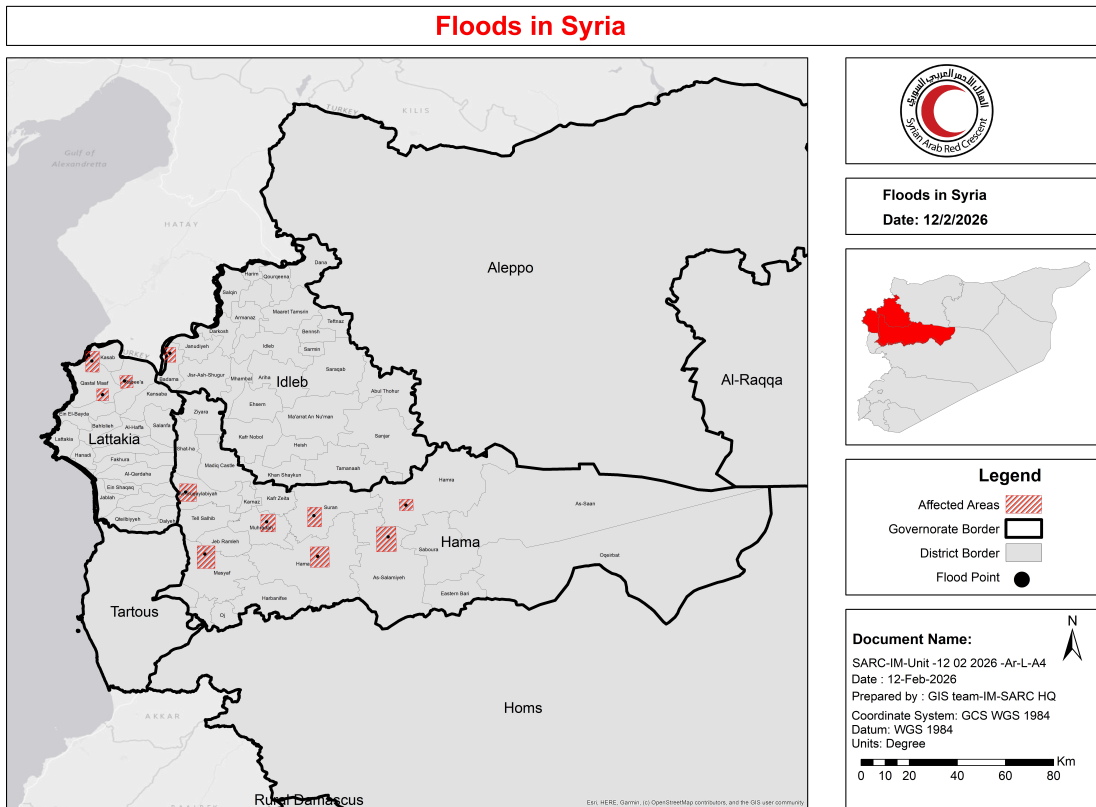


Appeal: <b>MDRSY018</b>	Total DREF Allocation: <b>CHF 424,821</b>	Crisis Category: <b>Yellow</b>	Hazard: <b>Flood</b>
Glide Number: <b>FL-2026-000018-SYR</b>	People Affected: <b>50,000 people</b>	People Targeted: <b>20,000 people</b>	
Event Onset: <b>Sudden</b>	Operation Start Date: <b>17-02-2026</b>	New Operational End Date: <b>30-06-2026</b>	Total Operating Timeframe: <b>4 months</b>
Reporting Timeframe Start Date: <b>17-02-2026</b>		Reporting Timeframe End Date: <b>30-04-2026</b>	
Additional Allocation Requested: <b>-</b>		Targeted Regions: <b>Hama, Al-Hassakeh, Idlib, Lattakia, Tartous</b>	

# Description of the Event



## Date of event

07-02-2026

## What happened, where and when?

Since early February 2026, several Syrian governorates have experienced severe flooding, leaving many families without shelter and with limited access to basic necessities and health services. Heavy rainfall that began on 7 February caused widespread humanitarian impacts across northern and western Syria, particularly in Idlib, Latakia, Tartous, and parts of Hama. The prolonged and intense downpours led to extensive flooding of residential areas, displacement sites, agricultural land, and critical infrastructure, disproportionately affecting communities in low-lying regions.

A second spell of rainfall is forecast between 11 and 13 February. The Ministry of Emergency and Disaster Management has issued early warnings for an incoming weather system expected from Tuesday, 10 February, through Friday, 13 February, bringing heavy rain, strong winds, and high waves—especially in Latakia, Tartous, surrounding mountain areas, western Idlib, Hama, and western Homs.

From mid-March 2026, northern and northeastern Syria, particularly Al-Hasakah Governorate has been affected by a powerful, prolonged weather system bringing heavy rainfall, thunderstorms, and strong winds. Significant precipitation over a short period caused rapid rises in rivers and tributaries. The Al-Khabur River overflowed its banks due to local rain and increased upstream inflows, with discharge rates exceeding 50 cubic meters per second. This triggered widespread flooding in low-lying and riverine areas, notably in Al-Mirdian, Ghweiran, Al-Nashwa, and surrounding districts of Al-Hasakah city, as well as rural communities along the river corridor.

Floodwaters entered homes, forcing families to evacuate. Agricultural lands were extensively inundated, damaging crops and destroying livelihoods. Critical infrastructure was also affected: sections of the M4 road were disrupted, and key access points such as the Semalka crossing were temporarily closed, restricting movement and humanitarian access. These floods have compounded vulnerabilities in areas already affected by earlier weather events this year.





## Scope and Scale

During the first spell of rainfall, flooding affected more than 10,000 people and caused varying levels of damage to shelters, household assets, and livelihoods. Over 650 families saw their shelters completely destroyed, while more than 1,300 families experienced partial damage. Floodwaters impacted 30 homes in Sheikh Hassan in rural Lattakia and 47 homes in Idlib Governorate. In Idlib, 22 camps were affected. At Ain Al-Bayda Hospital in Khirbet Al-Joz, western Idlib, flooding led to the evacuation of patients, healthcare workers, and incubators after the facility was submerged.

At a broader level, the weather system impacted multiple governorates, including Aleppo and Raqqa. Approximately 50,000 people across different governorates have been directly affected, with reported casualties including child deaths due to weather-related incidents. Displacement sites and informal settlements have been hit especially hard, as floodwaters inundated tents and fragile shelters, exposing vulnerable populations to harsh conditions cold weather, water contamination, and limited access to basic services.

In Al-Hasakah, the most affected groups include families living along riverbanks (many already in precarious situations), displaced households, and vulnerable individuals such as children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. The situation remains fluid, with continued weather instability and additional rainfall forecast, raising concerns about further flooding and expanding humanitarian needs.

In total, 19 people died, including seven who lost their lives due to storms during March. Among these fatalities, three were reported during the first flood event: two children swept away by torrents and one Syrian Arab Red Crescent volunteer who died during emergency response operations. Several injuries also occurred in the course of response activities. Access to healthcare was severely disrupted, as damaged roads and waterlogged areas impeded mobility and restricted access to medical facilities. Parts of Ain Al-Bayda Hospital were inundated, necessitating the evacuation of patients, newborns, and medical staff.

The most severely affected populations are internally displaced persons residing in informal camps and settlements, particularly those located in low-lying areas susceptible to water accumulation. These sites frequently lack adequate drainage systems, durable shelter materials, and flood protection infrastructure, rendering them highly vulnerable to seasonal hazards. Floodwaters inundated camps and residential structures, prompting evacuations and resulting in widespread loss of household belongings, bedding, food supplies, and winterization materials during a period of critically low temperatures.

Livelihoods have been significantly compromised, particularly in rural and agricultural communities. The floods caused substantial losses of livestock, destruction of crops, damage to greenhouses, and loss of beekeeping assets all essential sources of income for numerous households. The disruption of these livelihood resources has further eroded household resilience and intensified reliance on humanitarian assistance.

The impact on well-being and protection remains considerable. Families forced to evacuate shelters are experiencing overcrowding, loss of privacy, and heightened psychosocial distress. Women, children, older persons, and individuals with disabilities face elevated risks due to restricted mobility, barriers to accessing assistance, and exposure to unsafe living conditions. Children are particularly affected, with disruptions to education and increased exposure to environmental and protection-related risks.

Infrastructure damage has exacerbated the humanitarian situation. Floodwaters compromised water supply systems, sanitation facilities, roads, and access routes, limiting the availability of safe drinking water and increasing the risk of waterborne diseases. Blocked roads have also constrained humanitarian access and delayed emergency response operations in multiple areas.

## Source Information

Source Name	Source Link
1. Syrian Arab Republic: Flash Update No. 3   Floods Affect Displaced Communities in Syria (As of 9 February 2026)	<a href="https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/syrian-arab-republic-flash-update-no-3-floods-affect-displaced-">https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/syrian-arab-republic-flash-update-no-3-floods-affect-displaced-</a>



	<a href="#">communities-syria-9-february-2026</a>
2. Flash floods kill at least 3, displace hundreds in northwest Syria	<a href="https://www.aa.com.tr/en/middle-east/flash-floods-kill-at-least-3-displace-hundreds-in-northwest-syria/3824529">https://www.aa.com.tr/en/middle-east/flash-floods-kill-at-least-3-displace-hundreds-in-northwest-syria/3824529</a>
3. UNOCHA Report on Floods during March 2026	<a href="https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/syrian-arab-republic-flash-update-no-1-flooding-north-and-east-syria-27-march-2026-enar">https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/syrian-arab-republic-flash-update-no-1-flooding-north-and-east-syria-27-march-2026-enar</a>

## Summary of Changes

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

### Please explain the summary of changes and justification:

This operational update requests a one-month extension, shifting the end date to June 30, 2026, to complete activities in Al-Hasakah and finalize replenishment plans. The total operation timeframe is now four months. The geographical scope is formally expanded to include Al-Hasakah alongside Idleb, Lattakia, Hama, and Tartous to address recent flood impacts in the northeast.

#### Strategic Adjustments and Justification

SARC has revised its operational strategy to better align with current needs and partner coordination:

- **Shift to Food Security:** The operation now prioritizes the distribution and replenishment of food parcels to flood-affected families.
- **Deprioritization of Mattresses:** The planned replenishment of mattresses has been deprioritized, this shift occurred because other humanitarian partners provided in-kind mattress donations, meeting the immediate demand and allowing SARC to redirect resources toward restoring emergency food reserves.
- **WASH Refinement:** Water trucking in Idleb has ceased due to the closure of specific IDP sites, and infrastructure-heavy activities in Al-Hasakah will be covered by other resources.

All modifications are budget-neutral and remain within the original allocation, ensuring additional needs are met without increasing the overall financial envelope.

## IFRC Network Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Secretariat</b>	IFRC has a country office present in Syria. As part of its commitment to strengthening local response capacity of SARC, the IFRC is implementing a proactive support strategy for SARC. This includes the prepositioning of basic and live saving items and the ongoing delivery of specialized technical support. These coordinated measures are designed to support the uninterrupted delivery of life saving services to vulnerable communities.
<b>Participating National Societies</b>	The IFRC Network is providing support to enhance response capacities of SARC. This support is being coordinated through a dedicated task force, ensuring alignment of



efforts, information sharing, and joint planning in collaboration with SARC and other key stakeholders.

## 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 mandate. The ICRC works closely with and supports SARC to meet 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, the ICRC works on clarifying the fate and whereabouts of the missing persons and providing answers to their families, coordinating with relevant authorities, and provides technical advice and support to forensic practitioners in managing human remains with respect and dignity. During various emergency responses notably those related to conflict and other situations of violence, the ICRC – through its field teams, supports SARC DM, Wash, and EMS teams, provides emergency food and medical supplies, and participates, as Co-Convener, in the coordinated Movement response led by SARC, the Convener, including in Movement coordination meetings and task forces planning further activities.

## Other Actors Actions Related To The Current Event

<b>Government has requested international assistance</b>	No
<b>National authorities</b>	<p>In response to the heavy rainfall and flooding, national authorities activated emergency coordination mechanisms across the affected governorates, particularly in Idlib, Lattakia, Tartous, and Hama, to ensure a timely and organized response.</p> <p>The Ministry of Emergency and Disaster Management led the governmental response efforts by issuing early warnings prior to the event and coordinating the deployment of civil defense teams and emergency resources. Government teams conducted rescue operations for stranded civilians, evacuated residents from flooded homes and camps, and supported safe relocation to temporary shelter facilities established in public buildings, including schools.</p> <p>Authorities also implemented immediate mitigation measures to reduce the impact of flooding, including pumping and draining floodwaters from residential areas, clearing debris, and reopening more than 28 main and secondary roads that had been cut off due to heavy rainfall. These actions were essential in restoring access for emergency responders and humanitarian actors.</p> <p>In parallel, government institutions coordinated the mobilization of heavy machinery and response teams across governorates to ensure rapid intervention and minimize further damage. Authorities have also initiated planning processes to evacuate all flood-affected camps and support families in returning to their areas of origin, despite significant challenges related to damaged infrastructure, lack of shelter, and limited access to basic services.</p> <p>Furthermore, the Ministry issued additional weather alerts warning of a new incoming weather system expected to bring further heavy rainfall and strong winds, enabling preparedness and risk-reduction measures at national and local levels.</p>
<b>UN or other actors</b>	<p>UN agencies and humanitarian organizations supported the emergency response through coordination and provision of relief assistance. In particular, UNHCR provided non-food items (NFIs) through the Syrian Arab Red Crescent to support flood-affected families. Other humanitarian partners contributed to the response by providing emergency relief supplies, including food assistance, clothing, and basic necessities, as</p>



well as supporting temporary shelter arrangements in coordination with national authorities.

UN agencies seeking to provide support rely on SARC's data and guidance under the framework of this operations room.

### Are there major coordination mechanism in place?

At the national level, coordination mechanisms have been activated under the leadership of the Ministry of Emergency and Disaster Management, which is overseeing the overall response and coordination between Civil Defense teams, line ministries, and local authorities across the affected governorates. Joint operational coordination is taking place to support rescue operations, evacuation, temporary shelter arrangements, and restoration of essential services.

At the local level, coordination platforms are functioning through governorate and district emergency committees, bringing together governmental entities, local authorities, humanitarian organizations, and community representatives to ensure rapid information sharing and operational alignment.

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC), as an auxiliary to public authorities in the humanitarian field, remains actively engaged in these coordination mechanisms at both national and local levels. SARC participates in joint operations rooms, supports needs assessments, and contributes to response planning and implementation through its Disaster Management and Emergency Medical Services teams.

At the inter-agency level, coordination is maintained through sectoral platforms and humanitarian coordination structures involving UN agencies and humanitarian partners, particularly in Health, Shelter/NFI, Food Security, and Protection.

At this stage, no major coordination gaps have been identified; however, the scale of needs—particularly in shelter, NFIs, and early recovery support—requires strengthened resource mobilization and sustained coordination to avoid duplication and ensure adequate coverage.

## Needs (Gaps) Identified



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

The floods have significantly impacted shelter conditions in affected governorates, particularly within internally displaced persons (IDP) camps and informal settlements located in low-lying and flood-prone areas. Heavy rainfall led to water infiltration, collapse of tented structures, and damage to temporary shelters, resulting in the loss of essential household items.

Rapid assessments conducted by SARC identified loss of bedding and sleeping materials—including mattresses, blankets, and floor insulation—as one of the most urgent shelter-related gaps among displaced families. Many households reported that mattresses were soaked, contaminated, or completely destroyed by floodwaters. As families continue to reside in damp and overcrowded temporary shelters, the absence of adequate sleeping materials increases exposure to cold weather, respiratory infections, and skin-related health conditions, particularly among children and older persons.

While broader non-food item (NFI) needs such as kitchen sets and clothing were also reported, these are either being addressed by SARC with the support of other humanitarian actors or can be flexibly covered through the multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) component of this operation.



### Multi purpose cash grants

Rapid assessments conducted by SARC in different governorates confirmed that the rains, storms and floods severely impacted internally displaced persons (IDPs) residing in informal camps and temporary settlements across Idleb, Lattakia, Tartous, and Hama. Many IDP sites are located in low-lying, flood-prone areas with inadequate drainage systems and fragile shelter structures, leading to water infiltration, collapse of tents, and destruction of household items. Families reported the loss of bedding, clothing, food stocks, winterization materials, cooking utensils, and essential personal items.

IDP households already experience limited livelihood opportunities, irregular income sources, and high dependency on humanitarian assistance. The floods have further reduced their purchasing power and disrupted informal labor activities. Many families reported adopting negative coping mechanisms, including reducing food intake, borrowing money, or prioritizing one basic need over another.



Multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) has been identified as a critical and flexible modality, enabling affected households to prioritize their most urgent needs, including food, hygiene items, minor shelter repairs, health-related expenses, and essential household replacement items. However, the feasibility of cash assistance remains a challenge in Al-Hasakah due to limited geographic coverage by financial service providers (FSPs), even though FSPs remain operational in other affected regions.

At this stage, no major documentation barriers are anticipated that would prevent eligible households from accessing MPCA. SARC maintains updated beneficiary registration systems and established framework agreements with financial service providers. Community-based verification mechanisms and coordination with camp management structures will ensure inclusive and protection-sensitive access to assistance.

## Health

Flooding has significantly strained already fragile health services in affected governorates, particularly in areas hosting large concentrations of IDPs. Several IDP sites reported increased cases of acute respiratory infections, skin infections, and suspected waterborne diseases due to prolonged exposure to damp conditions and contaminated water.

Health facilities in affected areas face increased caseloads while operating with limited staffing, shortages of medical consumables, fuel constraints affecting ambulance mobility, and damaged access roads. The flooding of Ain Al-Bayda Hospital and evacuation of patients further illustrates the vulnerability of health infrastructure.

IDP populations, including pregnant women, children, older persons, and individuals with chronic illnesses or disabilities, face heightened barriers to accessing health services due to mobility constraints, transportation costs, and disrupted referral systems.

Sustained deployment of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) and Mobile Health Units (MHUs) is required to ensure timely access to life-saving care, disease surveillance, and community-based health education in camps and flood-affected communities.

## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Floodwaters have severely impacted WASH conditions in IDP sites and surrounding communities. Many informal settlements lack proper drainage and waste management systems, resulting in stagnant water accumulation around shelters and latrines. Flooding has contaminated water sources, damaged water infrastructure, and limited access to safe drinking water.

IDP sites reported damaged or non-functional latrines, overflow of wastewater, and increased exposure to environmental health risks. Women and girls in particular face challenges accessing safe and dignified sanitation facilities, especially at night.

Despite ongoing support from humanitarian actors, significant gaps remain in safe water supply, hygiene item availability (including menstrual hygiene products), water storage capacity, and hygiene promotion. Immediate WASH interventions are required to prevent outbreaks of waterborne diseases and maintain minimum public health standards in flood-affected camps and host communities.

## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

The floods have intensified protection risks, particularly within IDP camps and overcrowded temporary shelters. Damage to shelter structures and displacement into collective spaces has reduced privacy and increased exposure to protection concerns, including heightened risks of gender-based violence, exploitation, and psychosocial distress.

Women, children, persons with disabilities, older persons, and female-headed households face compounded vulnerabilities due to reduced mobility, limited access to services, and social isolation. Children have experienced repeated trauma, loss of safe spaces, and disruption to education.

Persons with disabilities and older individuals in IDP sites reported additional challenges evacuating flooded areas and accessing distributions due to inaccessible terrain and damaged infrastructure.

Community-based protection services, psychosocial support, and awareness sessions are required to mitigate protection risks, promote safe access to assistance, and strengthen community resilience mechanisms. Inclusive outreach and disaggregated data collection will guide targeted support to those most at risk.

## Any identified gaps/limitations in the assessment

The rapid assessment of the floods indicates several gaps and limitations. Most affected families were living in tented camps, making them highly vulnerable to water damage, loss of personal property, and disrupted livelihoods. Unmet needs remain in basic needs, shelter, NFIs, WASH, and primary healthcare. Resource shortages, including limited relief stocks and medical supplies, and operational challenges such as flooded roads and difficult terrain, have restricted timely response to all affected areas.

While coordination mechanisms exist, the fast-evolving situation and widespread impact create difficulties in consolidating complete data. SARC continues ongoing assessments alongside authorities and partners to address that the detailed/household level assessments include systematically disaggregated data particularly by age, gender, and disability, to enable more accurate identification of and response to the specific needs of vulnerable groups, including children, older persons, individuals with disabilities, pregnant women, women-headed households, and people with chronic illnesses.

## Operational Strategy

### Overall objective of the operation

The objective of this DREF operation is to provide timely, life-saving humanitarian assistance and reduce immediate health, shelter, and protection risks for 20,000 people affected by the storm, floods and rains in Hama, Idlib, Lattakia, Tartous, Al-Hasaka governorates over a fourth-month period, with particular focus on internally displaced persons residing in flood-affected camps and vulnerable host communities whose basic needs and access to essential services have been severely disrupted.

### Operation strategy rationale

This IFRC-DREF operation uses a needs-based, multi-sectoral approach to address urgent needs from recent floods in northern and western Syria. SARC assessments confirmed significant impacts on IDPs in informal camps and low-lying, flood-prone areas, including damage to shelters, household assets, livelihoods, water sources, and increased health and protection risks.

Consistent with the initial strategy, SARC has completed the assessment and selection of the target population for multi-purpose cash grants, prioritizing the most vulnerable families. As of this Operations Update, 450 families have been selected. Disbursement will be conducted through selected financial service provider under the framework agreement, and the families are scheduled to receive their grants shortly. The cash assistance will target the population in Idlib, as originally planned.

With this operational update, SARC has revised its strategy. Food parcels from prepositioned stocks have already been distributed to 1,280 families in Al-Hasakah. SARC has dispatched an additional 720 parcels to Al-Hasakah for distributions to flood affected families. These stocks will be replenished through this DREF to restore emergency reserves and ensure readiness for potential further flooding. The planned replenishment of mattresses has been deprioritized, as other partners have provided in-kind contributions.

Under WASH, following the closure of certain IDP sites in Idlib, water trucking is no longer needed; the number of water tanks remains at the planned 30 units. In Al-Hasakah, due to high infrastructure costs, the WASH activities (e.g., tank installation) will be funded through other IFRC and partner resources.

Health and WASH interventions address waterborne diseases, respiratory infections, and limited safe water access. Emergency Medical Services, Mobile Health Units, safe water provision, and hygiene promotion will reduce public health risks, while community-based health sessions will include psychosocial support and stress management.

Protection, Gender, and Inclusion (PGI) remains mainstreamed, with attention to women, children, older persons, people with disabilities, and female-headed households. The operation includes mobile outreach, safe and accessible distributions, female volunteers, and referral pathways. With this update, the geographic scope of activities will expand.

Community Engagement and Accountability (CEA) is integrated across all sectors, using hotlines and field engagement to identify barriers, address concerns, and guide adjustments—strengthening transparency and trust.

Coordination with national authorities, Movement partners, and humanitarian actors ensures complementarity and reduces duplication. This structured approach aims to reduce life-saving risks, replenish relief stocks, and strengthen SARC's capacity to respond in a volatile climate and operational context.



# Targeting Strategy

## Who will be targeted through this operation?

The operation will target approximately 20,000 individuals affected by the recent floods across Hama, Idleb, Lattakia, Tartous and Al-Hasakah governorates. Priority will be given to IDPs residing in flood-affected camps and temporary settlements, as well as vulnerable households in flood-affected villages whose homes, assets, and livelihoods were damaged.

The primary target groups include:

- Displaced families whose shelters were fully or partially damaged by flooding
- Households that experienced significant loss of essential household items and bedding
- Families with limited or no income sources following the floods
- Female-headed households
- Households including children, older persons, persons with disabilities, or individuals with chronic illnesses

Not all targeted households will receive the same type of assistance. Multi-purpose cash assistance will focus on the most severely affected households with substantial asset loss and limited coping capacity in Northwestern areas such as Idleb, Tartous and Latakia while food assistance will focus on the affected population in Al-Hasakah. Health and WASH services will be delivered at community and site level, benefiting both displaced and host populations in affected areas. Protection and community engagement activities will be integrated across all targeted groups.

This targeting approach ensures that assistance is directed toward those with the highest vulnerability and immediate humanitarian needs while maintaining equitable and inclusive access.

## Explain the selection criteria for the targeted population

Beneficiary selection will be based on a combination of impact severity, vulnerability, and limited coping capacity resulting from the recent floods.

The following criteria will guide household selection:

- Households whose shelters were fully or partially damaged by flooding
- Displaced families residing in IDP camps or temporary collective shelters affected by water infiltration or structural damage
- Households that experienced loss of essential household items, bedding, food stocks, or livelihood assets
- Families with limited or no income sources following the floods
- Female-headed households
- Households including children under 18, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant or lactating women, or individuals with chronic illnesses
- Households identified as using negative coping mechanisms following the disaster

Selection will be conducted through community-based registration and verification processes in coordination with local authorities and camp management structures. Age, gender, and disability-disaggregated data will be collected to ensure equitable and inclusive targeting.

Special consideration will be given to individuals facing mobility or access constraints to ensure safe and dignified access to assistance.



# Total Targeted Population

Women	8,400	Rural	-
Girls (under 18)	2,800	Urban	-
Men	7,000	People with disabilities (estimated)	10%
Boys (under 18)	1,800		
Total targeted population	20,000		

## 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
Fuel shortages affecting ambulance mobility, water trucking, and field team deployment.	Advance fuel planning and allocation; coordination with authorities for priority fuel access; optimization of movement plans to reduce multiple trips; contingency allocation within operational planning.
Potential liquidity constraints or delays in cash transfers through financial service providers.	Utilization of pre-established framework agreements with experienced remittance companies; phased disbursement planning; close coordination with FSPs; monitoring of transaction timelines and rapid troubleshooting mechanisms.
Exclusion errors or community tensions during beneficiary targeting, particularly within IDP sites.	Community-based targeting and verification; coordination with camp management and local leaders; clear communication of eligibility criteria; accessible feedback and complaints mechanisms (CFRM).
Protection risks during distributions (crowding, GBV risks, exploitation).	Gender-sensitive distribution planning; staggered distribution schedules; presence of female staff/volunteers; safe and



	accessible distribution points; integration of PGI and CEA approaches.
Continued heavy rainfall and secondary flooding may disrupt operations, damage access roads, and delay distributions or health deployments.	Continuous monitoring of weather forecasts and coordination with national authorities; flexible operational planning allowing activity rescheduling; pre-positioning of essential items where feasible; use of mobile teams adapted to changing access conditions.
Access constraints due to flooded or damaged roads, particularly to remote IDP sites.	Deployment of local branch teams familiar with terrain; coordination with local authorities for road clearance; use of alternative access routes; prioritization of the most accessible high-need locations first while planning phased coverage.

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

The area of operation is directly affected by heavy rainfall and flooding, where security risks are generally low. However, several safety concerns need to be considered for personnel, volunteers, and affected communities:

Physical hazards: Flooded roads, slippery surfaces, damaged infrastructure, and unstable terrain may increase the risk of accidents or injuries during field activities.

Operational safety: Conducting distributions, rescue, or mobile clinic activities in flooded or remote areas presents risks, especially for staff and volunteers navigating difficult terrain.

Weather risks: Ongoing and forecasted rainfall, strong winds, and high waves may impact the safety of operations, including transportation and field activities.

To mitigate these risks, SARC will implement strict safety protocols: field staff and volunteers will receive safety briefings, use protective equipment, follow guidance for safe movement in flooded areas, and maintain continuous communication with coordinators and local authorities. Operations will be adjusted according to changing weather and flood conditions to ensure the safety of personnel and beneficiaries.

Has the child safeguarding risk analysis assessment been completed?	<b>Yes</b>
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## Planned Intervention



### Shelter Housing And Settlements

**Budget:** CHF 0  
**Targeted Persons:** 4,200  
**Targeted Male:** -  
**Targeted Female:** -

#### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
No. of people reached through mattress distributions	4,200	0

#### Progress Towards Outcome

Deprioritized under this DREF. The intervention is implemented with the support of other partners





## Livelihoods And Basic Needs

**Budget:** CHF 105,660  
**Targeted Persons:** 10,000  
**Targeted Male:** -  
**Targeted Female:** -

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
No. of people reached through food assistance	10,000	6,400

### Progress Towards Outcome

1,280 food parcels have been distributed to the affected population in Al-Hasakah.



## Multi Purpose Cash

**Budget:** CHF 160,482  
**Targeted Persons:** 2,000  
**Targeted Male:** -  
**Targeted Female:** -

### Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
No. of cash disbursements completed	400	0
% of HHs reporting satisfaction with the received cash assistance	80	0

### Progress Towards Outcome

In line with the initial strategy, SARC has selected 450 vulnerable flood-affected households in Idlib to receive Multi-Purpose Cash (MPC) assistance. Each household will receive a one-time grant of USD 450, consistent with Cash Working Group (CWG) standards in Syria. Disbursements will be made through SARC's existing framework agreements with financial service providers.

Due to financial constraints in Syria, fund transfers to the financial service provider faced serious difficulties in April, causing delays in the planned April disbursements. These disbursements are now expected to resume shortly.



## Health

**Budget:** CHF 56,875  
**Targeted Persons:** 5,000  
**Targeted Male:** -  
**Targeted Female:** -



## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
No. of MHUs deployed	3	4
No of EMS deployed	3	4
No of people targeted by CBHFA sessions	5,000	2,700

## Progress Towards Outcome

- SARC is providing health services to the affected population in the targeted regions.
- 4 teams are fully functional and are covering the affected areas in Idleb, Tartous and Latakia since February. While the team in Al-Hasakah are operational since late March 2026.



## Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

**Budget:** CHF 28,941

**Targeted Persons:** 6,000

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
No. of Water tanks procured and distributed to affected people	30	0
No. of people reached through water distribution (bottles and trucking)	6,000	6,000

## Progress Towards Outcome

- The procurement of water tanks is in final stages. The distributions of the tanks will be carried out once the tanks are delivered to SARC.
- SARC has been distributing cleaning drinking water for daily consumption to the people affected since the begging of the disaster. The provision of water has not started in Al-Hasakah due to the access issues.



## Protection, Gender And Inclusion

**Budget:** CHF 21,218

**Targeted Persons:** 10,000

**Targeted Male:** -

**Targeted Female:** -

## Indicators

Title	Target	Actual
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Number of community members reached with protection, inclusion, and psychosocial awareness sessions	10,000	0
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**Progress Towards Outcome**

Teams have been trained. The mobilization is in process

 **Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery**

Budget: CHF 27,461  
 Targeted Persons: 0  
 Targeted Male: -  
 Targeted Female: -

**Indicators**

Title	Target	Actual
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**Progress Towards Outcome**

The teams are on the ground since the onset of the floods since the onset. The distributions and assistance funded by this DREF as well as through other donors are being carried carried out.

 **Secretariat Services**

Budget: CHF 12,248  
 Targeted Persons: 25  
 Targeted Male: -  
 Targeted Female: -

**Indicators**

Title	Target	Actual
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**Progress Towards Outcome**

- Support being provided by the Regional technical teams, mainly Operations, PMER and Finance.

 **National Society Strengthening**

Budget: CHF 11,936  
 Targeted Persons: 25  
 Targeted Male: -  
 Targeted Female: -

**Indicators**

Title	Target	Actual
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# About Support Services

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

The operation will be implemented by SARC through a targeted mobilization of staff and volunteers appropriate to the scale of the floods. Approximately 120 volunteers and 35 staff members will be deployed across affected locations to conduct assessments, provide assistance, and ensure effective service delivery.

Staff and volunteers will undertake a variety of operational and technical roles, including:

- Frontline response: evacuation of affected families, distributions of multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA), food, and non-food items, and support at temporary shelters.
- Health and WASH services: mobile clinics, first aid, hygiene promotion, and safe water distribution.
- Assessment and monitoring: rapid needs assessments, post-distribution monitoring, and reporting.
- Operational support: logistics, coordination, and quality assurance.

Overall leadership and operational oversight will be managed by SARC headquarters, with branch-level coordinators ensuring coherent command, timely deployment, and close coordination with local authorities and community leaders. This structure ensures safe, efficient, and timely delivery of assistance to the most vulnerable populations affected by the floods.

## 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 mobilizes its volunteer teams from the affected communities, ensuring representation across gender, age, and cultural backgrounds. The teams include both men and women, reflecting the diversity of the population served, and prioritize outreach to vulnerable groups such as children, older people, and persons with disabilities. Gender-sensitive approaches are applied throughout the operation to ensure safe, inclusive, and culturally appropriate assistance for all affected families.

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

Procurement will be carried out nationally through SARC and in full alignment with IFRC procurement standards, with IFRC remain ready to provide support when needed. The items to be procured are intended to replenish SARC's emergency stock that was distributed during the response. Additionally, SARC maintains framework agreements with money transfer companies to facilitate the implementation of multipurpose cash activities.

## How will this operation be monitored?

The SARC Standard Operating Procedures for monitoring are applied across all SARC operations and programs. This includes post-distribution monitoring, process monitoring, community feedback mechanisms, as well as coordinated assessments carried out with implementing partners, including the IFRC.

A monitoring plan will be developed and implemented during this response in close coordination with the PMER and Quality Assurance team at the IFRC MENA Regional Office. PMER, IM, and CEA capacities within the PMER and Quality Assurance unit will collaborate directly with SARC to support this process.

SARC has already established DREF task force, a team comprising of the members from all sectors and support services teams. The task force, under the leadership of Partnerships department of SARC, oversees the overall implementation of the DREFs.



## Please briefly explain the National Societies communication strategy for this operation

The Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) has established a comprehensive media and communications strategy designed to deliver timely, accurate, and impactful messaging. This approach is built on three core pillars: leveraging real-time data from the field, ensuring alignment with SARC's humanitarian mandate, and highlighting stories that capture the needs and experiences of affected communities. Together, these pillars guide all communication efforts to ensure that messages remain relevant, credible, and meaningful to the public.

The Media and Communications Unit plays a vital role in putting this strategy into practice. It leads the coverage of field operations, providing up-to-date information on the activities of SARC teams throughout the country. Through systematic documentation of these efforts, the Unit helps illustrate the breadth and importance of SARC's humanitarian interventions.

An essential aspect of the Unit's work is acknowledging the contributions of partners, including the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), and other humanitarian actors. Highlighting these partnerships promotes transparency and reinforces collaborative efforts.

The Unit also collaborates with national and international media outlets by providing verified information, field stories, and statistical updates. This strengthens SARC's reputation as a trusted information source during emergencies and enhances its visibility within the humanitarian sector.

To support its communication objectives, the Unit produces a variety of multimedia content, such as reports, short videos, and documentaries that showcase community challenges and the ways SARC responds to them. Additionally, it offers media assistance to field teams, including designing publications, banners, and other materials that boost visibility and strengthen public engagement.



# Budget Overview



## DREF OPERATION

### MDRSY018 - Syrian Arab Red Crescent Syria floods 2026

#### Operating Budget

<b>Planned Operations</b>	<b>400,638</b>
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	105,660
Multi-purpose Cash	160,482
Health	56,875
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	28,941
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	21,218
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	27,461
Community Engagement and Accountability	0
Environmental Sustainability	0
<b>Enabling Approaches</b>	<b>24,184</b>
Coordination and Partnerships	0
Secretariat Services	12,248
National Society Strengthening	11,936
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>424,821</b>

*all amounts in Swiss Francs (CHF)*



# Contact Information

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

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**IFRC focal point for the emergency:** Raja Assaf, Roving ops manager, [raja.assaf@ifrc.org](mailto:raja.assaf@ifrc.org)

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[Click here for the reference](#)

