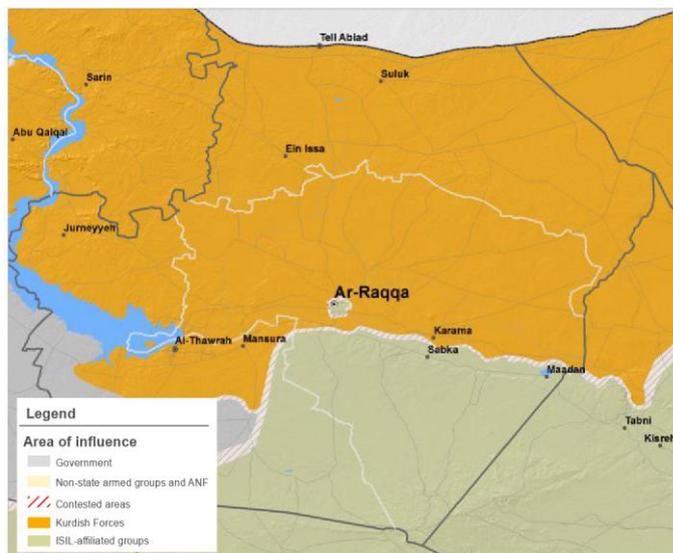




This report is produced by the OCHA Syria Crisis offices with the contribution of all sectors in the hubs and at Whole of Syria level. It covers the period from 1-14 July 2017. The next report will be issued on or around 22 July.

Highlights

- Displacements from and within Ar-Raqqa Governorate continued due to heavy fighting and airstrikes. An estimated 202,702 people have been displaced since 1 April, including 32,510 since 1 June.
- As of 11 July, estimates indicate that between 20,000 and 50,000 people remain inside Raqqa city.
- As of 11 July, Ar-Raqqa city is militarily surrounded by the Syria Democratic Forces (SDF). Unverified reports, state that between 20 and 30 per cent of Raqqa city has been taken over by SDF forces.
- IDPs from Deir Ez-Zor continue to arrive in Hasakeh with an estimated 3,500-4,000 people now in the Bahra site.
- The overall protection situation for civilians remains of high concern. Civilians remain trapped by fighting in urban areas, with ISIL reportedly placing heavy restrictions on civilians attempting to flee the area.



1,562

people displaced from 1 – 5 July (202,702 during 1 April – 5 July)



106,921

people reached with food assistance from 1 - 13 July



Over 480m3

Of water being provided in various IDP sites on a daily basis.



700 NFI kits

distributed for over 700 families across various IDP sites during the reporting period

Situation Overview

Ar-Raqqa Governorate

Since the offensive began in Ar-Raqqa city last month, heavy clashes, shelling, and airstrikes have resulted in significant civilian casualties and injuries, particularly in the old city and the south-west part of the city. Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) continue to capture neighborhoods in Ar-Raqqa city from ISIL-forces during the reporting period, with advances made along the eastern side of Ar-Raqqa city. Unverified reports indicate that the SDF entered neighborhoods of the old city of Ar-Raqqa city as of 8 July. As of 14 July, unverified reports indicate that between 20 and 30 per cent of Raqqa city has been taken over by SDF forces.

On 6 July, REACH published the second rapid assessment to monitor the humanitarian situation in Ar-Raqqa city. Key findings include:

- Over the past two weeks, there has been further significant outflow of people from all neighborhoods.
- It is estimated that 20,000-50,000 people remain which is less than half the population of two weeks ago although estimates are difficult to be verified due to the security situation on the ground
- It is estimated that 40% of the remaining population might leave in the next two weeks
- Access to water (for all purposes including drinking) is now a major issue for the majority of the remaining population. The water network is no longer reported to be functioning.

- Access to food has further decreased due to declining food stocks and the conflict blocking supply routes into the city. Markets and stores, as well as reliance on previously stored food, remain a common source of food due to a lack of alternatives.
- Protection incidents remain prevalent across Ar-Raqqa city, as does the risk of being caught in direct conflict. The situation for women and children is particularly severe: women face difficulties moving around the city alone and children are at particular risk from improvised explosive devices (IEDs), landmines and targeted recruitment by armed groups.
- Health facilities and services are still extremely limited, with no facilities in most areas and only emergency care and first aid available elsewhere.

Although the SDF's advance into Ar-Raqqa city has been relatively quick, heavy clashes and continued airstrikes are likely in the coming period as they advance on remaining ISIL-held neighborhoods. As a result, further civilian casualties are likely, especially as ISIL is allegedly using civilians as human shields, and with civilian movement out of the city remaining extremely difficult due to the presence of mines and other unexploded ordnance, as well as shelling and sniping activities and airstrikes. Currently, civilians can only leave the encircled city via unofficial roads located in the east and the west of the city at great personal risk and cost, while the escape road via the river has been severed.

Deir-ez-Zor Governorate

During the reporting period, heavy clashes between Government of Syria (GoS) and ISIL forces were reported in Reshdiya neighborhood, Deir-ez-Zor city. Unconfirmed reports of airstrikes near the Deir-ez-Zor airport were also reported. Intermittent clashes and airstrikes, by both the Government of Syria and allied forces, and the U.S.-led coalition, against ISIL, are likely to continue. .

On 11 July, at least three civilians, including two women, were reportedly killed by airstrikes on Abu Kamal town; in addition, at least five injured people were evacuated to hospitals in Al-Mayadin town. On 10 July, at least three civilians, including a child, were reportedly killed in an airstrike on Al-Mayadin town. Unconfirmed reports indicate that on July 12 airstrikes on Al-Mayadeen city in rural Deir Ez-Zor allegedly hit two schools in Al-Kornish and Al-Arbae'en streets, reportedly damaging infrastructure.

In the besieged parts of Deir-ez-Zor city, the humanitarian situation remains extremely difficult. Civilians in the besieged neighborhoods of Al Joura, Al Qusour and Al-Muwazzafine, are facing high prices for key basic food items, as well as a lack of access to basic services, especially medical care, due to the ISIL-imposed siege. The area of Deir-ez-Zor city under GoS control has been besieged by ISIL since July 2014, depriving up to 93,500 people from regular access to food and medicines. The UN continues to provide basic food, nutrition, NFI, WASH and medical supplies to people in need in besieged parts of Deir-ez-Zor city through WFP-led airdrops as it cannot be accessed overland. Since 2016 to 14 July WFP has completed 274 airdrops, dispatching approximately 5,299 mt of WFP mixed food commodities and supplies on behalf of other humanitarian actors through high altitude airdrops. This total includes from 5,015 mt of WFP mixed food commodities, 133 mt of ready-to-eat rations, fortified date bars, salt and yeast, and 151 mt of High Energy Biscuits, nutrition supplies, medical kits, and various NFIs on behalf of other humanitarian actors (101 mt UN agencies; 50 mt ICRC).

The tense humanitarian situation in the eastern countryside of Deir-ez-Zor has led hundreds of families to flee towards Al-Hassakeh city and SDF-controlled areas in Al-Hassakeh governorate. As part of this larger trend, during the reported period, the number of IDPs in the Bahra site in Areeshah, south of Al-Hassakeh city increased to 3,500-4,000 IDPs originating from Deir-ez-Zor.

Displacement trends

Displacements from and within Ar-Raqqa governorate continued due to fighting and intense airstrikes. The total number of displaced people from Ar-Raqqa tracked by the CCCM cluster since 1 June has reached 32,510 individuals, many who have been displaced more than once. Of these, 20,769 displacements occurred within Ar-Raqqa governorate, 8,290 individuals were displaced to Aleppo, 2,643 to Idlib, and 808 to Deir-ez-Zor. To date, the total number of internally displaced people tracked since the onset of the Ar-Raqqa offensive in November 2016 is 240,231, including 202,702 since 1 April.

The humanitarian community continues to raise protection concerns and advocate for the IDPs departure to safe areas in close proximity to their homes with the respective local authorities. Ongoing clashes across north-east Syria continue to displace large parts of the population, and IDPs from Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor and Maskana (south of Manbij

in Aleppo governorate) are being accommodated in a number of other camps in Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hassakeh governorates.

Below is an update of the main IDP sites:

Areesheh (Bahra) transit camp

The Areesheh (Bahra) site now hosts an estimated 3,500 - 4,000 IDPs. The camp is a transit point for IDPs fleeing Deir Ez-Zor, Ar-Raqqa and southern Al-Hasakeh to Quamishli or to Aleppo and other governorates.

On 10 July, a joint UN mission (WFP, OCHA, WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR, IOM, UNFPA) carried out an assessment to Areesheh (Bahra) IDP camp (30 km south of Al-Hasakeh city), which is currently hosting some 600 IDP families. Deteriorating humanitarian conditions have been reported in the camp as the ongoing response does not match the need. UNHCR has installed tents, WFP has distributed 340 ready-to-eat meals in two rounds, UNICEF has provided water tanks. UNFPA and WHO are running two mobile clinics for reproductive health care, but there is no basic health care. There is no camp administration present and organizing the entry/exit movement of IDPs, whose identification documents have been confiscated at checkpoints UN agencies are awaiting clarification from the Kurdish Self-Administration (KSA) about the release of IDPs and the start of the camp construction.

Al Twehne transit camp

Al Twehne camp currently hosts approximately 311 families (1,555 Individuals) from rural Aleppo Governorate, Ar-Raqqa city, rural Hama Governorate, and Deir-ez-Zor Governorate. Families stay in Al Twehne camp for an average of 8 days, however, some families have been in the camp for more than two weeks. Camp residents continue to consume unsafe drinking water from the Euphrates river. The number of families varies from day to day due to the constant and regular movement of IDPs.

Al Hamrat transit camp

Al Hamrat camp currently hosts approximately 2,300 families (11,500 Individuals) from Al Hamrat area with daily movement to and from the camp. On average, 20 families (100 individuals) per day arrive from Ar-Raqqa city on the way to Al Kalta, Al Abbara and other parts of north rural Raqqa Governorate. Most families from the surrounding area prefer to stay in the camp due to the proximity to their homes and belongings.

Al Karama transit camp

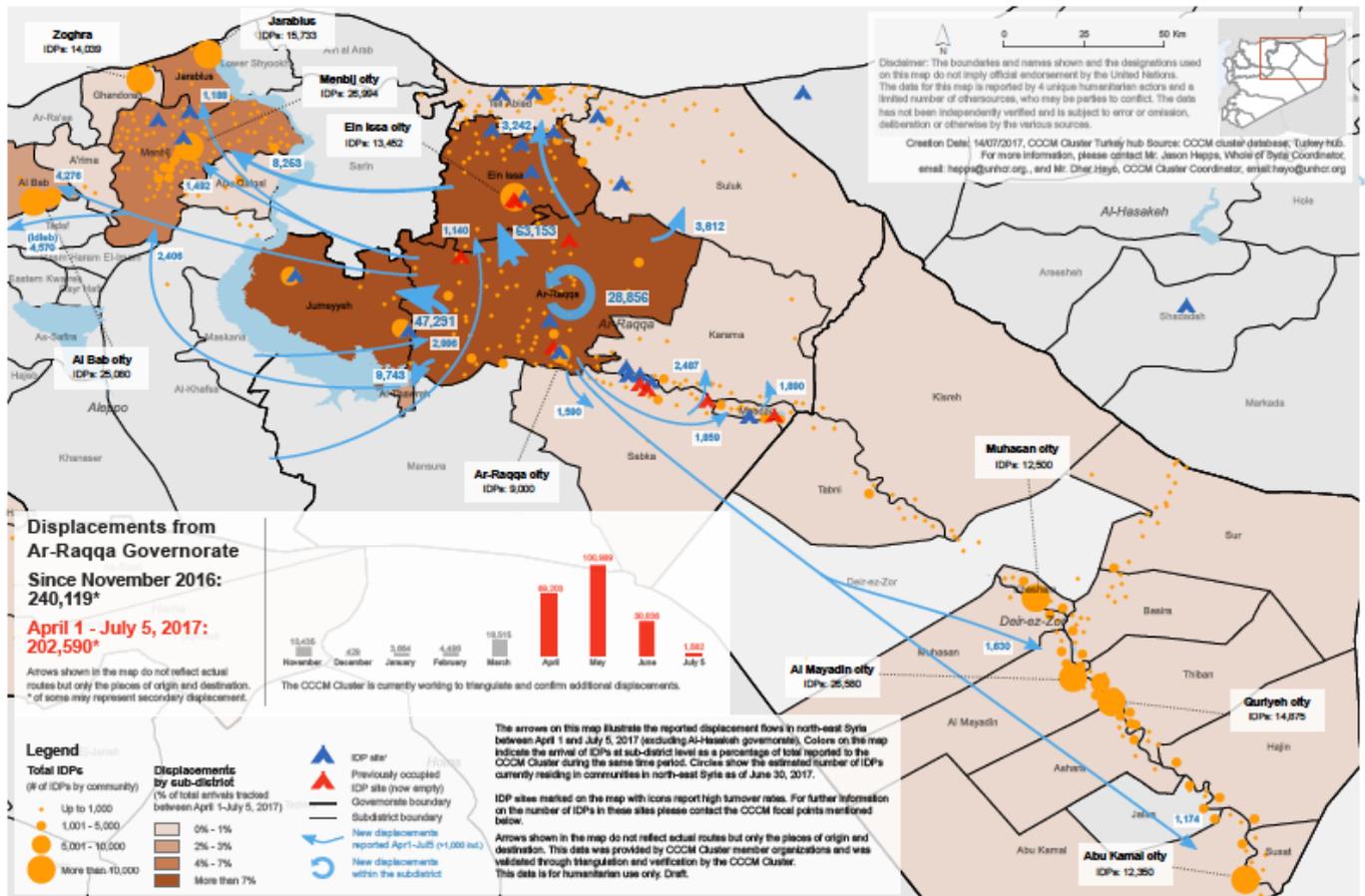
Al Karama camp currently hosts approximately 3,350 families (16,759 Individuals) from Ar-Raqqa city and surrounding villages. Over the past two weeks, some 220 families (1,100 individuals) have arrived to the camp, but only stayed for a 48-hour period to complete their background check and thereafter left for northern rural Raqqa. Water remains a major need for camp residents as current response does not meet current level of needs.

Ain Essa Camp

Ain Eissa camp currently hosts approximately 1,226 families (7,668 Individuals). According to an informal assessment, the majority of families (85 per cent) prefer to stay in the camp until the end of the Raqqa offensive. Additionally, majority of families in the camp are extremely vulnerable with limited economic opportunities.

While the military presence inside the camp has been reduced, timely distribution of NFI and shelter items is of concern. Water is available in sufficient quantities, but it is not chlorinated and electricity is not available.

Syrian Arab Republic: CCCM Whole of Syria Ar-Raqqa displacement map as of July 5, 2017



Access

Over a period of twelve days, the Syria Logistics Cluster managed to transport humanitarian supplies via 74 trucks in twelve batches by road from Aleppo via Hassakeh to Qamishli city, of which 45 had arrived by 13 July. These trucks delivered food, shelter and non-food items as well as livelihood kits provided by UN partners. The commodities were properly received by the relevant UN agencies and then stocked piled at the cluster warehouses in Qamishli city prior to their distribution to beneficiaries.

Humanitarian response

Protection

Situation/Needs:

- Protection sector actors continue to be concerned over the psychosocial needs and trauma suffered by displaced civilians who have left ISIL-controlled areas, and for those still living there. It is increasingly reported that the psychological trauma affecting boys, girls, men, and women is being compounded by their experience during flight from these areas and the difficult situation in camps – particularly as related to the screening and sponsorship processes implemented by the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) and the “Kurdish Self-Administration” (“KSA”). As reported in earlier updates, screening processes are inconsistent and unpredictable in different locations and times. Transparent information about these processes is still lacking. As a result, these processes create situations of anxiety, tension and distress, with repercussions on the well-being of individuals. This is aggravated by the coerced stay of the families in the camps, largely against the primary intention of families to reach the intended destination and in turn generates frustration, disquiet within families and possible episodes of domestic and other type of violence.
- While reasonable and systematic screening processes (which is not currently the case) can be justified for security measures, the sponsorship system (applied in addition to security screening) violates the freedom of movement and should not be applied. The system increases the psychological distress of family members, and prevents any semblance of a move to normalcy by prolonging the involuntary permanence of individuals and families in the camps, hindering their possibility to reach an intended destination on time, exposing them to

sub-standard living conditions, and depriving them from the possibility to find more dignified hosting arrangements.

- In Ein Issa, reports of sexual abuse and harassment were reported by IDPs, particularly related to women and families with perceived IS-affiliations. Despite these cases being reported to local authorities, there were reportedly no action taken to date. IDPS having IS-affiliations (or perceived as such) are reportedly ostracized by the wider IDP community and therefore present a number of needs, such as food, baby formula, diapers, and women and children's clothes.

Response and related challenges:

- Protection actors are ambitious to expand psychosocial programming and support. Support is provided in the main IDP sites such as Ein Issa and Mabrouka and surrounding communities, and expansion through mobile outreach is ongoing. However, the identification of related needs and provision of such assistance must be provided by skilled staff. Staff capacity amongst those on the ground, as with many protection areas in these locations, is lacking. Additionally as with almost all protection activities, a minimum sustained physical presence is key. However, access/security challenges in many locations persist and prevent protection actors to be sustainably present.
- Continued advocacy for changes to these systems is ongoing with concerned actors and those who may influence them. A summary of screening and sponsorship procedures in Aleppo and Ar-Raqqa, compiled by the Protection Monitoring Task Force (Protection Cluster Turkey Hub) was recently issued and is available to be shared upon request to the Protection sector.



Food Security and Agriculture

Needs

As per the CCCM Sites update for Ar-Raqqa displacement as of 14th of July 2017, a total of 202,590 people were reportedly displaced in the various sites across Ar-Raqqa, Al-Hasakeh, Aleppo and Deir-ez-Zor Governorates since covering the period April 1 to July 5 2017.

Response

The overall response from July 1st to July 13th reached around 106,921 beneficiaries.

In Ar-Raqqa Governorate (Ar-Raqqa and Ath-Thawrah sub districts), 22,278 RTERs, Dry Food Rations and Food Baskets covering food needs ranging from one day, 10 days and a month for a household (HH) of 5 or 6 reaching 98,913 beneficiaries, were distributed. In Aleppo Governorate (Menbij sub district), 474 Dry Food Rations, covering food needs for 10 days for a HH of 6 reaching 2,844 beneficiaries, were distributed. In Al-Hasakeh Governorate (Areesha sub district), 998 RTERs covering food needs for 5 to 10 days for a HH of 5 or 6 reaching 5,164 beneficiaries, were distributed.

As of July 13th, the Food Security Sector, through its partners, has been able to respond to the conflict-affected people fleeing the Ar-Raqqa offensive in various parts of Ar-Raqqa governorate and neighboring Al-Hasakeh, Deir-ez-Zor and Aleppo Governorates. Detailed assistance information has been provided below:

| Area of distribution | Number of beneficiaries | Type and quantity of assistance | Notes |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| Ar-Raqqa Governorate | | | |
| Ein Issa cotton factory IDP transit camp and surrounding areas | 16,750 beneficiaries | 3,350 FRs (INGO) | covering food needs for one month for a family of 5 |
| Karama Sub-district | 15,000 beneficiaries | 3,000 FRs (INGO) | covering food needs for one month for a family of 5 |
| Al-Kalta, Abbara and Qahtaniyyeh | 17,568 beneficiaries | 2,928 FRs (INGO) | covering food needs for 10 days for a family of 6 |
| Jurniyeh/Mahmoudly, Mansoura, Ath-Thawrah and Tabqa, Al-Twehina camp | 5,595 beneficiaries | 4,500 RTERs (INGO) | covering food needs for a family of 6 for 10 days |
| | 9,000 beneficiaries | 1,500 FRs (INGO) | covering food needs for a family of 6 for 10 days |
| | 25,000 beneficiaries | 7,000 FRs (WFP) | covering food needs for one month for a family of 5 |
| Al-Hasakeh Governorate | | | |
| Areesheh (Bahra) transit camp | 5,164 beneficiaries | 998 RTERs (INGO) | covering food needs for 5 to 10 days for a family of 5 to 6 |

| Aleppo Governorate | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Membij Sub-district | 2,844 beneficiaries | 474 FRs (INGO) | covering food needs between 10 days for a family of 6 |



Health

Situation

Twenty-four (24) cases of circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus type-2 (cVDPV2) have been confirmed in Syria —22 cases are from Mayadeen (Al Mayadin) District, Deir Ez-Zor (Dayr Az Zawr) Governorate, and 2 cases from Raqqa (Ar Raqqah) and Tall Abyad Districts, Raqqa (Ar Raqqah) Governorate. The most recent case led to the onset of paralysis on 28 May. The monovalent type 2 vaccine (mOPV2) required for the outbreak response has been released and is currently in Damascus. In response to the isolation of VDPV2 from Raqqa Governorate, the Syrian Ministry of Health in collaboration with WHO and UNICEF is considering adding the area to the outbreak response. This would increase the target population by almost 120,000 children under 5 years of age. The total number of acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) cases detected in Deir Ez-Zor governorate since the beginning of 2017 is 72 (58 from Mayadeen; 9 from Deir Ez-Zor and 5 from Boukamal). Raqqa governorate has reported 10 AFP cases (5 each from Raqqa and Talabyad) since the beginning of the year.

In addition to the outbreak, sector partners are increasingly concerned about limited capacities to provide adequate trauma care particularly in areas close to hostilities. Discussions are taking place amongst health partners seeking to mobilize additional resources and capacities to respond to needs.

Response

Two immunization rounds are planned for mid July and August targeting children under 5 years in Deir-ez-Zor governorate and in the southern part of Shadadi District in Hasakah governorate. A response in Raqqa is still under discussion due to ongoing military operations.

Emergency operation centers (EOCs) in both Damascus and Gaziantep hubs continue to monitor the outbreak situation. UNICEF and WHO regional offices have established emergency operation centers in Amman to coordinate the outbreak response with both Damascus and Gaziantep hubs and partners.

First round of immunization campaign

- Vaccine mOPV2 targeting 328,000 children (196,000 resident children and 110,000 refugee children in Deir-ez-Zor governorate, and 22,000 children in Shadadi).
- A total of 355 vaccination teams and 61 supervisors are on standby for this activity. Campaign strategy is house to house in the affected villages and fixed posts in other areas.
- WHO and UNICEF are updating neighboring countries on the cVDPV2 outbreak situation in Syria and are requesting them to strengthen immunization and surveillance activities in high-risk areas.

Challenges

The potential escalation in active conflict/s and shifts in power on the ground could result in:

- an inability to dispatch the vaccine to health facilities and inability to conduct house to house vaccination
- compromised safety of vaccinators and/or vaccinators becoming unreachable
- loss of mOPV2 vials and damage to cold chain
- inability to conduct necessary vaccinator training, e.g. social mobilization

Vaccine refusal has been a considerable challenge in Deir Ez-Zor in the past. Some families are very reluctant to have their children vaccinated with IPV. C4D is working to address this issue.



Nutrition

Key Developments

Displaced families from Ar-Raqqa continue to arrive in the IDP camps in Ain Essa, Mabrouka, Arresha and Karama. During the reporting period 800 individual arrived at Areesha camp. which will be visited on a weekly bases to provide assistance. A team from UNICEF team along with a partner paid a visit to Areasha IDP camp carrying out nutrition screening among children and pregnant and lactating women while providing nutrition assistance. During the screening, 140 children under 5 years and 45 PLWs were screened of whom only 5 (4 children and 1 PLW) moderately malnourished cases were identified.

Response

The nutrition sector through its partners and in close cooperation with Food Security and Agriculture sector reached various locations with nutrition supplies such as Taqba, Journayeh, Mansura, Arresha and other areas in rural Raqqa and Al Hol camp in Hassakeh.

During the reporting period, partners with WFP and UNICEF support provided nutrition assistance to approximately 4,000 children and pregnant and lactating mothers ranging with UNICEF assisting 298 children and women with High Energy Biscuits, Multi-micronutrients and Fortified spread while WFP reached 3,590 children with fortified spread along with food rations in the afore mentioned areas. In addition, all the 5 moderately malnourished cases detected in Arresha were supported with specially designed nutrition supplies to treat their condition.

The Qamishli sub-sector team is in the process of making a weekly arrangement to support newly arriving IDPs in Arresha camp through UNICEF supported partner with essential and lifesaving nutrition assistance such as nutrition supplies distribution, nutrition screening and treatment and follow up of malnourished cases in the camp.

Key Gaps and Challenges

Providing a comprehensive and complete package of nutrition intervention including both prevention, detection of acute malnutrition and treatment and promotion of optimal feeding practices in the IDP camps is a challenging task and needed to be considered on a regular basis (weekly and sometimes daily).



Response:

Throughout the reporting period, WASH partners continued to respond to water and sanitation needs in various IDP locations:

Mabroka camp

The population of Mabroka camp is currently estimated at between 1,500 – 1,700 persons. Throughout the reporting period, water trucking provided 75m³ each day of drinking water for camp residents or an estimated 30 – 40 liters per person per day. Regular cleaning of bathing facilities is operational in the camp. During the reporting period, 2,098 hygiene kits were distributed. Facilitators were present to monitor the distribution of these supplies in the camp.

Improvements to WASH infrastructure in the camp is ongoing. The construction of 100 concrete toilets and 100 concrete showers has commenced in the camp, in addition water storage capacity with 75 m³ capacity (25- 1m³ & 25-2 m³) will be installed. Furthermore, 25 public garbage bins are pending installation. A sewage system network covering 8km is also under construction. Work on the sewage system commenced on 5 July.

Ein Issa camp

The population of Ein Issa camp is currently estimated at 7,668 with anticipated increases. Water tankers deliver approximately 207m³ of water per day. On average, the water network provides 100 150m³ of water a day, or 40 - 50 litres of water per person per day. This is needed due to water provision of paid/cleaning of latrines in a Transit camp setting. The installation of additional boreholes to support the existing network is being explored and pursued. Paid cleaning of sanitation facilities continues with a team of 70 cleaners and 4 supervisors. There are 108 functional latrines and an additional 100 latrines are under construction. There are 92 showers and an additional 100 showers under construction. In addition, water storage tanks with 75 m³ capacity and 25 public garbage bins will be installed. A sewage system network covering 8km is also under construction.

Al Kata camp

During the reporting period, an estimated 20 m³ water trucking provided enough water for 1,000 individuals.

Karama

The population of Karama has dramatically decreased since the last reporting period and is now estimated to be 25,000 persons. During the reporting period, the quantity of water provided has decreased from 600,000 liters to 375,000 liters or 15 liters of water per person per day. 10 water tanks have been installed.

Areesheh (Bahra) camp

Bahra camp currently hosts 3,500- 4,000 individuals, most of whom originate from Deir-ez-Zor. Water trucking provides 30,000 liters per day, or 10 liters of water per person per day. Water storage has been provided through installation of Water bladders to give a capacity of 60,000 litres. 10 water tanks will be installed in the camp next

week increasing capacity by 1,000 liters. There are plans to install 40 latrines and 20 showers, as well as increase cleaning of WASH facilities.

Al Ghera camp

Water trucking to Al Ghera camp provides 100 m3 of water per day. Paid cleaning of sanitation facilities continues as well as solid waste removal.

Rasem Al Khdar

Water trucking to Rasem Al Khdar provides 34 m3 of water per day for 590 individuals.

Al Twehenah camp:

Water trucking to Al Twehenah camp provides 50 m3 of water per day. In the reporting period, 100 emergency latrines were installed.

Ein Issa village and Menbij

87 hygiene promotion sessions were conducted targeting 6,156 IDP beneficiaries, of which 3,813 were children and 2,343 were adults.



Shelter NFI

Response

Throughout the reporting period, NFI/shelter partners continued to respond needs in various IDP locations:

Ein Issa Camp:

During the reporting period partners carried out the fumigation of the site, benefitting 1,200 households. In addition site preparation for the fence installation was completed, with the rehabilitation of the existing fencing ongoing. Kitchen and lighting works have also been extended to 60 per cent of people living in the site with 214 NFIs distributed by an NGO partner.

Mabroka Camp

During the reporting period partners carried out the fumigation of the site, benefitting 520 households. In addition the site preparation and fence installation work was completed. The installation of five concrete communal kitchens and 37 tent-type kitchens is also almost complete. The emergency distribution of core NFIs was made to 174 individuals, with the NFI stock also replenished to 600 kits.

Bahra Camp

An INGO shelter partner installed 200 family tents and distributed 225 NFI Kits (to date 317 family tents and 5 reception tents by UNHCR and INGO partners have been installed).

Tell Abiad

INGO partners distributed 286 Hygiene Kits and 800 Mattresses in the villages of Hwejat Abdi, Sherea'an, Um Shababit and Kherbet Aroz.

Twayhina

INGO partners distributed 150 New Arrival Kits in Twayhina, reporting some safety issues during the registration process.



Education

Situation

The UN agencies, through third party contractors, conducted a multi-sectoral assessment in Al Thawrah (Tabqa) and Mansura in the first week of July. The assessment confirmed that at least 5 schools in Al Thawrah and 13 schools in Mansura are currently used as shelters by IDPs from different locations including Ar-Raqqa city, with some of the schools partially damaged due to the armed fighting or airstrikes. Public education services or alternative education opportunities are not available to date. In Al Thawrah, the local council has established a local committee for reconstruction of the city including education. A rapid education assessment will be conducted in the latter half of July to explore possible education interventions to resume formal education in these newly accessible areas.

The pass rates¹ of the national exams conducted in May and June 2017 were made public by the Ministry of Education (MoE) of Syria.

The pass rates among the grade 9 and 12 students from Ar-Raqqa, who participated in the exam in the GoS controlled areas, are 44% and 26% respectively. Among the students from northern Ar-Raqqa who were supported by education partners, namely UNICEF, GOPA, and UNHCR in Al Hasakeh city, the pass rates stand at 37% for grade 9 and 32 % for grade 12. The low pass rates reflect the deterioration in quality of education due to the lack of supervision and support from MoE to basic/secondary education schools under non-state controlled areas of northern Ar-Raqqa.

Response

In Mabroka IDP camp of Al Hasakeh governorate, temporary learning spaces, to which UNICEF has contributed 3 tents, are now partially opened. A partner INGO is providing educational services to some 70 primary school age children from 6 to 12 years old through cross border intervention. More learning spaces will be available in a few weeks, with approximately 600 children on transit (for days or weeks) likely benefit from education in emergency activities.



Logistics

Response

The Logistics Cluster will facilitate, through WFP, the provision of land transport to Qamishli for humanitarian supplies. The service is provided to UN partners on a no-cost-to-user basis, (access, security and funding permitting). The Logistics Cluster is collecting information on humanitarian trucks dispatched to Qamishli to ensure information sharing and identify possible gaps and bottlenecks.

Of the 73 trucks dispatched to Qamishli since 12 June, 45 had arrived as of 13 July with food and, shelter and non-food items, livelihood kits.

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¹ The pass rates indicate % of students who have passed the national exam out of the total number of students who participated in the exam