpose Cash	464,349	459,712	4,637
PO04 - Health			0
PO05 - Water, Sanitation & Hygiene			0
PO06 - Protection, Gender and Inclusion			0
PO07 - Education			0
PO08 - Migration			0
PO09 - Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	30,509		30,509
PO10 - Community Engagement and Accountability			0
PO11 - Environmental Sustainability			0
<b>Planned Operations Total</b>	<b>494,858</b>	<b>459,712</b>	<b>35,146</b>
EA01 - Coordination and Partnerships			0
EA02 - Secretariat Services			0
EA03 - National Society Strengthening	5,027	3,512	1,515
<b>Enabling Approaches Total</b>	<b>5,027</b>	<b>3,512</b>	<b>1,515</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>499,885</b>	<b>463,224</b>	<b>36,661</b>

[Click here for the complete financial report](#)

## Please explain variances (if any)

The variance and underspending in the operation is primarily due to currency fluctuations that occurred during the implementation period. While the budget was designed to support 1,177 families, exchange rate changes resulted in lower-than-anticipated expenditure against some budget lines.

No major changes in activities were required, and the variance does not reflect a reduction in the planned support, but rather the financial impact of fluctuating exchange rates during the operation.



# Contact Information

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

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[Click here for reference](#)

