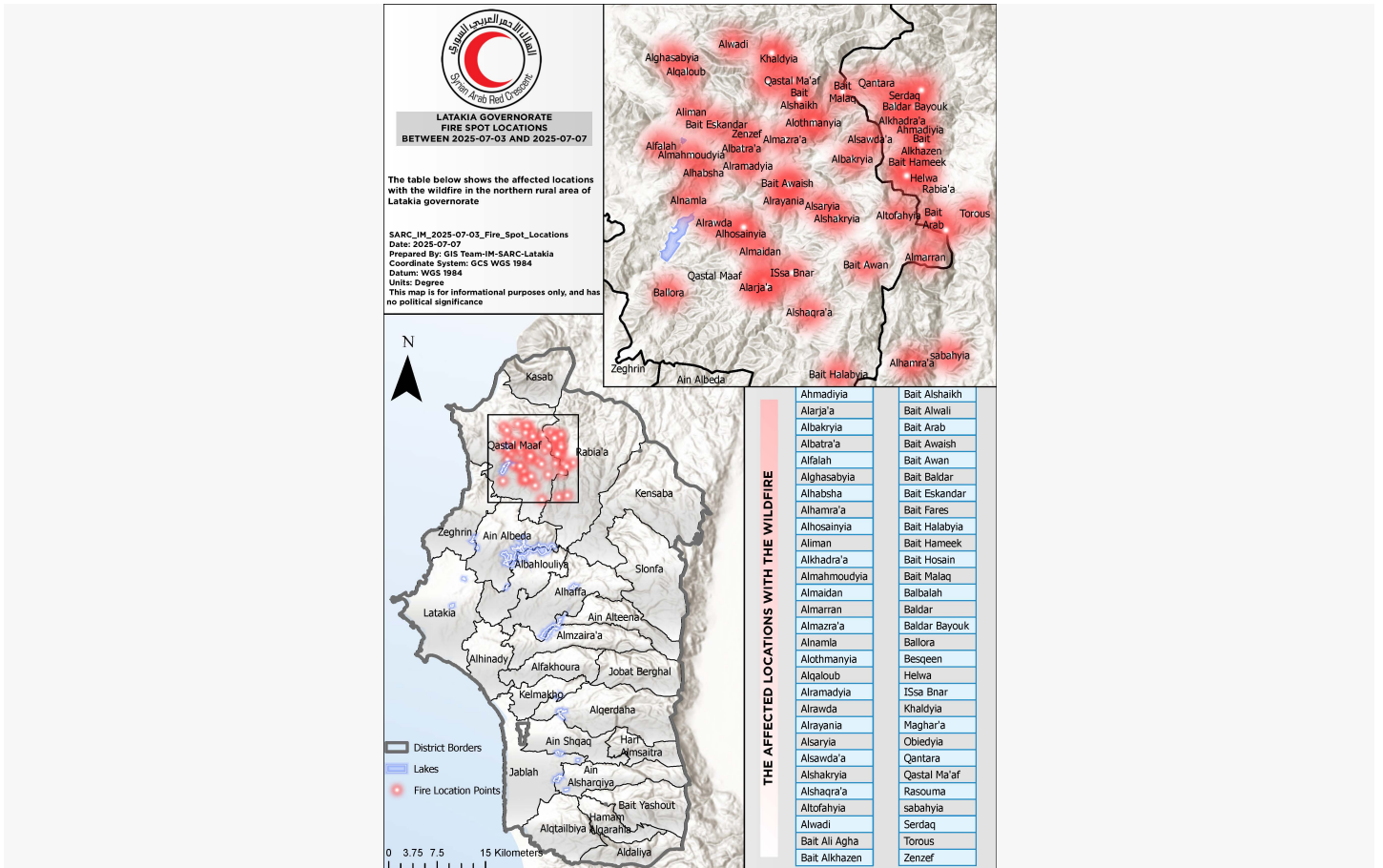




Appeal: MDRSY015	Total DREF Allocation: CHF 999,998	Crisis Category: Orange	Hazard: Fire
Glide Number: WF-2025-000109	People Affected: 55,000 people	People Targeted: 30,000 people	
Event Onset: Sudden	Operation Start Date: 11-07-2025	New Operational End Date: 31-01-2026	Total Operating Timeframe: 6 months
Reporting Timeframe Start Date: 11-07-2025		Reporting Timeframe End Date: 22-12-2025	
Additional Allocation Requested: 0		Targeted Regions: Hama, Homs, Lattakia, Tartous	

Description of the Event



Date of event

30-06-2025

What happened, where and when?

Beginning in early July 2025, a series of wildfires erupted across western Syria, severely affecting the governorates of Lattakia, Tartous, Homs, Hama, and Idleb. The fires spread rapidly and SARC responded immediately, coordinating with Civil Defence teams in line with its official emergency response mandate from the Ministry of Emergency and Disasters. However, firefighting efforts faced significant challenges due to strong winds, difficult terrain, and the presence of unexploded ordnance from past conflicts, which not only slowed containment but also allowed flames to spread to nearby villages. The fires caused extensive damage, destroying large areas of agricultural and forest land, damaging homes, and forcing the evacuation of numerous families.

Faced with a crisis beyond its domestic capacity, the Syrian government formally requested international assistance on 4 July. The global response was swift and coordinated, with the UN, EU Civil Protection Mechanism, Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon and Greece supporting the response. Satellite monitoring by the Copernicus Emergency Management Service provided critical real-time data to track the fires and guide response strategies.

Despite these efforts, the wildfires continued to spread. The cumulative impact was devastating: an estimated 50,000 people were exposed to the fires, over 2,000 families were displaced, and more than 18,000 hectares of agricultural and forest land were severely damaged. The environmental toll included the loss of at least 150,000 trees, dealing a heavy blow to local ecosystems and livelihoods.

With the extreme heat that persisted into August, new fires re-erupted in parts of rural Lattakia (e.g., Qardaha environs) and the Al-Ghab Plain. Those flare-ups underscored ongoing volatility tied to the heatwave and very dry fuels, especially in rugged, road-limited catchments.

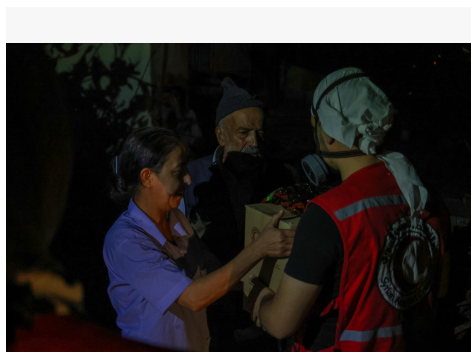
By September, a new and severe wave of wildfires broke out across Rural Homs, Rural Lattakia, and parts of Rural Hama, which marked a significant extension of the crisis beyond the initial July hotspots.



On 21 September, major fires were reported across six villages in Rural Homs—including Ain al-Barida, Al-Jawaniyat, Habnemra, Qurb Ali, Jabal al-Sayeh, and Al-Nasira—damaging approximately 11,000 dunums of agricultural and forest land and affecting more than 552 families. In parallel, new fires ignited in western Hama, damaging agricultural and forested areas already weakened by the summer fire season.

Simultaneously, Rural Lattakia experienced renewed fires in the Rabia/Jabal Turkman areas, which spread across at least eight villages and causing further environmental and livelihood losses. This new wave also resulted in the loss of firefighting vehicles, injuries among responders, and the death of a Civil Defence member.

Together, these repeated outbreaks across Lattakia, Tartous, Homs, and Hama have demonstrated how prolonged drought, recurring heatwaves, and degraded forest conditions fuel new ignition points—requiring sustained emergency response, ongoing monitoring, and increased support for affected communities.



Aid Distribution - DM team



Emergency Medical Services team



Water trucking in support of firefighting efforts

Scope and Scale

The wildfires that erupted in early July 2025 across Latakia, Tartous, Homs, Hama and Idleb governorates marked one of the most severe environmental and humanitarian emergencies in Syria in recent years. Assessments and information shared by the government estimate that around 51,000 people were directly or indirectly affected, with around 3,000 individuals evacuated or temporarily hosted by relatives and neighbors due to the immediate threat to homes, farmland, and personal safety. Large areas of olive groves, seasonal crops, livestock holdings, and beehives have been destroyed, severely undermining food security and destabilizing already fragile rural economies.

By late August, 144 villages had been directly impacted, with varying degrees of damage to housing, farmland, water systems, and access routes. The destruction of agricultural assets—including more than 27,000 hectares of agricultural and forest land, 117 irrigation systems, and over 150,000 trees—dealt a significant blow to household livelihoods, particularly for farming and herding families already facing chronic economic hardship. Smoke exposure, displacement-related pressures, and disrupted access to essential services further compounded community vulnerability.

The fires also caused widespread power outages, halting water pumping in critical facilities such as Al-Zour, Ballouran, Al-Namleh, and the Al-Basit junction. This resulted in extended water interruptions across dozens of villages, heightening risks of waterborne diseases and hygiene-related health issues – especially among displaced households sheltering in overcrowded or makeshift locations. Emergency medical services responded to numerous cases of smoke inhalation, burns, and trauma, while mobile clinics treated hundreds of patients in remote areas. The presence of unexploded ordnance (UXO) in several fire-affected zones further complicated both firefighting and humanitarian access.

As the crisis evolved, new fire outbreaks in August and September significantly expanded the scope of the emergency.

In August, extreme heat and drought conditions triggered renewed fires in rural Latakia, particularly in Qardaha and the Al-Ghab Plain, extending the emergency into the western countryside of Hama. These flare-ups occurred in rugged, road-limited areas, further increasing response times and operational risks.

On 21 September, a new and severe wave of wildfires broke out across Rural Homs and Rural Lattakia, with additional outbreaks reported in Rural Hama. In Rural Homs alone, fires spread across six villages—including Ain al-Barida, Al-Jawaniyat, Habnemra, Qurb Ali, Jabal al-Sayeh, and Al-Nasira—damaging an additional 1,100 hectares of agricultural and forest land and affecting the farmland, livelihoods, and livestock assets of more than 552 families. Concurrent new fires in the Rabia and Jabal Turkman areas of Rural Lattakia affected at least eight villages and caused further environmental and agricultural losses. In western Hama, renewed fires destroyed

additional agricultural land, aggravating the cumulative impact of earlier blazes.

These September fires also resulted in the loss of firefighting vehicles, multiple injuries among responders, and the death of at least one Civil Defence member. The repeated re-ignition of fires across multiple governorates reflects the combined effects of extreme drought, high winds, degraded forest conditions, and residual hotspots—a pattern expected to worsen under current climatic trends.

Overall, from July until September more than 158 villages were directly impacted, with the fires damaging more than 28,000 hectares of agricultural and forest land. The cumulative impact across Latakia, Tartous, Homs, and Hama underscores the scale and complexity of this emergency. The humanitarian pressure on affected communities has intensified, with many households facing overlapping challenges: loss of assets, reduced access to essential services, environmental degradation, and heightened economic vulnerability. Continued operational support remains critical to safeguard lives, sustain firefighting capacity, and provide relief and recovery assistance to communities facing prolonged and compounding shocks.

Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Syrian wildfires spread due to heavy winds and war remnants	https://apnews.com/article/syria-wildfires-latakia-wind-temperatures-0a367cfa0449179c04d046d511ede26d
2. Syria fights 'catastrophic' wildfires for fourth consecutive day	https://www.france24.com/en/middle-east/20250707-syria-wildfires
3. Syria evacuates citizens as wildfires spread, hindered by mines and unexploded ordnance	https://trt.global/world/article/babc0491d79d
4. Syrian firefighters battle new wildfires in Latakia	https://www.trtworld.com/article/828e55b641e1
5. Wildfires engulf forests in Latakia and Homs countryside in Syria	https://english.enabbaladi.net/archives/2025/09/wildfires-engulf-forests-in-latakia-and-homs-countryside-in-syria/

Summary of Changes

Are you changing the timeframe of the operation	No
Are you changing the operational strategy	No
Are you changing the target population of the operation	No
Are you changing the geographical location	Yes
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 wildfire response by adding targeted geographical locations and reallocating within the existing budget. This decision is based on:

- New Wildfires in Homs & Lattakia: On 21 September, new wildfires broke out in Lattakia and Homs governorates, further exacerbating the situation and increasing the number of people in urgent need of support. These events have expanded the geographical scope of the emergency.
- Increase in Affected Families: the number of families impacted by the wildfires has increased accordingly.
- Updated Assessment & Response Information: Ongoing assessment and response data from SARC and other humanitarian partners has given a clearer understanding of geographical locations where there are ongoing response operations and locations where needs are still unmet.

Considering these developments, an adjusted response is necessary to adequately address the humanitarian needs throughout the various geographical locations and ensure that assistance reaches the most vulnerable populations. As a result, the proposed is to widen the geographical scope of the activities, including cash assistance and WASH, to include Homs and Hama governorates. This



widened geographical scope and adjusted response is also reflected in reallocations within the existing budget. This aims to ensure broader and coordinated coverage of the affected population and provide timely and effective assistance in line with the increased scale and severity of the crisis.

IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Secretariat</p>	<p>The IFRC has a permanent presence in Syria through its Country Delegation in Damascus, supported by the MENA Regional Office. In response to the wildfire emergency, IFRC coordinates closely with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC), providing technical and strategic support in the operation.</p> <p>Through this DREF, IFRC is also offering financial support to address urgent needs, in line with SARC's mandate. Additional support includes coordination, PMER, logistics, finance, security, and preparedness efforts to strengthen SARC's response capacity.</p>
<p>Participating National Societies</p>	<p>RCRC actors support SARC on regular bases, allowing the team to be the first responder, ready to scale up as per needs and support such a response. Many PNSs showed their flexibility to support, during the response and in the later phases in addition to the already ongoing support, and joined IFRC in the task force that was established for the fire response.</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. The ICRC works to restore family links between persons who have been separated by conflict and migration and promotes respect for international humanitarian law. Finally, ICRC provides technical advice and support to local authorities and forensics practitioners in managing human remains with respect and dignity.

In this response, as during previous emergencies, ICRC supported SARC DM, WASH, and EMS teams, the provision of emergency food and medical supplies, and participation in the Movement task force.

Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<p>Government has requested international assistance</p>	<p>Yes</p>
<p>National authorities</p>	<p>Civil Defense and firefighter teams responded to the wildfires. The Ministry of Emergency and Disaster (MOE&D) established an operation room in Lattakia, which includes all the actors and stakeholders, to coordinate the response.</p> <p>Additional support (international) was requested (Turkey, Jordan) and received, for example in the form of firefighting helicopters and response teams. Additionally, the government allocated all the available resources from different governorates to support the teams in the affected governorates.</p>
<p>UN or other actors</p>	<p>UN called for HCT meetings in Lattakia with the Governor and the established OP room, and meetings in Damascus for all humanitarian actors.</p>



Needs (Gaps) Identified



Multi purpose cash grants

Economically, the fires have devastated livelihoods in regions already suffering from extreme poverty and economic instability. The Syrian economy has been crippled by years of conflict, sanctions, and inflation, leaving many families dependent on humanitarian cash assistance. The wildfires destroyed agricultural lands, livestock, and small businesses, stripping families of their primary sources of income. This has led to increased food insecurity and forced reliance on external aid. There is a pressing need for multi-purpose cash assistance programs to help families meet their basic needs and support their recovery.



Health

The fires caused a surge in respiratory illnesses due to smoke inhalation, particularly among children, the elderly, and those with pre-existing conditions. Mental health needs also escalated, as communities faced renewed trauma from displacement, loss of homes, and the destruction of their environment. The delivery of healthcare services was further complicated by access constraints and the destruction of transportation routes. Priorities include extension of support to the deployed mobile health units, provision of medical supplies, and scaling up mental health and psychosocial support services.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

The fires intensified the struggle for clean water and adequate sanitation. Many affected areas were already reliant on fragile water trucking systems. The fires destroyed or contaminated natural water sources and damaged infrastructure critical for water delivery. Ash and debris have polluted reservoirs and open wells, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases.

The drought conditions impacting the country and the limited access to water sources impacted the ability of the firefighters to secure the water needed for extinguishing the fires and water trucking was needed to support the effort of the responders. One of the major challenges reported was the burning of power poles connected to the Al-Basit power substation, resulting in further disruption of essential services and complicating emergency response operations. In response to the growing demand for water, the Baloran Water Unit was used as a critical filling point to supply firefighting trucks.

The wildfires have severely affected infrastructure, damaged or destroyed homes, and disrupted transportation, power, and communication networks. The extensive burning of land has jeopardized watersheds and increased the long-term risk of floods and landslides due to changes in soil composition. The fires have also threatened biodiversity and damaged agricultural lands, compounding the humanitarian impact. With the Middle East region facing extreme drought and climate-induced hazards and the expectation of wildfires occurring on a regular basis, future response will require significant scaling up, including the provision of more large-capacity water tankers, protective equipment for volunteers, and emergency supplies for affected communities. Enhanced coordination and international support are critical to ensure an effective, timely, and comprehensive response.

The situation further deteriorated following the September fires in Rural Homs, Rural Hama, and Rural Lattakia, creating additional WASH needs. In these areas, fires damaged small-scale irrigation systems, community cisterns, and informal water points that households relied on for both domestic and agricultural use. Over 552 families in Rural Homs alone now face reduced access to safe water after 11,000 dunums of land and associated water infrastructure were burned. Water trucking needs have increased significantly due to the expansion of affected areas across multiple governorates.

Power cuts caused by fire-damaged electricity lines in Homs and Lattakia have disrupted pumping cycles, while ash and debris have contaminated shallow wells and surface sources, requiring assessment and potential chlorination. Overall, the September fires expanded the geographic footprint of WASH vulnerabilities, underscoring the need for increased water trucking, restoration of small-scale water systems, and enhanced support to responders operating in remote, difficult-to-access areas.

Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

Access to affected communities remains a significant challenge. Many of the wildfire-impacted areas are located in regions still contaminated with unexploded ordnance (UXO) and landmines, remnants of the prolonged conflict, such as Jabal Al-Atata and Wadi Jahanam areas. These hazards pose a serious risk to both civilians and humanitarian responders, limiting the ability to deliver aid and conduct assessments. In addition, damaged roads and infrastructure, combined with rugged mountainous terrains, hindered assessment,



evacuation, and aid delivery. These risks delayed firefighting operations and necessitated the use of aerial response (helicopters) to access high-risk zones safely.

Various households in the rural affected areas have been supported by SARC, (I)NGO's and/or UN agencies, with in-kind or cash assistance. Ensuring duplication is avoided requires additional time and coordination efforts. In this way, the response is targeted towards the most vulnerable and the families that are not already receiving support from other organizations.

Operational Strategy

Overall objective of the operation

The IFRC-DREF operation aims to deliver immediate support in order to reduce the humanitarian impact for at least 30,000 people affected by the July-October 2025 wildfires in Latakia, Tartous, Homs and Hama governorates. This will be achieved by providing targeted assistance to first responders, particularly firefighters, and supporting directly affected families through the distribution of multi-purpose cash assistance, water, and evacuation services, and delivering emergency medical services to both responders and civilians. The operation also includes the deployment of mobile water tanks to reduce firefighting response times in areas with difficult terrain and limited water resources. In addition, the operation will implement community awareness and disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities. The six-month operation includes both immediate response and replenishment components.

Operation strategy rationale

The July 2025 wildfires in Syria caused widespread destruction, affecting thousands of individuals, damaging critical infrastructure, and overwhelming local response capacities. The operational context was marked by complex terrain, limited water resources, and the presence of unexploded ordnance, all of which significantly hampered firefighting and humanitarian access. The government requested assistance in the response to the event, and different actors, including international (Lebanon, Jordan, Greece, and Turkey) supported the response.

In late August and September, the situation further escalated with new wildfire outbreaks affecting additional governorates, including Rural Homs and Rural Hama, as well as renewed fires in Latakia. These fires expanded the humanitarian footprint of the emergency beyond the original coastal areas and affected hundreds of additional families, destroyed agricultural land, damaged irrigation systems, and disrupted essential services. The spread of the fires into multiple governorates placed additional strain on SARC's response capacity and necessitated a broader operational strategy that accounted for the growing geographic scope and the cumulative impact of successive fire waves.

The rationale for this DREF operation is grounded in the need to protect lives and reduce the immediate and long-term humanitarian impact of the wildfires.

The DREF response focused on the support to first responders, particularly firefighters, with essential supplies, water trucking, and logistical reinforcement to sustain fire suppression efforts and preventing further spread. Simultaneously, support was provided to directly affected families, with water and evacuation support. Emergency Medical Services (EMS) and mobile clinics have also been a cornerstone of the response, addressing the health needs of both civilians and responders suffering from smoke inhalation, burns, injuries, and trauma. Community awareness and disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities are being implemented and affected families are supported with cash assistance to cover basic needs and support their recovery.

The expansion of the fires into Homs and Hama increased the need for coordinated logistics and expanded community outreach, especially in rural areas where access is challenging and baseline services were already limited. Additionally, the expanded geographical scope and coordination with authorities and other actors highlighted the need to adjust the targeting for cash assistance. These new developments reinforces the importance of maintaining and scaling SARC's ability to respond across multiple fronts simultaneously, while ensuring that resources are replenished for continuous operations.

The six-month timeframe allows for both immediate response and replenishment of critical stocks, ensuring continuity of operations and maintenance of SARC response capacity.

The overall SARC response has a wider scope beyond this operation, with coordination with multiple partners to address the wide range and long-term needs on the ground. This DREF operation focuses on the following:

- Multi-purpose CASH
 - o Multi-purpose cash is essential to ensure addressing the needs of the impacted population, especially those who have lost their shelters and their livelihoods. The operation is providing one round of cash assistance to approximately 2200 households affected by the wildfires.
- Health



- o The DREF operation focused only on the provision of medical consumables to the responding health units and teams. Other support for the response of the medical teams was provided through partners and different funding streams.
 - DRR
- o The operation is supporting at least two awareness raising sessions in addition to media and IEC materials on wildfires and best practices.
 - WASH
- o The operation focused on the provision of drinking water for the affected families and first responders and the replenishment of the quantities already disbursed from SARC stocks.
- o The operation also supported SARC's capacities for the provision of water trucking and firefighting equipment supporting first responders

To ensure the capacity of SARC to respond to the disaster, the operation also includes elements of support to the national society, its volunteers, and its operational capacity.

Targeting Strategy

Who will be targeted through this operation?

This operation will target at least 30,000 people with a focus on:

Evacuated and fire-affected families, particularly those from villages severely impacted by the wildfires. These families have experienced forced displacement, loss of homes and livelihoods, constrained access to basic services, and heightened exposure to smoke and fire-related hazards.

First responders, including firefighting teams, civil defense units, and SARC emergency volunteers, who have been continuously deployed in dangerous conditions with limited access to food, water, and rest. Supporting their operational continuity is essential to ensure continued fire suppression, evacuations, and public safety.

The selection of these groups is based on identified urgent needs, direct risk exposure, and their critical role in both the response and recovery. Vulnerable households, including elderly persons, persons with disabilities, children, and female-headed households, within the affected areas will be prioritized for assistance through close coordination with local SARC branches, community leaders, and updated beneficiary databases which the team are working on collecting in parallel to response activities, this data will be the base line for the next phase services including early recovery activities and resilience restoring.

Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

The targeted communities are already categorized as one of the most vulnerable, with this event. The additional burden caused by the fires moved these families to a very high rank on the severity scale.

The criteria are linked to the geographical locations of the families (residing in the affected areas) for one-time cash assistance. SARC will further prioritize the needs together with communities to help them in their recovery and resilience restoration. Health services will be provided to all in need.

The DRR messaging and campaigns will benefit all those who are affected or at risk.

Total Targeted Population

Women	9,600	Rural	100%
Girls (under 18)	6,600	Urban	-
Men	8,100	People with disabilities (estimated)	3%
Boys (under 18)	5,700		
Total targeted population	30,000		



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
Liquidity challenges to cash assistance	The operation will consider distribution of cash in USD. As of 1 July, transactions in USD are no longer prohibited in Syria
Risk of exposure to unexploded ordinances and mines	Coordination with the authorities and different actors on potential risk areas is continuous, access is avoided to areas with such a risk and areal support for firefighting is preferred in this case
Risk of health issues due to smoke inhalation, burns or other injuries	Volunteers involved are well aware of the risks and the good practices in such cases, they are provided with PPEs and are accompanied by health teams

Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:

The fire areas are categorized as accessible security-wise. However, safety risks arise because of the fires, speeding, and hard terrain as well as explosive ordinance contamination in some areas, which make it difficult and risky to predict the next spots and the safer areas during responding.

SARC has instructed all the volunteers and other humanitarian actors to limit their visits and movement to the response area.

The teams on ground are following their Safety and Security procedures and all movement are coordinated with the OPs room.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	Yes
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Planned Intervention



Multi Purpose Cash

Budget: CHF 705,323

Targeted Persons: 11,000

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -



Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
number of families benefitting from the Multipurpose cash assistance	2,200	2,069
% of surveyed people whose households received cash transfers are satisfied with the amount received.	90	0

Progress Towards Outcome

2069 affected households in Latakia, Hama, and Tartous received a one-time cash transfer to support their basics needs and reduce the immediate and long-term humanitarian impact of the wildfires. 222 households in Homs and additional identified affected households in the four governorates will receive the cash transfer in January. The cash transfer has a value of 300 USD per family, as per the coordination with the cash working group and other actors. The post distribution monitoring survey will be implemented in January.



Health

Budget: CHF 12,677

Targeted Persons: 15,000

Targeted Male: 6,900

Targeted Female: 8,100

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of people reached with health services	5,000	8,408

Progress Towards Outcome

8408 people were reached with health services through the deployment of Mobile Health Units, Medical Mobile Teams, community-based health and first aid teams, primary health care clinics, and Emergency Medical Services teams. Health teams were supported with medical consumables, that were replenished through the DREF.



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 83,437

Targeted Persons: 30,000

Targeted Male: 13,800

Targeted Female: 16,200

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of bottled water distributed	30,000	30,316
# of people reached with water	30,000	30,316



Progress Towards Outcome

30,316 water bottles were distributed in the response to affected families and first responders. 36,000 water bottles were procured as part of the DREF as replenishment and repositioning.

105 fire hoses were procured by IFRC within the first 48 hours and were distributed to firefighting teams. 6,510 m³ of water was provided for firefighting through water trucking in the different responses in the four governorates.

Maintenance was carried out where needed for hoses, pumps, water trucks, water tanks and light towers used in the response, and 4 maintenance toolkits and 6 water pumps were procured and delivered.



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Budget: CHF 154,512

Targeted Persons: 20,000

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of sessions on best practices in case of fires conducted	2	0
# of people reached with DRR messaging through different platforms	20,000	0

Progress Towards Outcome

SARC deployed more than 200 staff and volunteers as well as 40 vehicles to support its response operation in the affected areas. Volunteer allowances, meals and transportation were provided, as well as fuel for the vehicles, the water pumps and trucks in the operation. As a result of the support to SARC operations, SARC was able to support the firefighters in the fire suppression and assist and evacuate civilians.

Household assessments for future support needed will take place in January.

Social media outreach was made to affected communities in July and September with messages on how to stay safe during wildfires.

The awareness raising sessions with DRR messaging for communities will take place in January, focused on the upcoming wildfires season.



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 27,789

Targeted Persons: 0

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of PMER Surge deployed	1	1
# of field visits conducted	5	4

Progress Towards Outcome

Two field visits were conducted by IFRC to the affected area. The visits included meetings with the SARC teams on the ground to understand the development of the context and the evolving needs, and assessments in affected communities for the planned cash



assistance.

PMER surge and Ops Manager surge have been deployed as support for two months.



National Society Strengthening

Budget: CHF 16,260

Targeted Persons: 130

Targeted Male: -

Targeted Female: -

Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
# of lessons learned workshops conducted	1	0

Progress Towards Outcome

Multiple field visits were conducted by SARC teams to the affected areas, both to monitor and support the response as well as assess any new damages and needs in the communities.

The lessons learned workshop for the wildfires has been planned for the end of January.

Uniforms for the volunteers have been procured and will be distributed in January.

About Support Services

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

SARC deployed more than 200 staff and volunteers as well as 40 vehicles to support its response operation in the affected areas. Teams from EMS, DM, DRR, WASH, Health, Logistics, Assessment, Mine Risk Education, and Community Services and Protection supported the response operations. These responses were fully managed by SARC's HQ and the sub-operation room in the branch.

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 ensures that its volunteer teams reflect the gender, age, and cultural diversity of the communities they serve. The response to the wildfires is led jointly by headquarters and the affected branches, with volunteers mobilized directly from the impacted areas. This localized approach ensures that teams are culturally attuned with the people they are supporting, which helps build trust and deliver more effective assistance. Both men and women are actively engaged in the response, allowing for more inclusive outreach which is particularly important when supporting vulnerable groups such as female-headed households or individuals with specific cultural or protection needs. While the current composition of teams reflects the local demographic, SARC continues to assess and address any gaps in representation to ensure that all affected individuals feel safe, respected, and understood throughout the response.

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

PMER surge and Ops Manager surge have been deployed as support for two months.



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

The procurement will be done through SARC, nationally, and in alignment with the IFRC procurement standards. IFRC has also carried out local procurements by activating IRP and international procurement for medical consumables and volunteer uniforms. IFRC remains ready to support further when needed.

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.

Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) has developed a strategic approach to media and communications that ensures timely, accurate, and impactful messaging. This strategy is grounded in three key pillars: the use of real-time field data, alignment with SARC's humanitarian mandate, and a focus on sharing stories that reflect the needs and experiences of affected communities. These elements guide all communication efforts, ensuring they are relevant, credible, and resonate with the public.

The Media and Communications Unit plays a central role in the response and communication strategy. It is responsible for covering the Wildfires field operations and providing timely updates on the activities of SARC teams across the affected governorates. By documenting these efforts, the Unit helps convey the scale and significance of SARC's humanitarian response. The unit is also the key actor in sharing Wildfires awareness and preparedness messaging for communities and designing relevant IEC materials with the program departments.

A key part of the Unit's work is recognizing the support of partners such as the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and other humanitarian organizations. Highlighting these partnerships reinforces transparency and strengthens collaboration. The Unit also engages with national and international media, offering verified information, statistics, and stories from the field. This helps position SARC as a trusted source of information during emergencies and enhances its visibility in the humanitarian landscape.

To support its outreach, the Unit produces a range of multimedia content, including reports, short films, and documentaries. These materials showcase the challenges faced by communities and the strategies adopted by SARC to address them. Additionally, the Unit provides media support to field teams, including the design of publications, banners, and other communication materials that enhance visibility and public engagement.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRSY015 - Syrian Arab Red Crescent Wildfires 2025

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	955,949
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	0
Multi-purpose Cash	705,323
Health	12,677
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	83,437
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	0
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	154,512
Community Engagement and Accountability	0
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	44,049
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	27,789
National Society Strengthening	16,260
TOTAL BUDGET	999,998

all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)



Contact Information

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

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