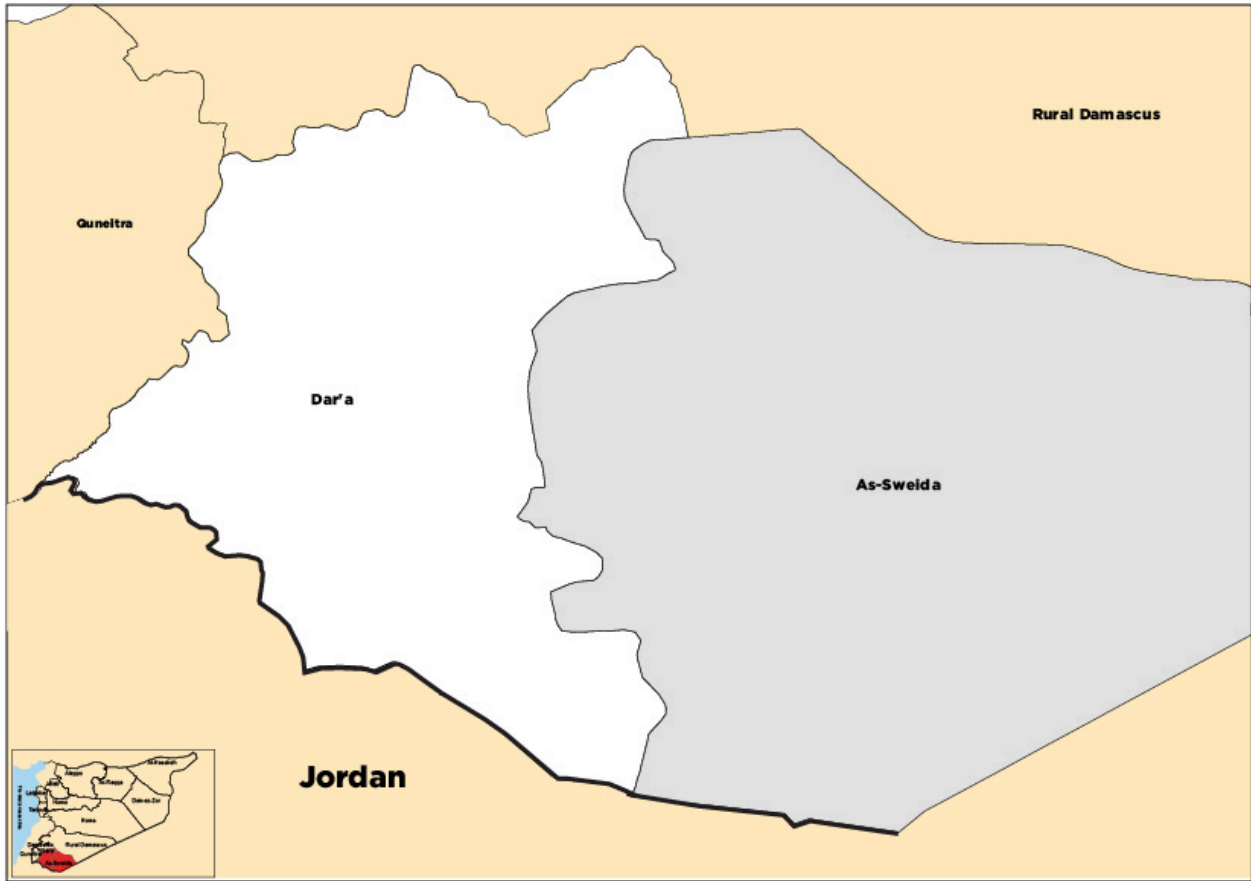




SARC Volunteers providing medical aid to affected people.

Appeal: MDRSY014	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 999,779	Crisis Category: Orange	Hazard: Population Movement
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 820,000 people	People Targeted: 225,000 people	
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 26-07-2025	New Operational End Date: 31-03-2026	Total Operating Timeframe: 8 months
Reporting Timeframe Start Date: 26-07-2025		Reporting Timeframe End Date: 10-12-2025	
Additional Allocation Requested: 0		Targeted Regions: Rural Damascus, Dara'a, Al-Quneitra, Al-Sweida	

Description of the Event



Map of the affected area.

Date of event

13-07-2025

What happened, where and when?

Since July 13th, As-Suwayda governorate has been experiencing a state of insecurity marked by escalated violence. These events have resulted in a severe deterioration of the humanitarian situation, including fatalities and injuries among civilians. A significant number of families have been displaced within As-Suwayda governorate as well as to Daraa governorate, both of which are under considerable pressure and suffering from acute shortages in basic services. These governorates have long been experiencing difficult living conditions due to the prolonged economic crisis and the effects of years of compounded emergencies across the country.

As-Suwayda is witnessing a near-total disruption of essential public services, further exacerbating the already challenging living conditions of the affected population. The infrastructure has been significantly impacted, including widespread power outages. Several health facilities have ceased operations or have been overwhelmed by the influx of casualties, severely depleting their operational capacity.

As of December 2025, ongoing hostilities and breaches of the ceasefire continue to affect the population residing in As-Suwayda and prevent IDP's from returning home. Access to health and WASH services, as well as relief items, remains limited in As-Suwayda and the prolonged presence of IDP's continues to add pressure on already strained services in hosting communities. There remains an urgent need for a rapid and comprehensive humanitarian response, while also considering the safe access of humanitarian teams.



SARC Volunteer providing support to affected individual.



SARC EMS volunteers transporting affected individual.

Scope and Scale

In mid-July 2025, southern Syria experienced a sudden and intense escalation of violence, resulting in a rapidly deteriorating humanitarian situation. The hostilities involved armed confrontations across the As-Suwayda governorate and the use of heavy weapons in populated areas, leading to widespread insecurity, civilian harm, and the destruction of homes and public infrastructure.

Roads into As-Suwayda were blocked, thousands of families fled their homes in search of safety, and humanitarian access was severely restricted, complicating efforts to deliver aid. The situation quickly overwhelmed local health facilities, many of which struggled to cope with the influx of injured individuals amid shortages of medical supplies and personnel.

Urgent humanitarian needs include shelter for displaced families, many of whom are now living in overcrowded or makeshift conditions. Clean water and sanitation are lacking, as water infrastructure has been damaged, and food assistance is needed. Medical care remains essential, especially trauma treatment and medicines.

As per the 10th of December, the security situation across southern Syria remains unpredictable, with sporadic incidents disrupting mobility and access, particularly in rural areas. Localized clashes in As-Suwayda's western countryside during November represented the most significant escalation since the hostilities in mid-July. Despite earlier de-escalation efforts, intermittent violations and sporadic clashes continue to disrupt stabilization efforts. These developments underscore persistent fragility in the governorate. Humanitarian access is open, although occasional restrictions and disruptions persist.

A total of 187,200 persons remain internally displaced as a result of the conflict, of which 124,100 are displaced within As-Suwayda governorate and almost 52,000 persons reside in Dara'a governorate. Communities continue to face service disruptions, including health supply shortages, sporadic constraints in access and deteriorating electricity and telecommunications service. Shortages of bread and food supplies, health risks and the winter weather further compound the situation. Efforts to restore essential services are ongoing, but extensive infrastructure damage and funding gaps continue to impede sustainable returns.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. SARC Situation Report - Southern Syria Response Daraa & As-Sweida (13 July 2025 - 20 July 2025)	https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/sarc-situation-report-southern-syria-response-daraa-sweida-13-july-2025-20-july-2025

2. Flash Update No. 1: Escalation of Hostilities in As-Sweida	https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/syrian-arab-republic/flash-update-no-1-escalation-hostilities-sweida-governorate
3. UN says south Syria violence has displaced more than 128,000	https://english.ahram.org.eg/NewsContent/2/8/549886/World/Region/UN-says-south-Syria-violence-has-displaced-more-th.aspx
4. Syria crisis: Hundreds killed in ongoing violence, hospitals overwhelmed	https://news.un.org/en/story/2025/07/1165429#:~:text=Syria%20is%20recovering%20after%20years%20of%20conflict%20and,by%20the%20hour,%20the%20UN%20said%20on%20Friday.
5. As-Sweida Emergency Response, Situation Report #6	https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/sweida-emergency-response-situation-report-u6-november-19-2025
6. Syrian Arab Republic: Humanitarian Response in Southern Syria - Situation Report No. 4 (as of 14 December 2025)	https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/syrian-arab-republic/syrian-arab-republic-humanitarian-response-southern-syria-situation-report-no-4-14-december-2025#:~:text=As%20of%204%20December%202025,As%2DSweida%20and%20Shahba%20districts.

Summary of Changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	Yes
Are you changing the operational strategy	No
Are you changing the target population of the operation	No
Are you changing the geographical location	No
Are you making changes to the budget	Yes
Are you requesting an additional allocation?	No

Please explain the summary of changes and justification:

SARC is seeking to adjust the South Syria response by extending the response timeframe for an additional three months and reallocating within the existing budget. This decision is based on:

- Ongoing conflict and continued need for humanitarian assistance: Ongoing hostilities and breaches of the ceasefire continue to affect the population residing in Sweida and prevent people who have fled their homes from returning. Additionally, SARC remains the only humanitarian actor with secured access to Sweida and is leading and coordinating the humanitarian response to the governorate. In the other governorates, IDP's continue to be in dire need of relief items, especially in the winter months. These circumstances will ensure that the emergency response will also be needed for the upcoming months.
- Updated budget & expense information: Ongoing assessment of required expenses and priorities, as well as information on actual expenditures and budget savings in completed procurements, have given a clearer understanding of the need for reallocation within the existing budget. The budget has been revised accordingly to reflect these ongoing operational needs and expenses. Savings have been reallocated to support continued operational costs (such as running costs for health teams, fuel for response, and volunteer allowances) for the extended timeframe. Additionally, iron bases for the water tanks will be purchased to ensure sufficient elevation for the water flow.

Considering these developments, an extended timeframe and adjusted budget is necessary to adequately address the humanitarian needs throughout the South Syria response and ensure that assistance reaches the most vulnerable populations. As a result, the proposed is to extend the timeframe of the DREF with 3 months (until 31 March 2026), as well as reallocate savings to be able to support the operational costs during this timeframe. This aims to ensure continued and coordinated coverage of the affected population and provide timely and effective assistance in line with the ongoing scale and severity of the crisis.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

Secretariat	The IFRC has supported the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) since the onset of hostilities, including mobilizing prepositioned stocks for SARC's initial humanitarian
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	convoy to affected areas. The Federation continues to bolster SARC's coordination efforts with Movement partners and external humanitarian actors. Following the classification of this disaster as an Orange-classified emergency, the IFRC activated its Immediate Response Protocol (IRP) and stands ready to facilitate procurement of critical relief items where operational conditions permit.
Participating National Societies	<p>In country PNSs are also supporting SARC in the response, for example through activation of in-country response funds or provision and/or procurement of relief items.</p> <p>The Crisis Modifier under ECHO 13 action funded by DG ECHO was activated to contribute to the ongoing SARC emergency response related to the hostilities and displacement in the southern areas. In line with the nature of the Crisis Modifier, the contribution focused on Frontline Emergency Response (FLER) activities. Based on the identified top priorities, the intervention specifically supported the provision of essential WASH and essential medical services through the procurement of fuel.</p>

ICRC Actions Related To The Current Event

Present in Syria since 1967, the ICRC is a neutral, impartial, and independent organization with an exclusively humanitarian mission. The ICRC works closely with and supports SARC to meet the food, water, and health needs of people and communities affected by armed conflicts and other situations of violence and to help them start rebuilding their lives. They also work together to raise awareness about the risks of mines and other explosive remnants.

At the same time, the ICRC has a bilateral and confidential dialogue with all parties to promote the respect of international humanitarian law and to improve living conditions and treatment of detainees in places of detention, works on restoring family links between persons separated by armed conflicts and other situations of violence, and provides technical advice and support to national authorities, including forensics practitioners, on the issues of the missing and management of human remains. In line with its mandate, it remains available as neutral intermediary between all parties, whenever required.

In this response as during previous emergencies, the ICRC supports SARC Disaster Management, WASH, Health and RFL teams, to provide emergency food, non-food, WASH and medical supplies, as well as to ensure proper management of the dead. It also participates in the Movement Task forces for further and next phases activities.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

Government has requested international assistance	No
UN or other actors	SARC is the only entity in Syria which has been granted access to Sweida. UN and other actors are supporting the response with relief items and fuel for bakeries, hospitals and essential WASH facilities through SARC. SARC is transporting and distributing all provided assistance in Sweida from all the different actors.

Needs (Gaps) Identified



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Since the start of the hostilities, a severe deterioration in food access was witnessed across South Syria, compounded by critical fuel shortages that are crippling essential services. The hostilities have not only paralyzed supply routes but also blocked fuel shipments, leaving bakeries unable to operate. With most bakeries in conflict-affected districts now non-operational due to lack of diesel, bread production has halted in areas where wheat flour remains available. The bakeries' production was also affected by the lack of water caused by the unavailability of fuel to operate the water pumps. Immediate interventions to restore humanitarian fuel supplies and secure access corridors have been identified as priority actions to restore access to food





Health

The health and humanitarian situation in southern Syria's governorates has deteriorated severely since mid-July 2025, characterized by overwhelmed health facilities struggling to treat mass casualties amid critical shortages of medical supplies and compromised burial capabilities. Several major hospitals in Daraa, Quneitra, and Sweida governorates were directly impacted by the hostilities. Power generators, water tanks, and oxygen plants incurred damage in the partially functional hospitals.

Escalating violence has resulted in hundreds of deaths and displaced more than 150,000 people, who now lack access to healthcare, shelter, and basic services. The affected communities are suffering from trauma, creating an urgent demand for mental health support among survivors.

Priority health needs include emergency trauma care; mental health and psychosocial support to address trauma-induced PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder) and social breakdown; maternal and child health services and medical care for people with chronic diseases. These needs are further exacerbated by the legacy of decades of conflict and poor health infrastructure and the looting of medical warehouses during the conflict, fuel shortages crippling hospital operations, and the flight of over 40% of health workers.

Humanitarian access remains severely constrained by active hostilities and economic instability, including liquidity shortages and inflation, while response efforts face critical funding gaps that jeopardize essential health services.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The recent escalation of violence in southern Syria has severely disrupted water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services, leaving thousands of displaced families in urgent need. Many are sheltering in overcrowded homes or informal settings without access to safe drinking water, functional sanitation, or hygiene supplies. The situation is worsened by the disruption of water pumping stations and electricity networks, which have crippled water distribution systems across the region.

Local communities have identified access to drinking water as an urgent priority, highlighting its critical role not only for households but also for essential services. Hospitals and bakeries are heavily dependent on water availability, and their operations have been severely affected by the ongoing shortages. With humanitarian access limited, the risk of waterborne disease outbreaks is rising, particularly among children and vulnerable populations.

In addition to sanitation concerns, the lack of solid waste management remains a critical gap. In many overcrowded shelters, the shortage of trash cans has led to waste accumulation around IDPs and public areas, creating unhygienic conditions and attracting disease vectors. To address this, SARC has included the provision of garbage containers as a key step in improving waste management and reducing health risks.

As an initial and temporary response, bottled water is being distributed until the main water sources are restored. However, water production from these wells remains limited due to the lack of electricity across the governorate and full reliance on backup generators, with ongoing challenges in securing diesel fuel. Currently, SARC, in coordination with the Water Authority, is operating selected wells to supply water only to displacement shelters. Water trucking may be considered if access to wells remains constrained.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Assessment efforts in southern Syria face significant obstacles due to ongoing security threats and instability. Although ensuring safe access remains a top priority, the persistent risk of ceasefire violations continues to undermine the ability of humanitarian teams to operate freely and safely.

Below are the challenges being faced and the mitigation measures adopted by SARC

1. Limited Humanitarian Access Due to Security Tensions and Hostilities:

The operational context in southern Syria remains highly sensitive and volatile, placing significant constraints on the mobility of assessment and response teams. To address these challenges, a flexible assessment methodology was adopted, which included:

- Engaging local volunteers from within the affected communities to collect initial data.
- Diversifying information sources through community-based monitoring and continuous coordination with local focal points.

2. Hidden Displacement within Host Communities and Limited Disaggregated Data:

The majority of displaced individuals in Sweida and Daraa are hosted within local communities rather than in formal shelters, making it more difficult to identify and assess their needs. This challenge was addressed through:

- Integrating qualitative indicators into assessment tools to identify displaced households embedded within host families.
- Coordinating closely with community leaders and local councils to estimate population movements and urgent needs.
- Developing rapid profiling tools to classify affected populations based on age, gender, and socio-economic status, despite the



absence of formal disaggregated data.

3. Absence of Defined Mitigation Strategies in the Relief, Health, and WASH Sectors:

The need to establish mitigation strategies across key sectors was identified early in the assessment process. The Syrian Arab Red Crescent has since initiated the development of a sector-specific mitigation matrix aimed at ensuring service continuity amid security and logistical challenges. This includes:

- Defining operational alternatives and flexible distribution mechanisms for the relief sector to maintain supply chains in the event of road closures or access disruptions.
- Implementing phased deployment plans for medical teams and mobile health units based on evolving security conditions.
- Applying interim measures to ensure minimum WASH service provision, including mobilization of local water resources and distribution of personal hygiene kits to support disease prevention.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

This IFRC-DREF operation aims to support the SARC in their overall response to the escalating situation in the South of Syria. The operation will provide assistance to more than 160K people through the provision of basic needs including Food, WASH, Health services and supporting the SARC operational capacity. The intervention will also focus on supporting SARC teams on the ground with psychosocial support and protection emblems. The operation is planned for a period of 8 months.

Operation strategy rationale

The intervention is part of the SARC's overall response plan supported by different partners. The DREF operation focuses on the following:

- Food assistance

IFRC will replenish the food parcels used by SARC during their response in the south. SARC will also support the bakeries with fuel to ensure availability of bread for the families in the affected areas.

- WASH

Through WASH interventions, SARC will ensure the affected population has access to drinking water, hygiene supplies, and solid waste management in the IDP sites, including through the provision of water tanks and iron bases for their elevation to ensure proper water flow.

- Health services

SARC has deployed its EMS and MHUs in the affected areas and will be including medical consumables to be used by the teams on the ground and the hospitals in the area. SARC will also focus on supplying the hospitals with fuel to sustain medical operations. IFRC will support SARC in securing Trauma kits for the hospitals as the needs and gaps in the medical items and services in the areas are significant.

- Operations support

The intervention will contribute to expenses related to the support to SARC's operational capacity with a focus on volunteer needs including PSS sessions for the volunteers.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

The intervention will be targeting all the people residing in the affected areas (IDPs and host community) including those directly or indirectly affected in the southern region of Syria in addition to SARC's volunteers who were affected during their response.

The operation will follow child and gender-sensitive approaches for assessments, planning and implementation.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The intervention will focus on people affected by the recent escalation of hostilities, people have lost their households, their livelihoods and family members. The intervention will pay special attention to people with higher vulnerabilities including:

- Female headed households

- unaccompanied minors

- people with chronic health conditions

- Elderly and people with physical disability



- people who were displaced due to the hostilities
- people who were injured due to the hostilities

Total Targeted Population

Women	110,000	Rural	-
Girls (under 18)	25,000	Urban	-
Men	65,000	People with disabilities (estimated)	-
Boys (under 18)	25,000		
Total targeted population	225,000		

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?	Yes
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.

Risk	Mitigation action
Access to the affected areas is challenging due to the hostilities	SARC is in constant communication and coordination with the authorities and the different parties to the conflict to secure safe access to the volunteers and staff to the affected areas The DREF also includes support to ensure visibility of the emblem for protection of the teams on the ground
Community dissatisfaction or mistrust: Perceived inequities in targeting or delays in service delivery could damage SARC/IFRC's reputation and reduce cooperation from affected communities.	Integrate CEA activities, including clear communication of selection criteria and schedules. Establish functional feedback and complaints mechanisms, and adjust targeting based on verified feedback.

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

Security concerns in southern Syria pose significant challenges to humanitarian operations. The volatile situation is marked by ongoing clashes, sporadic violence, and a fragile ceasefire that is frequently breached, creating a highly unpredictable environment. Armed groups remain active in the area and renewed hostilities frequently arise, which limit the safe movement of humanitarian personnel and supplies. Additionally, the presence of unexploded ordnance and the targeting of civilian infrastructure further complicate access and increase risks for aid workers.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	No
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Planned Intervention



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 290,187

Targeted Persons: 80,000

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of food parcels distributed to affected households	7,000	2,500
# of bakeries supported with fuel	20	0
% of targeted households reporting improved access to staple bread	80	0

Progress Towards Outcome

The number of food parcels has been adjusted to 7000, to reflect the actual cost of the food parcels based on the procurement. 2500 food parcels have been distributed from SARC prepositioned stock and will be replenished by IFRC. Remaining food parcels have been procured internationally and have been delivered to SARC Dara'a warehouse. Distribution will take place in December/January, as per the food distribution cycle and the coordination with the governor and WFP.

Due to unforeseen challenges in internal procedures, the fuel for the bakeries has been delayed and will be provided in the upcoming months to ensure continuous delivery of bread.



Health

Budget: CHF 239,319

Targeted Persons: 200,000

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of health facilities supported with fuel	5	0
# of EMS/MHU deployed	2	2
# of people receiving PSS/MHPSS	100,000	53,446
# of trauma kits delivered to health facilities	45	3
# of medical teams (EMS and MHUs) and health facilities supported with medical consumables	-	0



Progress Towards Outcome

The first set of trauma kits arrived and partially was distributed to various hospitals and health facilities in Sweida. The second batch of trauma kits has been procured and is expected to be delivered in December, after which they will be distributed to hospitals and health facilities.

53,446 community members in Sweida, Dara'a, Rural Damascus and Quneitra were supported with MHPSS, through awareness sessions, Psychological First Aid, structured activities, case management and PGI initiatives.

EMS vehicles in Sweida and Rural Damascus were supported with maintenance to ensure continuous ambulance services throughout the response. Further maintenance of vehicles will take place to support continuous service provision.

Due to unforeseen challenges in internal procedures, the fuel for the hospitals has been delayed and will be provided in the upcoming months to ensure continuous delivery of health services.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 125,070

Targeted Persons: 160,000

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of water pumping stations rehabilitated or supported with fuel	6	0
# of trash cans installed	160	0
# of solar-powered light towers installed	4	0
# of 2000L water tanks distributed	30	0
# of 5000L water tanks distributed	45	0
# of water points with 6 faucets installed	35	0
# of solar lights installed on public roads	100	0
liters of fuel provided for operational vehicles and response teams	-	0

Progress Towards Outcome

The water tanks, water points, trash cans, solar lights, light towers and maintenance kits have been procured and delivered to SARC. In the IDP centers in Dara'a and Sweida, the water tanks, water points, trash cans and solar lights are in the process of being installed and the light towers and maintenance kits have been distributed to the SARC branches to support them in their operations.

Additionally, iron bases for the water tanks in the IDP centers will be procured to ensure the best possible water flow, which will be installed in January.



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 116,075

Targeted Persons: 4,000

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -



Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached with dignity kits	4,000	0

Progress Towards Outcome

Sanitary pads have been procured and will be delivered in December. The pads will be distributed to women and girls in Sweida, Dara'a and Rural Damascus governorates.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Budget: CHF 177,919

Targeted Persons: 0

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of staff and volunteers receiving PSS sessions.	400	420
# of volunteers deployed	350	230

Progress Towards Outcome

Emblems were purchased for the trucks and vehicles in the response operation.

Team building and PSS sessions were conducted in the branches, supporting a total of 420 staff and volunteers.

230 deployed volunteers were supported by the DREF operation with allowances, meals and/or transportation to facilitate their operational support.



Coordination And Partnerships

Budget: CHF 8,535

Targeted Persons: 40

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
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Progress Towards Outcome

3 workshops are planned in December with government and media stakeholders. Workshops will focus on awareness of the role of the RCRC Movement, the role and responsibilities of media in humanitarian emergencies, and sharing of experiences.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 15,363

Targeted Persons: 0

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of field visits conducted	3	2
# of supply chain delegates deployed	1	1

Progress Towards Outcome

Two field visits have been conducted to Sweida and Dara'a governorates to monitor operation interventions, support staff and volunteers and assess the context and needs in the governorates for host communities and IDP's. Supply chain surge supported was deployed to support the operation.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 27,311

Targeted Persons: 0

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of lessons learnt workshop organized	1	0
# of uniforms provided to volunteers	100	0

Progress Towards Outcome

Uniforms for staff and volunteers have been procured internationally by IFRC. They will be delivered in December and then distributed to staff and volunteers.

Branch-level lessons learned meetings will take place in December, whilst a larger overall lessons learned workshop for the DREF response will take place at the end of the timeframe of the DREF.

About Support Services

How many staff and volunteers will be involved in this operation. Briefly describe their role.

SARC has deployed 500 staff and volunteers in this response. The teams include assessments, distributions, medical services and technical and support services personnel. The field teams are supported by the HQ staff.



SARC leadership maintains highly level coordination at HQ and branch level with all parties.

Does your volunteer team reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the people you're helping? What gaps exist in your volunteer team's gender, age, or cultural diversity, and how are you addressing them to ensure inclusive and appropriate support?

SARC teams include male and female volunteers to ensure that gender center approach is applied and cultural sensitivity is considered.

Will surge personnel be deployed? Please provide the role profile needed.

Supply chain surge support has been deployed to support this response

If there is procurement, will it be done by National Society or IFRC?

Procurement is done locally by SARC and by IFRC under the Immediate Response Protocol where feasible. International procurement is done by IFRC for the food parcels, trauma kits and volunteer uniforms.

How will this operation be monitored?

The SARC standard operating procedures for monitoring are utilized across all SARC operations and programs. This includes post-distribution monitoring, process monitoring and community feedback mechanisms, as well as coordinated assessments conducted with implementing partners, including IFRC.

A monitoring plan is created and put into action during this response in direct conjunction with the PMER and Quality assurance team at IFRC MENA RO. PMER, IM, and CEA capabilities are included in the PMER and Quality Assurance unit and work directly with SARC.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRSY014 - Syrian Arab Red Crescent South Syria Response

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	948,570
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	290,187
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	239,319
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	125,071
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	116,075
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	177,919
Community Engagement and Accountability	0
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	51,209
Coordination and Partnerships	8,535
Secretariat Services	15,363
National Society Strengthening	27,312
TOTAL BUDGET	999,779

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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

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[Click here for the reference](#)

