



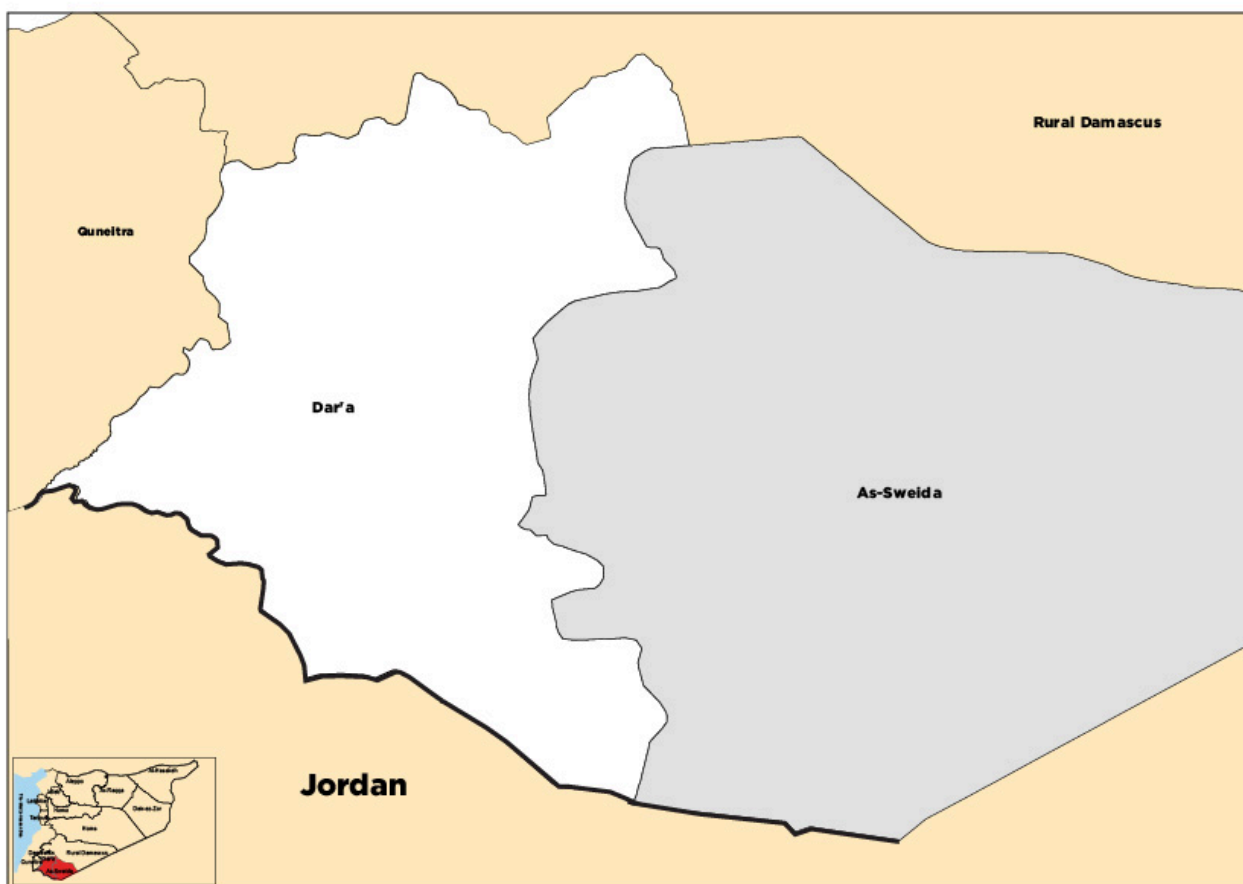
SARC Volunteers providing medical aid to affected people.

Appeal: MDRSY014	Country: Syrian Arab Republic	Hazard: Population Movement	Type of DREF: Response
Crisis Category: Orange	Event Onset: Sudden	DREF Allocation: CHF 999,779	
Glide Number: -	People Affected: 500,000 people	People Targeted: 225,000 people	
Operation Start Date: 26-07-2025	Operation Timeframe: 5 months	Operation End Date: 31-12-2025	DREF Published: 29-07-2025
Targeted Regions: Rural Damascus, Dara'a, Al-Quneitra, Al-Sweida			

Description of the Event

Date of event

13-07-2025



Map of the affected area.

What happened, where and when?

Since the morning of Sunday, July 13th, As-Suwayda Governorate has been experiencing a state of insecurity, marked by escalated violence that has extended to several villages in the western countryside and administrative areas bordering Daraa Governorate. These events have resulted in a severe deterioration of the humanitarian situation, with a growing number of fatalities and injuries, including among civilians. A significant number of families have been forced to flee their homes in search of relatively safer areas, particularly to the city of Salkhad and its surrounding villages, as well as to Daraa Governorate, especially eastern rural areas, both of which are under considerable pressure and suffering from acute shortages in basic services.

It is important to note that both 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 the clashes continue and their scope widens, the region 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 in many parts of the governorate. Several health facilities have ceased operations, while both public and private hospitals in Suwayda and Daraa have been overwhelmed by the influx of casualties, severely depleting their operational capacity.

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, which began around 12 July, involved armed confrontations across several towns and rural areas, leading to widespread insecurity and civilian harm.

The violence was marked by indiscriminate attacks, including the use of heavy weapons in populated areas, targeted killings, and the destruction of homes and public infrastructure. 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.

The conflict primarily affected Sweida and Daraa governorates, with some spillover into central Damascus due to reported airstrikes. These areas saw mass displacement, with thousands of families fleeing their homes in search of safety. Roads were blocked, and humanitarian access was severely restricted, complicating efforts to deliver aid.

By 18 July, over 250 people had been killed, including women and children, and more than 125,000 people were displaced. The violence also forced several humanitarian organizations to evacuate staff and suspend operations, further limiting the availability of life-saving assistance.

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 access to hygiene supplies is limited. Food assistance is needed, with many families having lost access to markets and livelihoods. Medical care, especially trauma treatment and essential medicines, as health facilities remain under strain.

As of the latest reports, the situation remains tense and unpredictable, with a fragile calm in some areas but no comprehensive resolution in sight. Humanitarian actors continue to call for unimpeded access and protection of civilians to prevent further suffering.

Source Name	Source Link
1. 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.
2. 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

3. 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
4. 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

Previous Operations

Has a similar event affected the same area(s) in the last 3 years?	Yes
Did it affect the same population group?	No
Did the National Society respond?	-
Did the National Society request funding form DREF for that event(s)	-
If yes, please specify which operation	-

If you have answered yes to all questions above, justify why the use of DREF for a recurrent event, or how this event should not be considered recurrent:

-

Lessons learned:

SARC has not requested any assistance under any DREF for such emergencies during the last few years. The latest DREF operation was the wildfire. The lessons learnt from wildfire response

- Enhancing trainings of the Disaster Response Team focusing on wildfires response
- Comprehensive Guide: Develop a detailed guide that includes emergency response SOPs for wildfire responses.
- Develop proactive plans for subsequent responses.
- Create a standardized wildfire assessment form that can be adjusted based on the context and used for future responses.
- Include the monitoring and evaluation team from the beginning of the response to ensure the development comprehensive narrative report.
- Utilize ODK for direct data entry instead of paper forms to avoid data entry errors and streamline the process.
- Ensure coordination with all departments during the response and involve volunteers in the planning phase.
- Communicate to the recipients on a regular basis the value of the assistance and the number of distribution rounds to keep them informed.
- Ensure that equipment (vehicles, phones, PPEs, firefighting equipment, etc.) is available and ready for use during the response to facilitate organized operations.

Did you complete the Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis in previous operations, what was risk level?	Yes
What was the risk level for Child Safeguarding Risk Analysis?:	<p>The child safeguarding risk analysis has not yet been completed, as the emergency response in southern Syria is still ongoing and the security situation remains highly volatile. Unlike previous DREF operations, where the operational environment allowed for a full safeguarding assessment, this response has been implemented under active insecurity and limited access, making it challenging to conduct a comprehensive risk analysis at this stage.</p> <p>However, child safeguarding considerations have been taken into account in the initial response design, and efforts are underway to incorporate a structured safeguarding risk analysis as soon as the context allows. This will include field-level data collection,</p>



Current National Society Actions

Start date of National Society actions

13-07-2025

Shelter, Housing And Settlements	<p>In response to the displacement of families from affected areas, both the Daraa and Rural Damascus branches received substantial shelter support to address immediate needs.</p> <p>The Daraa branch was provided with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5,000 heavy blankets and 1,500 regular blankets to ensure warmth and comfort. - 3,200 mattresses to support sleeping arrangements. - 1,000 tarpaulins to provide temporary shelter or reinforce existing structures. <p>Meanwhile, the Rural Damascus branch received:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 625 mattresses and 425 blankets, contributing to the overall shelter capacity. - 84 kitchen kits - 84 solar-powered chargers, which can support lighting and communication in temporary shelters. <p>These provisions aim to ensure that displaced families have safe, warm, and dignified living conditions during their displacement.</p>
Livelihoods And Basic Needs	<p>SARC provided the following food items and kits:</p> <p>Daraa branch received:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3,600 food baskets, - 1,500 canned food baskets, - 1,000 kitchen baskets. - 15,600 cans of cooked meat (650g) to supplement protein intake. <p>Rural Damascus received:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 119 canned food baskets - 84 kitchen baskets, contributing to the nutritional needs of displaced families. <p>These food distributions are essential for meeting daily caloric and nutritional requirements, especially for vulnerable groups such as children and the elderly.</p>
Health	<p>SARC provided their branches with health support, sending a range of medicines and medical consumables to Daraa branch. Trauma kits were prepared pending distribution to hospitals in the following days</p>
Water, Sanitation And Hygiene	<p>Water, sanitation, and hygiene support was a major component of the response, particularly in Daraa, where the following items were distributed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10,584 bottles of water, including 1.5-liter drinking water bottles, ensuring hydration. - 213,000 chlorine tablets for water purification. - 2,000 foldable jerrycans and 200 rigid 20-liter jerrycans for water storage. - 9 plastic water tanks (2m³), 8 tanks (5m³), and 5 rubber bladder tanks (5–10m³) to ensure bulk water availability. - 50 garbage containers (200 liters) to support waste management. - 50 faucets, 2 bundles of blue pipes, and 5 water manhole sets with 6 faucets each to improve water access infrastructure. - 100 bottles of disinfectants. <p>Rural Damascus received:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 168 jerrycans,

- 84 hygiene kits, supporting household-level hygiene and sanitation.

These interventions are critical in preventing waterborne diseases and maintaining public health standards in displacement settings.

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 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 in discussion with their respective HQs to support SARC in the response. There is also a consideration to activate the in-country response funds by some partners.</p> <p>The Crisis Modifier under ECHO 13 action funded by DG ECHO to contribute to the ongoing SARC emergency response related to the hostilities and displacement in the southern areas was activated.</p> <p>In line with the nature of the Crisis Modifier, the contribution will focus on Frontline Emergency Response (FLER) activities. Based on the identified top priorities, the intervention will specifically target 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, EMS 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 the affected area.



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 approximately 125,000 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 6 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

The SARC will replenish the food parcels used during their response in the south and 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 and hygiene supplies, and solid waste management in the IDP sites.

- 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 child protection/child safeguarding 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
Please indicate any security and safety concerns for this operation:	
Security concerns in southern Syria, particularly in south 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 there are credible threats of renewed hostilities, 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



Planned Intervention



Livelihoods And Basic Needs

Budget: CHF 290,187

Targeted Persons: 80,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of food parcels distributed to affected households	10,000
# of bakeries supported with fuel	20
% of targeted households reporting improved access to staple bread	80

Priority Actions

- 10,000 food parcels
- fuel for bakeries



Health

Budget: CHF 252,975

Targeted Persons: 200,000

Indicators

Title	Target
# of health facilities supported with fuel	5
# of EMS/MHU deployed	2
# of people receiving PSS/MHPSS	100,000
# of trauma kits delivered to health facilities	156,000
# of medical teams (EMS and MHUs) and hospitals supported with medical consumables	-

Priority Actions

- 45 task 2022 trauma kits to be distributed in the hospitals in the affected areas
- MHPSS sessions for community
- Fuel for hospitals
- Medical consumables for the medical teams (EMS and MHUs) and hospitals in the affected areas
- running costs for the EMS MHUs units



Water, Sanitation And Hygiene

Budget: CHF 135,876



Targeted Persons: 160,000

Indicators

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

Priority Actions

- Water plastic tanks 2000 litre for IDP sites
- Water plastic tanks 5000 litre for IDP sites
- Water points with 6 faucets for IDP sites
- trash cans 200 litres for solid waste management in IDP sites
- mobile light tower with solar panel
- solar lights for roads for the IDP sites
- maintenance kits
- provide fuel for field vehicles



Protection, Gender And Inclusion

Budget: CHF 136,559

Targeted Persons: 4,000

Indicators

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

Priority Actions

- Distribution of dignity kits



Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation And Recovery

Budget: CHF 134,681

Targeted Persons: -



Indicators

Title	Target
# of volunteers receiving PSS sessions.	400
# of volunteers deployed	350

Priority Actions

- Emblem signs for the trucks and volunteers
- Fuel for the trucks and teams on the ground
- Psychosocial support for the volunteers and staff
- Per diems for the volunteers
- Meals for the volunteers
- 8 vans volunteer transportation 4 months
- vehicle maintenance



Coordination And Partnerships

Budget: CHF 10,242

Targeted Persons: 40

Indicators

Title	Target
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Priority Actions

- Workshops with the relevant ministries for a coordinated response



Secretariat Services

Budget: CHF 15,361

Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

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

Priority Actions

- participation in the lesson learned workshop
- Field visits (3 field visits)
- IFRC visibility (logos and stickers)
- Supply chain surge support



Budget: CHF 23,898

Targeted Persons: -

Indicators

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

Priority Actions

- lessons learned workshop
- Uniforms for staff and volunteers

About Support Services

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

SARC has deployed 400 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? If yes, please provide the role profile needed.

Yes
Supply chain surge support is requested for 2 months to support this response

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

Procurement will be done locally by SARC and by IFRC under the Immediate Response Protocol where feasible

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 will be 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 will work directly with SARC.



Budget Overview



DREF OPERATION

MDRSY014 - Syrian Arab Red Crescent Society South Syria Response 2025

Operating Budget

Planned Operations	950,277
Shelter and Basic Household Items	0
Livelihoods	290,187
Multi-purpose Cash	0
Health	252,975
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	135,876
Protection, Gender and Inclusion	136,559
Education	0
Migration	0
Risk Reduction, Climate Adaptation and Recovery	134,681
Community Engagement and Accountability	0
Environmental Sustainability	0
Enabling Approaches	49,502
Coordination and Partnerships	10,242
Secretariat Services	15,363
National Society Strengthening	23,898
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](#)

