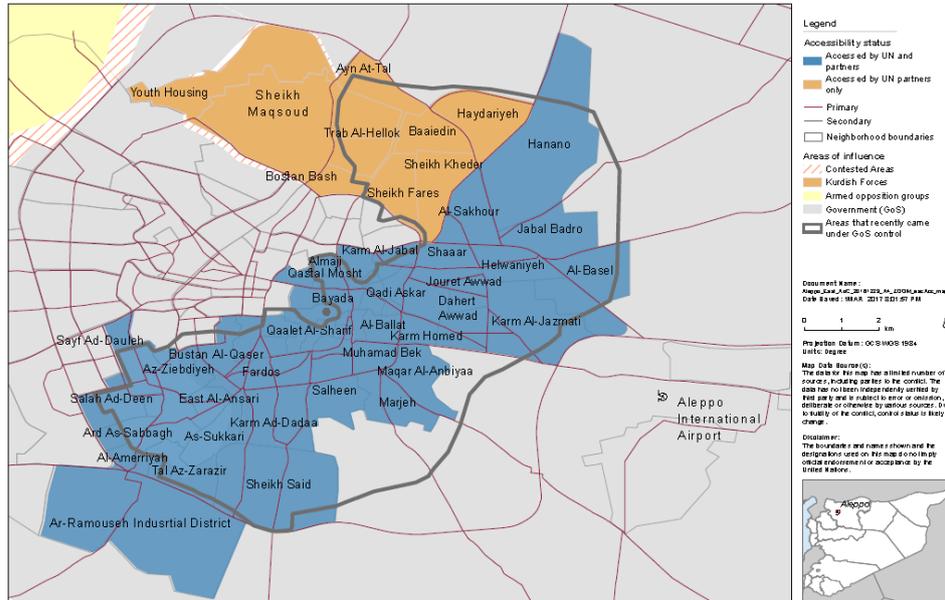




This report is produced by OCHA in collaboration with humanitarian partners. It covers the period from 3 February to 9 March.

Highlights

- A total of 141,493 people have been registered in the newly accessible neighbourhoods of Aleppo city. Some 45,850 people remain displaced towards the western part of the city, and 5,275 people reside in the Jibreen collective shelter, some of them newly displaced from rural eastern Aleppo.
- On 8 February 2017, the SARC Aleppo distribution point in Al-Hamadaniya neighborhood was impacted by shelling, resulting in the death of one SARC staff and two beneficiaries, and the injury of an additional seven SARC volunteers and staff and many beneficiaries.
- Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) and landmines continue to put civilians in Aleppo at risk, and have led to severe injuries (24 cases reported) and deaths (16 cases reported) in February.
- To help address the magnitude of humanitarian needs in Aleppo, the HC-led Syria Humanitarian Fund has allocated US\$19 million to eight sectoral and multi-sectoral projects.



141,493

people have been registered in the newly accessible neighborhoods of Aleppo city



5,527

IDPs registered in Jibreen collective shelter



1.8m

people in Aleppo city and eastern rural Aleppo are deprived from regular access to water



16

deaths and 42 injuries related to ERWs and landmines were reported in Aleppo city in February



Situational Overview

Although the overall security situation inside Aleppo city is stable, on 8 February 2017, at 2:30pm, the SARC Aleppo distribution point in Al-Hamadaniya neighborhood was impacted by shelling, resulting in the death of one SARC staff, two beneficiaries and the injury of an additional seven SARC volunteers and many beneficiaries. Two women who had come to the center to receive humanitarian assistance were killed and many others were injured. Additionally, ongoing fighting around the Al Bab area has resulted in an influx of 140 people to Jibreen collective shelter, while no precise numbers are available as to how many people might have been displaced from Al Bab to the residential neighborhoods of Aleppo city.

As of yet, a total of 141,493 IDPs have been registered in the newly accessible areas of Aleppo city, however, the areas are not yet considered conducive for return. Vast infrastructural damage hampers returns, and to date no systematic structural assessment has been carried out in the newly accessible neighbourhoods. Explosive

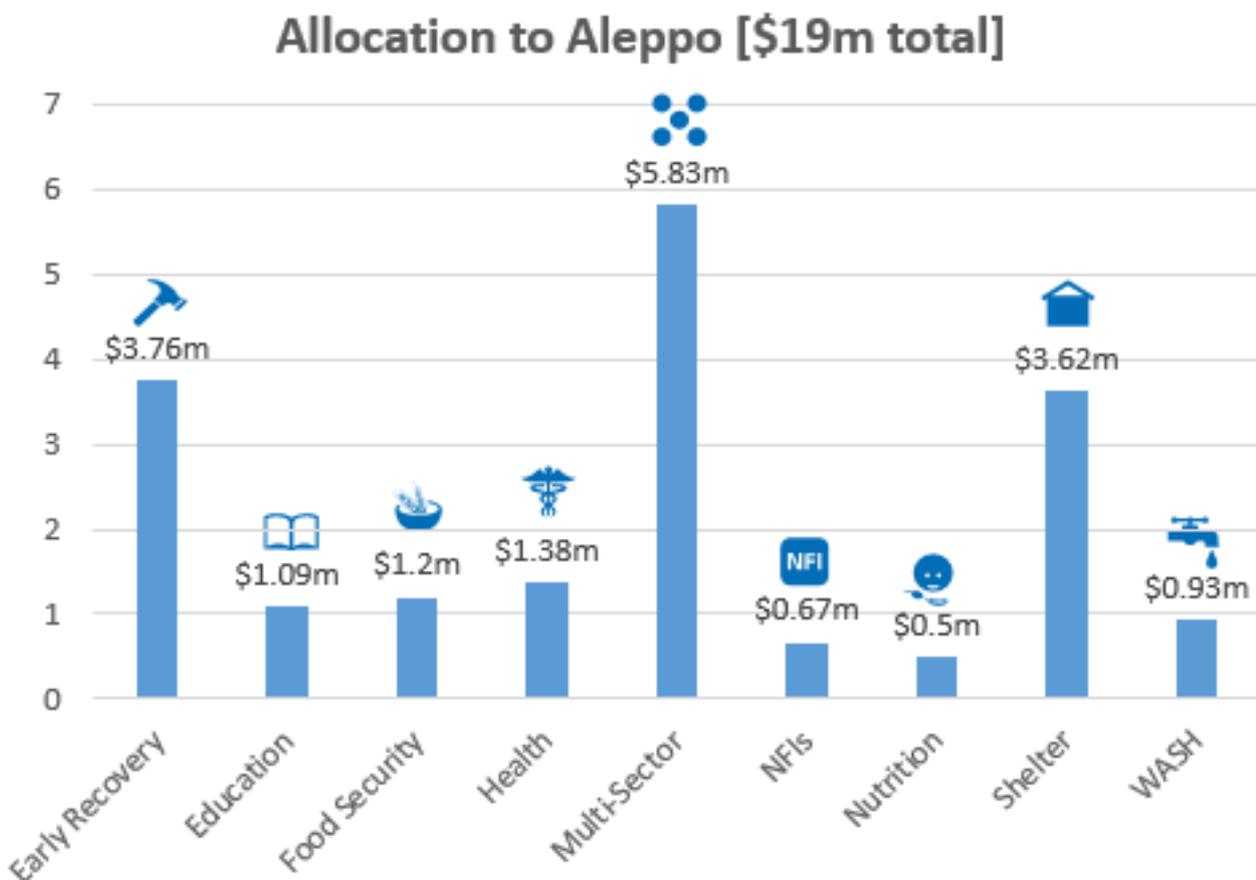
Remnants of War (ERW) and landmines continue to put civilians in Aleppo city at risk, and have led to severe injuries (24 cases reported) and deaths (16 cases reported) in the past month.

During the reporting period, outreach volunteers from NGOs partnering with UNHCR conducted a coordinated needs assessment in the newly-accessible areas of Aleppo city. The exercise covered 53 neighborhoods, reaching 7,000 individuals, and provided an initial snapshot of the population profile. According to the information collected, almost 40 per cent of the surveyed families were female-headed households, and 18 per cent of all households had at least one family member with disabilities. According to the survey, 42 per cent of children are currently out of school, and reports of unaccompanied children were received.

Since 14 January, an estimated 1.8 million people in Aleppo (1.3 million in Aleppo city and 0.5 million in eastern rural Aleppo) continue to be disconnected from the main drinking water source located at the Euphrates river in an area under ISIL control. Although reports were received that GoS forces were able to take control of the Alkhafseh plant at Euphrates River on 7 March, at the time of writing there was no further information available regarding the condition of the water station. Should the facility not suffer significant damage, water accessibility in Aleppo governorate is expected to improve soon.

Finally, a comprehensive technical assessment of the electricity supply in Aleppo is urgently required, with a special focus on the newly accessible neighborhoods of Aleppo city, where lights in the main streets and electricity supply to social services, such as hospitals and schools, need to be urgently established.

To help respond to the needs in Aleppo, the Humanitarian Coordinator, through the Syria Humanitarian Fund, allocated close to 19 million USD to eight sectors, as well as multi-sector projects.



Humanitarian Response in Aleppo city



Shelter and NFIs

Needs:

- Aleppo city has massive shelter needs throughout most of its neighbourhoods for both IDPs and returnees. In the western part of Aleppo city, collective shelters are overcrowded, the host community is stretched beyond its limit, and IDPs are struggling to find suitable shelters. Most infrastructure in the newly accessible neighbourhoods are heavily damaged and lack basic services. Some neighbourhoods close to the former frontline are damaged to a lesser degree, and offer better conditions for returnees who can benefit from nearby operational markets, existing transports and proper infrastructure. Returnee movement to the newly accessible parts of Aleppo city is happening on a small scale but is expected to increase, if conditions allow for it.
- A total of 38 newly arrived families, most of whom came from eastern rural Aleppo, have been registered in the collective shelters of Jebreen zone 1 and 2. Both zones are currently hosting 5,275 IDPs. Nevertheless, the future of the collective shelter is still uncertain, and it remains unclear whether it will be closed or maintained for a short to mid-term period. Two field missions were conducted to Jebreen collective shelter for distribution monitoring and the assessment of needs. The missions revealed some 35 families (140 persons), of whom the majority are women-headed households, unaccompanied minors, elderly people, and disabled and sick individuals, have newly arrived to the shelter, fleeing conflict in Al Bab. In the western neighbourhoods, IDPs originating from the newly accessible neighbourhoods seem to be decreasing in number according to the latest registration numbers (45,850 individuals). Nevertheless, modalities still have to be identified to support all IDPs staying in sub-standard shelters as well as host families accommodating IDPs.
- On the other hand, some families are moving back to the newly accessible neighbourhoods where a total of 141,493 people have been registered so far. These neighbourhoods are, according to the Governorate's plan, priorities areas for emergency and durable rehabilitation, the top three being Hanano (10,555 individuals), Qadi Askar and Al Kalaseh (15,829 individuals). The three other focus neighbourhoods as per MoLA's list are Bustan Al-Qaseer, Saif Ad-Dawlah and Az-Ziebdiyah. For the time being the sector is prioritizing Hanano for quick IDPs-related interventions, and Saif Ad-Dawlah and Az-Ziebdiyah for emergency and durable support.
- UNDP and UNHCR are waiting for the main access roads to be cleared in order to be able to remove debris from priority neighbourhoods.
- To date no structural assessment has been carried out in any of these neighbourhoods, but a joint "pilot assessment" has been launched in Hanano to pave the way to assess all neighbourhoods.
- Shelter winterisation support is still needed throughout across Aleppo city until the weather gets warmer.

Response (Shelter):

- DRC has completed the rehabilitation of the 44 units in zone 1 of Jebreen collective shelter.
- IOM has completed the distribution of 500 shelter kits in Al Fardos, Marjeh and Al Sukkari. IOM with Al Talouf are installing 200 shelter kits in Al-Slehein and Karm Al-Dada. UNHCR/SARC have completed their assessment in Hanano, and are preparing to install 500 shelter kit for 500 IDP families. UNHCR is planning

to install an extra 200 kits in locations still to be defined. Medair is planning to install 650 shelter kits in Karm al-Jazmati and/or Tareeq Al Bab.

- DRC has completed 70 per cent of the rehabilitation of 176 rooms with durable material, in four buildings in Al Shekh Taha, targeting some 880 IDPs. The rehabilitation should be completed by the end of March.
- UNHCR and Al Talouf have begun putting up partitions and shelter kits in six mosques in Al Hamdanieh (Al-Baraa, Al-Hassan, Al-Imam Al-Nawawi, Al-Saiedeh Zainab, Al-Mustafa, Al-Farouq). Works in one mosque in New Aleppo have been completed and shelter kits are currently being installed in a second mosque in Al Hamdanieh.
- Al Talouf has received MoLA approval to rehabilitate Ashrafieh mall to serve as a collective shelter for 300 families and will commence its work soon.
- UNHCR and SIF have selected 100 apartments to be rehabilitated with a durable shelter intervention in Midan, Salahaddin and Jabreha. The project has been approved by the Governorate and MoLA, and SIF has proceeded to launch the technical assessment phase. Al-Ihsan plans the rehabilitation of 18 apartments using a durable solution approach in Bustan Al Kasr, Al Mashhad, Zebdieh, Salahaddin, Al Katerji and Tareeq Al Bab. Also, UN Habitat is planning to rehabilitate some 150 damaged houses in Al-Kallaseh, UNHCR is planning to rehabilitate some 400 houses, ADRA 100 houses, PUI 200 houses, GOPA 300 houses, Rescate 490 houses, SSSD 450 houses, and Oxfam 350 houses in Aleppo city.
- The shelter sector is launching, through local partners, rapid pre-structural assessments in four priority neighborhoods (Seif Adalwleh, Sulayman Albhalabe, Midan, Jabreah) to identify green buildings where interventions can start quickly. Al Talouf is currently conducting rapid assessments of affected buildings in Seif Al-Dawleh neighborhood.

Response (NFIs):

- During the month of February, IOM reached 15,523 beneficiaries by distributing the following NFIs in Al-Ansari, Al-Ansari Mashhad, Bustan Al-Qaser, Hanano, Industrial Area in Jibreen, Kallaseh, Karm Al-Qaterji, Marjeh, Qarleq, and Sha'aar: 614 baby diapers, 2,086 blankets, 403 elderly diapers, 191 floor mat, 47 housecleaning kits, 1,709 hygiene kits, 3,631 jerry cans, 607 solar lamps, 26 mattresses, 2,537 plastic mats, 1,160 plastic sheets, 200 underwear kits, 1,648 winter clothing kits and winterization kits.
- UNHCR is responding to the needs of the returnees through its partner organizations by providing NFIs according to their needs assessment. UNHCR continues to distribute NFIs to the most vulnerable families in the newly accessible neighborhoods of Aleppo city. In February, UNHCR assisted 86,809 civilian IDPs (17,361 families) in different locations where IDPs are accommodated.
- UNICEF delivered 98,761 clothes kits to 59,989 families in Aleppo city, in addition to 31,241 blankets.
- Emergency stocks are continuously being replenished to be able to respond to any influx of as many as 45,000 persons (9,000 families).

Gaps & Constraints:

- Mid-and-long-term perspectives and plans for Jibreen collective shelter need to be discussed.
- Structural assessments and damage mapping for all neighbourhoods urgently need to be carried out.
- HLP issues need to be resolved before shelter partners can intervene in rehabilitating damaged houses. List of beneficiaries (owner/tenants) should be shared with the sector and selection criteria discussed among shelter partners and the Governorate.



Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Needs:

- Since 14 January, an estimated 1.8 million people in Aleppo (1.3 million in Aleppo city and 0.5 in eastern rural Aleppo) continue to be disconnected from the main drinking water source located at the Euphrates river in an area under ISIL control. Although it has been reported that GoS forces were able to take control of the Alkhafseh plant at Euphrates river on 7 March, there is no further update available regarding the condition of this critical water infrastructure. With this new development on the ground, it is expected that the water accessibility in Aleppo governorate will improve soon if the water facility didn't suffer significant damages.

Response:

- In this critical situation, the Aleppo water board was compelled for almost two months to pump water from around 120 deep bore holes with back-up power supply (generators) through UNICEF support to meet the minimum water needs of the people living in Aleppo city. At the same time, the rehabilitation of major water pumping stations (Sulaiman Alhalabi and Bab Alnerab) continued throughout the reporting period.
- UNICEF continued to support the Aleppo Water Authority with fuel for generators to operate over 120 deep boreholes, carrying out daily water trucking activities of up to 10 million liters per day to cover the increasing needs of people in 83 locations in the newly accessible neighborhoods of Aleppo city, 25 IDPs shelters in Aleppo city and 201 schools and six villages in eastern rural Aleppo. In order to ensure access to safe water, UNICEF supplied water purification products and regularly monitored free residual chlorine at end user level. All these interventions have contributed to benefit approximately 1.3 million people.
- Meanwhile, UNICEF continued its efforts to expand water storage capacity across Aleppo city by installing five water tanks of a capacity between 45-70 m³ in Alsukari, Sief ALdawla, Zebdia and Bustan Alkasr in collaboration with Ahl Alkhier NGO. An additional 100 water tanks and 25 generators were installed in the newly accessible neighborhoods of Aleppo city as part of an emergency response plan in collaboration with SARC.
- UNICEF also supported the rehabilitation of the 2000 KVA generator set in the Sulaiman Alhalabi water pumping station, buildings of the pumping station in Bab Alnerab and Sulaiman stations, pumping stations at Abu Sfitia and Tal Aran in southern rural Aleppo and the procurement of three generator sets of 2000 KVA.
- UNICEF also supported quick repairs of water and sewer lines in Hanano neighborhood and the rehabilitation of the water distribution line (800-1200 mm dia) in Kadi Askar, Alsalhin, Ansari and Jisr Alhaj in the newly accessible neighborhoods of Aleppo city. Furthermore, UNICEF provided support for the rehabilitation of WASH facilities in ten schools in Alhaidaria, Katerji, Mshatia, Jalloum, and Sief Aldwla through Ahl Alkhier NGO and continued hygiene promotion in three IDP shelters, through the distribution of over 2,000 hygiene kits, sanitary napkins and baby diapers.
- PU, through SARC, continued its water trucking activities at the rate of 340 m³/day for the Ashrafieh surroundings, Tishreen St. and Jame'e AlRahman, benefitting 9,500 persons, and in Jibreen collective shelter, benefitting 5,000 persons. It also delivered 500 tanks of a capacity of 500 liters to the SARC warehouse in Aleppo in order to be distributed at the household level in eastern Aleppo. In addition, PU

has supported the installation of 15 prefab units (6 toilets each) in eleven schools in eastern Aleppo, benefitting over 7,000.

- GOPA is supporting the water trucking activities for narrow streets in the newly accessible parts of Aleppo city and down town, and installed 17 water tanks in twelve schools.
- IOM, through NGO partners, distributed 1,756 hygiene kits, and supported the connection to the water network of 500 households as part of 500 houses rehabilitation in the newly accessible neighborhoods of Aleppo city.

Gaps & Constraints:

- As the status of Al Khafseh pumping station remains unknown at the time of writing, WASH sector partners will have to stand ready to allocate additional resources for the repair and rehabilitation of possibly damaged infrastructure of the water pumping station.



Food Security

Emergency Response:

- During the month of February, a total of 1,048,600 bread bundles were distributed as part of regular programming activities, reaching approximately 383,000 people, including 5,000 in Jibreen Shelter and 9,000 in Sheikh Maqsood.
- As of 28 February 2017, a total of 16,884 families (84,420 people) have benefited from ready-to-eat food rations, with the response specifically targeting IDPs who took shelter in the western parts of Aleppo city.
- On a daily basis, 40,000 people are provided with hot meals across Aleppo city.

Regular Response:

- The sector is in the process of reconciling figures of reported responses for February. In January though, as part of regular program (including of XB partners) the sector partners implemented various activities as follows:
 - Food baskets and wheat flour: 378,410 beneficiaries
 - Food baskets only: 406,885 beneficiaries
 - Ready-to-Eat rations, cooked meals and bread distribution: 27,153 beneficiaries
 - Bread distributions: 87,138 beneficiaries
 - Cash for food distribution by UNRWA: 15,241 beneficiaries
 - Bulk food distributions: 24,789 beneficiaries

Gaps and Constraints:

- The biggest challenge faced by the sector is the shortage of fuel. If not addressed, this will negatively impact the shipment of commodities into the city and the operation of bakeries.



Needs:

- The protection sector partners continue to provide much needed services to support the resident and displaced population currently residing in Aleppo. At the same time, dialogue and coordination efforts are ongoing to expand the much needed protection activities to newly accessible neighborhoods of the city, where the returning population struggles amidst a lack of shelter and infrastructure basic services.
- The protection sector has recognized the vast needs across the city, where all residents have experienced the effects of the severe urban conflict, multiple displacement, trauma and distress affecting their psychological well-being, family separation and total disruption of community and family networks, exacerbating the risk of negative coping mechanisms and leading to heightened protection risks and violations. Many of the affected population are children and other persons with specific needs such as women-headed households, older persons, and persons with disabilities.
- During the period in review, UNHCR and partners conducted a rapid need assessment in newly-accessible areas of Aleppo city. The exercise covered 53 neighborhoods, consulting with more than 7,000 families, and provided an initial snapshot of the population profile. From the information collected, almost 40 per cent of the surveyed families were female-headed households; 18 per cent included persons with disabilities; 35 per cent of the surveyed population was represented by children. Amongst the child population, 58 per cent resulted not to be enrolled in school, and instances of family separation emerged. Observations from the assessment confirmed previous field reports highlighting the need for prioritized responses concerning civil documentation. Consultations with affected families also revealed the potential consequences on protection risks stemming from dilapidation of infrastructures, such as lighting/electricity and proper sanitation, and the widespread loss of primary income-generation sources, with potential repercussions on coping mechanisms.
- The response currently being designed by the protection sector follows the overall strategic approach of the HRP 2017 and foresees a coordinated expansion of protection activities and protective services. These include Community Centers; providing a variety of comprehensive protection services (Risk Awareness, PSS, Child Protection, GBV prevention and response, other targeted material and specialized support to Persons with Specific Needs, community-based initiatives); enhanced support in the field of legal awareness and legal aid, focusing on civil documentation and on the emerging HLP issues; continuation and expansion of child protection activities, through Child Friendly Spaces, integrated child protection response in education activities, and the establishment of Child Protection Support Units (CPU) in cooperation with the Department of Social Affairs and Labor; strengthened prevention and response to GBV via increased mobile activities and an integrated approach with reproductive health interventions; capacity building and technical support to State institutions providing social protection and legal services to the affected population, particularly the Department of Social Affairs and Labor and Civil Registration authorities. The overall strategy has recently informed the dedicated allocation of the Syria Humanitarian Fund, with three multi-sector projects with a protection component (Child Protection and Education; GBV response integrated with health and WASH) rewarded with much needed funds to start activities in East Aleppo neighborhoods.

Response:

- More than 2,500 community and household visits were conducted, largely by Outreach Volunteers, to consult with affected population, understand and assess their protection needs to better inform the response and the expansion of activities.

- UNHCR's legal protection partners provided counselling, administrative and court interventions, as well as awareness-raising activities reaching around 5,278 individuals. The primary focus of legal activities remains addressing civil documentation matters of IDPs and residents from newly-accessible areas of Aleppo.
- More than 670 individuals with specific needs attending Community Centers received supplementary material assistance (winter clothing, vocational kits) as an immediate form of protection and safeguards to avoid negative coping mechanisms.
- To enhance dignity for women and girls, through mobile teams, SFPA provided 20,880 sanitary napkins in Bustan Al Kasr and 10,320 sanitary napkins in Al Razi, Midan, Ashrafia, Eza'a, Al Manshieh, As Srian, Sef Al Dawla, and Al Nile Street. SFPA also provided some 2,000 hygiene kits in Jibreen collective shelter (1,500 kits), and in Al Razi (500 kits).
- UNHCR and UNFPA partners, including SARC, provided various forms of psychosocial support, including Psychological First Aid, individual and group counseling to almost 3,700 individuals, including GBV survivors and women/ girls at risk. Of those, 1,041 beneficiaries were reached through SFPA mobile teams in Jibreen, Al Midan, new Aleppo, Ashrafia, Martini, Ash Shahba, Al Manshia, Al Srian, Al Nile ST., Baghdad Station, Al Minsheih Al Zahra As Srian, Sef Al Dawla and in Al Eza'a.
- Ongoing community-based Child Friendly Spaces provided targeted psycho-social support to 8,140 children, including 179 children with disabilities. In addition, UNICEF and UNHCR partners provided structured psychosocial support to almost 18,100 children, including 175 children with disabilities, 49 unaccompanied children and 223 separated children.
- Regarding Community Centers run by UNHCR partners, more than 2,630 people benefitted from various risk awareness sessions on various topics, including civil documentation. SFPA provided GBV awareness raising sessions to 2,080 women in the Women and Girls Safe Spaces in Al Razi neighborhood (1,364 IDP women and 716 from the host community). Ongoing Risk Education activities organized by Child Protection partners reached 9,962 children through child-friendly spaces and mobile teams.
- The child protection sub-sector under the leadership of UNICEF launched its program for supporting children with complex disabilities. Some 42 case managers opened files for 4,200 children, and initiated their individual case plans, as well as the provision of monthly cash assistance. This new project, along with the ongoing work of other child protection partners, contributed to the provision of comprehensive case management to 5,198 children since the beginning of the crisis in Aleppo (December 2016). In the reporting period, case files were opened for an additional 26 unaccompanied and 68 separated children.
- Targeted child protection awareness sessions were conducted by UNICEF and UNHCR partners in the existing Child Friendly Spaces, Community Centers and through mobile teams in the communities reaching almost 15,200 children.
- The GBV AoR, largely under the programmatic response of UNFPA through SFPA and SARC, continued to run five static clinics, four mobile teams and one Women and Girls Safe Space (WGSS).

Challenges

- The capacity and presence of protection partners and the breadth of needs continue to represent the major challenge for the Protection Sector. Discussions are ongoing to further strengthen capacity building interventions and improve quality and quantity of services.



Response:

- Essential health services were delivered to 10,391 cases through six ongoing projects with NNGOs, in addition to 1,434 health services that were delivered through the supported mobile clinic. Furthermore, 543 cases were referred to the Hospitals for secondary health services, and 220 patients benefitted from services provided at the wound dressing point in Jibreen collective shelter
- MoH rehabilitated three primary health centers in newly accessible neighborhoods and the health sector also supported five NGO primary health centers. Additionally, two PHC centers for DoH were rehabilitated in Saif Al-Dawla and Hanano, and are already open for business. Two clinics operated by Al Taalouf NGO are rehabilitated and open for business in Al-Hamadaniya and Alshaar. Rehabilitation at the pediatric ward of University Hospital is at the final stage and the facility is expected to open soon.
- The health sector in coordination with the WASH sector is ensuring that sufficient water is available for health facilities in light of the water crisis.
- Some 18,086 children were provided with healthcare through 19 PHC centers and eight mobile teams, and 11,572 pregnant and lactating women were provided with maternal health care services through 19 PHC centers and three mobile teams.
- A coordination meeting was held with the union of national non-governmental organizations, in order to enhance the coordination and encourage NGOs who have a health and medical mandate to increase their activities.
- A total of 251 health workers from NNGOs and DoH were trained in primary healthcare, trauma care, surveillance system, communicable disease and MHPSS fields.
- An oxygen filling station was delivered to Al-Razi hospital.



Needs:

- Some 9,586 children and 2,384 women were screened for malnutrition, out of which 21 children were found to be severely malnourished while 83 were diagnosed as moderately malnourished. Additionally, some 46 pregnant or lactating women were suffering of acute malnutrition. So far, nearly 40,000 women and children under five years have been screened for malnutrition of which over 1,100 women and children were diagnosed with acute malnutrition.
- The sector's reach into the newly accessible parts of Aleppo city has increased, and the sector partners are in the process of establishing nutrition services for women and children through mobile nutrition teams and facility-based services.

Response:

- Preventive and therapeutic nutrition support was provided to over 30,605 children under five years and pregnant or lactating IDP mothers received nutrient supplements, micronutrients and screening for malnutrition.
- Mobile nutrition teams supported by UNICEF were deployed to areas in the newly accessible neighborhoods of Aleppo city to provide lifesaving nutrition services. The teams are working to cover all

the areas and are supporting families who have returned. The mobile team is equipped with all the necessary nutrition supplies for women and children including supplies for prevention and therapeutic treatment. In addition, two mobile teams are providing nutritional supplements such as High Energy Biscuits and Plumpy Doz to IDPs in Jibreen collective shelter.

- Essential nutrition services including preventive, treatment and blanket supplementary feeding support are provided in Hanano, AlFardous, As Sha'ar, the old city and other newly accessible areas by implementing partners with the support of UNICEF, WFP and WHO. All cases identified with acute malnutrition were treated with therapeutic spread, supplementary plumpy and therapeutic milk provided by UNICEF, WFP and WHO respectively.
- Over 70,000 pregnant or lactating women and children under five were provided with regular nutrition services in other parts of the city and rural areas by the sector partners including NGOs and DoH.
- The nutrition sub-sector in Aleppo is regularly updating the stocks levels of partners.

Education

Needs:

- Out of 21,744 IDPs children aged 5-18 years old in the newly accessible neighborhoods, some 50 per cent are out-of-schools due to unavailability of learning spaces and learning materials and other factors.
- School rehabilitation and provision of prefabricated classrooms are one of the top priorities due to partially and totally damaged schools. Ninety percent of a total of 230 public schools are not functioning due to damages, are used as collective shelter or are exposed to explosive remnant of wars. Currently only 36 schools have reopened.
- Alternative education is urgently needed to assist approximately 35,437 children both from the host community and displaced families to prepare for promotional exams and national exams in the second quarter of 2017.

Response:

- UNICEF has installed 28 prefabricated classrooms, benefiting 2,800 children in the newly accessible neighborhoods of Aleppo city. Currently, debris is being removed in preparation for the installation of four additional prefabricated classrooms.
- UNICEF also signed contracts to rehabilitate ten schools in the newly accessible neighborhoods and has already begun the rehabilitation of the first three schools. Additional contracts were signed for the rehabilitation of 19 schools in the remaining parts of the city.
- Some 380 heaters were distributed to 41 schools across Aleppo city, benefitting approximately 24,000 children.
- UNICEF supported 40 schools and two kindergartens through the installation of a solar system.
- Due to the electricity power cuts in the newly accessible neighborhoods of Aleppo city, UNICEF distributed 21,000 solar lanterns to children in the area to support their studies at home.
- UNICEF supported the DoE with 20,000 school bags and stationary items which were distributed to children.

- During the Back to Learning campaign, UNICEF, through its partners EIEA and DoE, conducted 1,572 door-to-door visits in the newly accessible neighborhoods, as a result of which 3,206 out-of-school children were referred to school.
- Cumulatively, 21,000 children have been enrolled in 36 reopened DoE primary schools in newly accessible neighborhoods of Aleppo city, namely Hanano, Bayyada, Mayyasar, the old city, Sakhor, and Hulluk.
- Five field visits were conducted to newly accessible neighborhoods in Aleppo city and the Khaldiye collective shelter to learn more about the education needs in the areas, and to come up with a way forward for the immediate and long term interventions.
- The Education Sector has reached a cumulative of 15,000 children and youth through the provision of ECCE services, learning spaces, and training for 719 teachers, sanitation facilities, self-learning programmes, Curriculum B and the Back to Learning campaign.

Gaps and Constraints:

- Some schools cannot be refurbished/ rehabilitated due to the presence of explosive remnants of wars.
- Children with special needs are facing a significant challenge in accessing learning facilities.
- Since most of children have not attended any class for 3-5 years and instead began to support their families financially, getting them back to school poses a significant challenge.
- NGO partners are facing critical funding gaps when aiming to expand education access to the most vulnerable children in newly accessible neighborhoods.



Early Recovery

Needs:

- A comprehensive technical assessment of the electricity supply in Aleppo is urgently needed. This will allow for plans to be developed for power sector rehabilitation, with special focus on the newly accessible neighborhoods of Aleppo city, where the illumination of the main streets and electricity supply to social services, such as hospitals and schools, needs to be urgently secured.
- Rehabilitation is needed for markets and commercial centers.
- Solid waste management equipment and tools (garbage bins) should be provided in the newly accessible neighborhoods, in addition to maintenance vehicles. Debris collection continues to be essential to enhance the hygiene environment and prevent a possible deterioration of public health conditions.
- Livelihood restoration is needed to generate income for affected communities.

Response:

- During February, UNDP created 1,325 job opportunities of which 121 of them are sustainable jobs in productive workshops (sewing, food processing, shoemaking, laundry) while the others are emergency employment opportunities through infrastructure rehabilitation.
- UNDP established and supported eight productive workshops which were also supported with all needed equipment and raw materials.
- UNDP distributed 130 startup tool kits/ small grants for people attending vocational training courses provided by local NGOs.
- UNDP vocational training benefitted 600 persons, and additionally, tool kits were provided to the trainers.

- UNDP enabled the removal of 15,000 tons of solid waste, and the manual sorting of 35 tons of recyclable solid waste, as well as the production of approximately 65,000 thermal fuel briquettes.
- UNDP also supported the water board in the operation of 150 wells and management of 28 water purification units, and carried out maintenance of about 300 km of the water network.
- Through life skills activities UNICEF enabled 757 youth and adolescents aged 10-24 to participate in their communities and create opportunities for the most marginalized groups and vulnerable youth. Also, technical and vocational training has provided 504 young people aged 15-24 with different types of courses to foster resilience and needed employability skills. Civic Engagement through three initiatives has provided 26 young people with opportunities for engaging and participating positively within their communities and has reached and benefitted 1,600 people.
- Through a private money company, the cash transfers program reached 1,697 children with disabilities during the period from 03 Feb to 08 Mar 2017 with an amount of UDS80 per case for two months.
- Through its partner Al Ta'louf, UNHCR enabled a total of 60 beneficiaries to graduate from vocational training provided at community centers, and eight start-up business grants were approved and are awaiting disbursement.
- Through its partner Namaa, UNHCR was able to procure tools for four small start-up businesses that qualified for grants and 26 beneficiaries were provided with basic financial training they can now apply to their business proposals. Also, some 60 beneficiaries completed the advanced sewing training and 26 of them were linked with the local labor market.

Emergency Response:

- During the reporting period, more than 100 workers collected 2,600 m³ of debris from Kalasa, Jaloum, Qadi Askar neighborhoods, and the main road of the old city. To date, 7,250 m³ of debris has been removed.
- Some 300 workers collected and removed more than 4,000 m³ of solid waste from Hanano, Jibreen, Qadi Askar, Alshaar, Kalasa, Sayf Ad-Dauleh, and Salah Ad-Deen. In addition, some 7,945 m³ of solid waste has been removed.
- A total of 50 workers carried out maintenance works of the water in the neighborhoods of Sayf Ad-Dauleh, Aghyol, Karm Al-Jazmati, Sakhour, Zebdia, Kady Askar, AlArqoub, Karm Altarrab, Almedan, benefitting some 35,000 people. Moreover, 25 workers repaired 129 garbage bins that were then distributed and a total of 2,620 meters of piped water network underwent repairworks.
- A total of 168 newly internally displaced workers have joined the UNDP productive workshops and ongoing basic infrastructure rehabilitation projects.
- A total of 175 heaters were distributed to families in Karm Myassar, Qadi Askar, Aghyol, Sheikh Said neighborhoods and the old city, in addition to 12,000 fuel briquettes which were produced by the fuel briquettes productive workshop established by UNDP.
- UNDP also supported a sewage company with 85 workers to rehabilitate and maintain the sewage network, and to date 22km of the sewage network have already undergone maintenance work.

Gaps and constraints:

- The ERL sector are still awaiting the green light to proceed with the planned workshop to establish a more comprehensive overview of needs that should inform ERL programming moving forward.

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